

The eskimo Tribes

Förord till den elektroniska utgåvan

Under arbete...

THE ESKIMO TRIBES.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO LANGUAGE.

WITH A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY AND A SKETCH-MAP.

BY

Dr. H. RINK,

late director of the royal greenland board of trade, and formerly royal inspector of south greenland. author of ..tales and traditions of the eskimo", ..danish greenland..., etc.

VOL. I.

[VOL. XI OF THE «Meddelelser om Grenland-., EDITED BY THE COMMISSION FOR DIRECTING THE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.]

COPENHAGEN. LONDON.

C. A. REITZEL. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO'S.

MDCCCLXXXVII.copenhagen. — bunco luno, (f. dreyer), printer to the king.THE ESKIMO TRIBES.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO LANGUAGE.

WITH A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY, AND A SKETCH-MAP.

BY

Dr. HENRY RINK,

late director of the royal greenland board of trade, and formerly royal inspector of south greenland. author of ..tales and traditions of the eskimo..., ..danish greenland..., etc.

["VOL. XI OF THE «Meddelelser om Grmiland», iLDITED BY THF COMMISSION FOR DIRECTING THE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.]

s.

COPENHAGEN. LONDON.

C. A. REITZEL. WILLIAMS & NORGATE.

MDCCCLXXXVII.THE ESKIMO TERRITORIES.

Meddelelser om Gronland XI.

aa61 t aftmoot* utk. et48l hioshvnTHE ESKIMO TRIBES.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS, ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS LANGUAGE.

WITH A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY. AND A MAP.

BY

Dr. HENRY RINK,

late director of the royal greenland board of trade, and formerly royal inspector of south greenland author of
otales and traditions of the eskimo", ..danish greenland..., etc.

[VOL. XI OF THE «Meddelelser om Gronland-, EDITED BY THE COMMISSION FOR DIRECTING THE
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.]

WILLIAMS AND NORGATE, 14, Henriktta Street, Covent Garden, London; and 20, South Frederik Street,
Edinburgh.

COPENHAGEN, C. A. REITZEL.

1887.BIANCO LUNO, (F. DREYELt), FHINTKK TO THE KING.

PREFACE.

*

The purpose of the first section of this book is to show what conclusions it is possible to draw from the mode of life, the customs and usages of the Eskimo, so far as regards the migrations by which they have spread over their present territory. But it is not intended to go farther back than the commencement of this dispersion. Especially do our conclusions not imply a decided opinion on the question so frequently discussed, whether the cradle of the race was in America or in Asia. At the same time, however, it attaches a greater importance to the New, than to the Old World as a factor in what must be considered the ancient history of the Eskimo. In order to trace out their origin, the principal source of knowledge will most likely have to be finally sought for in their language and traditions. As to language, — vocabularies will be required, showing how the same idea is expressed throughout the different dialects, according to the system now adopted by the American authors on aboriginal linguistics (Powell: «Introduction to the study of Indian languages»). But a comparison of this kind cannot attain its real value, without explaining at the same time, how the compound words have originated from their stems or elements. It is the principal object of the present work to give an idea of these elements in the Eskimo language, and the admirable construction of words by means of them. We shall then be enabled to explain a comparative vocabulary in a subsequent volume, by referring to the rules stated in the present one. There is some reason to believe that by that time also our store of Eskimo traditions will have increased, so that much better opportunity will be offered for weighing their historical value.

The means required for publishing this volume have been granted by the Ministry for Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and it was found natural to embody it in the series of «MEDDELELSER OM GRØNLAND» which since 1879 have been issued in Copenhagen and comprise the latest Danish investigations in Greenland. But on the other hand, as its theme can at all events interest only a very limited circle of readers, it was preferred to render this contribution more accessible by printing it in English. Assistance with this end in view being requisite, I applied of course to my friend Dr. Robert Brown who had edited two other books for me in England. As readily as ever he complied with my request, to revise that part of my manuscript which was not merely lexicographical. But for several reasons some errors in English style may notwithstanding have crept in, during the completion and printing of the pages. It is therefore my hope that these circumstances being understood, the writer may not unreasonably claim the indulgence of his readers.

Christiania May 1887.

H. RINK.CONTENTENTS.

Page.

i. the eskimo tribes, their common origin, their dispersion and their diversities in general..... 1.

Inventions for procuring the necessary means of subsistence (6) — Dwellings (10) — Dress and ornaments (12) — Domestic industry and arts (15) — Religion and folklore (16) — Sociology (21) — Distribution and Division (31).

ii. the eskimo language, its admirable organisation

as to the construction and flexion of words . . 35.

The written language, letters and signs (39) — The parts of speech, the organisation of the language exhibited in its mode of construing and inflecting words (46) — Nouns and their flexion (49) — Particular nouns (52) — Verbs and their flexion (53) — Particles (60) — Syntax (61) — Construction of words by means of the dependent stems or affixes (63) — List of affixes, with examples of their use (65).

iii. comparative list of the stem words or independent stems of the eskimo dialects, with examples of their derivatives.....77.ERRATA.

Page 9, line 8, for: consider read: consider — 11 — 19 — room; — room, — 14 — 20 — perpendicular — and perpendicular — 20 — 16 — as — us — 26 — 27 — disagreeableness — disagreeableness — 27 — 26 — bussiness — business — 32 — 30 — abrupt — about — 33 — 8 — concerning — concerning — 39 — 7 — Trchukschen — Tschukschen — 41 — 32 — ni — in — 51 — 31 — . merelly —* merely — 55 — 16 — atigit — atigik — 58 — 12 — in finitive — infinitive — — — 28 — te — to — 59 --- 29 — joq — — 61 — 2 — ipagssaq — igpcigssaq — — — 25 — appliled — applied . — 63 — 12 — sence — sense — — — 15 .— enphony — euphony — 66 — 38 — gross — grass — 71 — 16 — noq — voq — 82 — 30 — longtailer — longtailed — 87 — 36 — amaroq — amaroq — 88 ---• 21 — ane — ane — — — 39 '— hy — by — 90 — 9 — adglisipa — agdlisipa — 93 — 40 — dolhing —; clothing — 94 — 30 — antdlarpoq -- autdlarpoq — 95 — 39 — avdlangorpoq - avdlangorpoq — 96 — 11 — interjection - interjections — 99 •—' 2 — spirit -- spirit) — 106 — 5 — iverpa - iverpaPage 107, line 6, lor: pairoggin read: qairoggin — 116 — 26 — 1 1 — 0 — 117 — 36 — kalivigiva — kalivigiva — 120 — 11 — shoulderhlade — shoulderhlade — — — 15 — in the — in it — — — 33 — tears — tears, — 124 — 29 — Jcumigpd — kumigpa — 126 — 5 — magperpa — magperpa, — 127 — 22 — tt — it — 133 — 12 — Wn. — * Wn. — — — 18 — naterpoq — naterqoq — 134 — 21 — comparred — compared — 135 — 9 — pas — push — 137 — 17 — barns — burns — 138 — 17 — orotkroga — orotkroya — 140 — 3 — ar — as — 141 — 32 — handsom — handsome, — 142 — 4 — the semicolon — a comma — 144 — 20 — scraiehes — scratches — 149 — 23 — trashing — thrashing — 152 — 16 — tayp'tpoq — tagp'tpoq — 153 — 22 — reins — reins = — 154 — 34 — tilcipoq — tikipoq — 156 — 34 — tukagfdjoq — tukagfdjddq — 159 — 28 — a baid — as bait

l'age 8, 21, 101, 123 and 138, for: direclely — Labrodor practices, read: directly — Labrador — practises.

I.

The Eskimo tribes, their common origin, their dispersion and their diversities in general.

*

As Bering Strait has so frequently been made use of in order to explain how America could receive its original inhabitants from Asia, and as the American side of this sound does not show any trace of having been inhabited by other people than the Eskimo, this race seems to deserve particular attention with regard to all questions

touching the prehistoric population of America. If their kinship to other nations has to be judged from their customs and manner of life, they seem to form a natural continuation of their Indian neighbours on the western coast of America. It has been assumed, that the latter aborigines have come from the interior of the continent following the river courses unto the sea. The same may as well be suggested with regard to the Eskimo, only with the addition, that having reached the ocean they spread along the coasts to the north and the east as far as the same natural conditions and the lack of opposition by earlier inhabitants admitted, occupying in this way regions of enormous extent. In proposing this hypothesis we may leave wholly out of consideration the question, whether in a still earlier period the ancestors of both the Indians and the Eskimo migrated from Asia or not. But certainly we will have still to examine another hypothesis which, if even less probable, can not be rejected on the plea that it infers an impossibility, namely that the Eskimo came across Bering Strait, proceeded to the east and the south where then they met with the Indians and in settling finally adopted some of their usages and customs. In order to duly consider this theory in comparison with the first named it will be necessary for want of any real historical sources to examine the Eskimo tribes with regard to every peculiarity of their present state of culture which may throw light upon their obscure origin and wanderings. —

Recent investigations have revealed differences between the Eskimo tribes which indicate, that after having taken their first step to being an exclusively maritime people they have still during their migrations been subjected to further development in the same direction, aiming at adapting them especially for the Arctic coasts as their proper home. The farther we go back towards their supposed original country, the more of what may be considered their original habits we find still preserved. In the general history of culture these variations must certainly appear trifling, but still I believe that a closer examination of them will throw light on the question, how the most desolate and deterring regions of the globe could become peopled. The solution of this problem is facilitated by the fact that the whole Eskimo nation has been less exposed to that contact with other peoples which elsewhere renders such investigations more complicated. These variations are among the Eskimo more exclusively due to natural influences, to which the wanderers were exposed during their struggle for existence and which partly gave rise to new inventions, partly led only to the abolishment of former habits. In some instances also these external influences evidently occasioned decay where the severity of the climate in connection with the isolation and the fewness of inhabitants almost exceeded the bounds of human endurance.

In the pages which follow I will try to show, how from this point of view the peculiarities of the tribes in the different domains of culture agree with the supposition that the original Eskimo inhabited the Interior of Alaska, that apart from the true Eskimo a sidebranch of them in the farthest remote period peopled the Aleutian islands, whereas people of the principal race later on settled at the river-mouths, spreading northward along Bering Strait and hiving off some colonies to the opposite shore proceeded around Point Barrow to the east, the Mackenzie river, over the Central Regions or Arctic Archipelago, and finally to Labrador and Greenland. This dispersion may have taken thousands of years; they can only have proceeded in small bands, very much as still they are used to move about during certain seasons. Their only way of procuring subsistence in the vast deserts they passed over, excluded the possibility of national migrations on a larger scale. While in this way they continued to discover new countries, some families were induced to go farther, others remained and finally gave rise to the present scattered settlements. But in proposing this hypothesis I consider it a matter of course that Alaska as the original home of the Eskimo is not to be taken in the strictest sense, absolutely excluding adjacent parts of the continent towards the east. Tribes of the same race may have come down the Mackenzie or even more easterly rivers, but amalgamated with the principal stock, learning their inventions and adopting their mode of life. But as to the other theory, that the Eskimo should have migrated from Asia via Bering Strait and found the Indian territory already occupied by the same nations as now, this objection must be separately taken into consideration in connection with the facts bearing in favour of the former.

Inventions for procuring the necessary means of subsistence.

Of the contrivances here in question THE KAYAK WITH ITS APPERTENANT IMPLEMENTS AND WEAPONS no doubt occupies the first rank. The Inland Eskimo of Alaska like his Indian neighbours carries on his fishery in the rivers by means of his BIRCHBARK CANOE. In settling at the river-moult he has exchanged the birchbark for sealskin to cover the wooden framework of his skiff and at the same time furnish it with a deck to protect it against the waves of the sea. This is simply the origin of the kayak, but only in its first stage of development. The deck alone thus procured was not sufficient; the sea washing over it would soon fill the kayak through the hole, in which its occupant is sitting, if his clothing did not at the same time close the opening around him. This ADAPTION OF THE CLOTHING is tried by degrees in various ways throughout the Eskimo countries, but it does not attain its perfection except in Greenland where it forms in connection with the kayak itself a watertight cover for the whole body excepting the face. Only in that country it enables the kayaker to be capsized or so to speak being rolled unhurt by the waves, while in Alaska it serves as much to protect him against rain as against the sea.

The second necessary implement, THE DOUBLE-BLADED PADDLE of which the middle part makes the handle, in the same way makes its appearance very gradually. In Southern Alaska it is unknown among the Eskimo proper who have continued to use the onebladed Indian canoe paddle; it is not until we are north of the Yukon river that we find the first specimens of it, but still accompanied by the other, even on the same kayak. At Point Barrow the onebladed paddle still serves for ordinary use while the other is also occasionally employed. Indeed it is not before we reach somewhat beyond the Mackenzie R. that the well known Greenland kayak-oar acquires that right of exclusive use to which it is really entitled.

Passing to the weapons used for seal hunting from kayak, we see the principal and most original of them, the LARGE HARPOON WITH BLADDER AND LINE also gradually invented, being completed and duly appreciated in almost the same proportion as the former implements. First, as a curiosity, it may be mentioned, that in Southern Alaska we meet with harpoons still furnished with bird's feathers like the arrows of the land chase. However it must have been observed early, that a seal, even when hit by a harpoon must be able to escape more easily than a terrestrial animal — namely by diving. To prevent this, a small inflated bladder was attached to the end of the harpoon. A small harpoon fashioned in this way has also been preserved almost unaltered from Kadjak in Alaska to Greenland. It is used for smaller seals under the name of BLADDER-ARROW. But already in Alaska it was by and by found necessary to enlarge the bladder for the capture of larger animals, and at the same time of course, the missile, by offering too much resistance to the air, grew more and more unfit for being thrown to a suitable distance. In fact, specimens are seen in Alaska of so monstrous a shape that they would amaze a Greenlander. This inconvenience then gave rise to the invention of the large harpoon and the bladder to be separately thrown out, only connected with the harpoon by means of the hunting line. This contrivance, as a kayak tool, is unknown in Southern Alaska, although large bladders are used in the same way for whale fishing by the Indians. Even at Point Barrow the large bladder like the double-bladed paddle is applied only in peculiar cases, whereas the «bladder-arrow» serves for ordinary use.

One more invention indispensable in completing the large harpoon is developed and gradually makes its appearance ingoing from south to north almost side by side with the bladder. Experience must soon have shown the usefulness of forming and fastening to the shaft the point of the missile in such a manner, that after having hit the game it would be detached from the end of it and only remain hanging at it by a strap. The use of the large harpoon especially required THAT THE POINT SHOULD GET WHOLLY RID OF THE SHAFT which in this way was allowed to remain floating while the seal ran off with the line and the bladder. For this purpose the FOREMOST PART OF THE SHAFT HAS A JOINT THAT ENABLES IT TO BE BENT by the struggles of the animal, whereupon the point and the line directly will fall off. The same flexibility has also been given to the lance by which the seal receives its mortal wounds after being hit with the harpoon. Missiles with points able to get loose from the end of the shaft are everywhere met with among kayak implements, but the appropriate mode of fashioning the point for this aim is only found gradually developed as we proceed northward.

Finally we have to consider that side by side with the amelioration of the implements the kayak itself is rendered

more suitable for overcoming the emergencies to which its occupant is exposed, and that in this way the marvellous art of HUNTING SEALS FROM A KAYAK DOES NOT ATTAIN ITS HIGHEST PERFECTION EXCEPT IN GREENLAND. This superiority is manifested in TWO ACCOMPLISHMENTS which in Greenland only are considered indispensable to a man who would lay claim to the rank of a sealhunter. The first of them is the ART OF RISING TO THE SURFACE AGAIN by means of the paddle in case of being overturned. This art is but scarcely — if at all — known in Alaska and Labrador, although it may be easily imagined how necessary this capacity for helping himself must be to a hunter who desires to be independent of the assistance of companions. The other advantage is the art just mentioned of CAPTURING BY MEANS OF THE LARGE HARPOON AND BLADDER which can not be properly learned without being educated as a kayaker from early boyhood. It might be added as a curiosity that the Eastcoast of Greenland can boast of one or two improvements unknown on the Westcoast. Small as certainly they are when compared with the whole equipment one of them nevertheless deserves to be mentioned. It consists in having the large bladder replaced by two smaller ones closely bound together. Besides the security it otherwise affords, the usefulness of this contrivance may be perceived when we consider the critical circumstances under which the capture of a seal is performed, and especially the fact taken into account that the several operations of throwing the harpoon and at the same time getting rid of the bladder and line, killing the animal with the lance, fastening it for being towed and finally restoring and duly fixing the instruments used — have all to be done with one hand, while the other must keep hold of the paddle, ready to avert the dangers which at the same time may arise from the sea. Experience has probably shown that the double bladder is easier to handle and especially to catch hold of than the large one. It must, as a matter of course, be understood that here, as well as in the following pages we speak of natives and especially Greenlanders as they were before their primitive habits were influenced by contact with Europeans.

This might be sufficient so far as sealhunting from kayak is concerned. It is well known that the same animal is hunted also by other means, some of which in certain regions more or less supplant the kayak. This is the case, where the winter ice hinders its use for too long a period of the year. Moreover whalefishery is carried on by the Eskimo in different places with great expertness, and for this kind of chase as well as in pursuing other large cetaceous animals and seals the open skinboat is made use of as much as, or even more so than the kayak. But when SEALHUNTING MUST BE PERFORMED ON THE FROZEN SEA, the methods practised do not seem to have been subjected to the same kind of changes which we have seen in the operations when the art of hunting from the kayak is studied in the line of Eskimo wanderings from West to East. At least their development is not so simply and clearly manifested as in the latter case.

As to HUNTING FROM OPEN BOATS, this likewise is performed more uniformly by the Eskimo, but also almost in the same way by the Northwest Indians who procure their sustenance as much from the sea as from the land and also in other respects may be considered a link between Eskimo and Indians. Some Indians also catch white whales from the shore and know how to use the large bladder for this purpose. On the opposite shore of Bering Strait the neighbours of the Eskimo down to Kamschatka have open skinboats for the same purpose. As to catching fish, especially salmon, also a remarkable uniformity prevails all over the Eskimo countries. Only one curious exception is to be noted here: the Eastgreenlanders are totally unacquainted with the use of fishhooks or angling, whereas on the other hand they have threeforked salmon-spears of a remarkable form, exactly the same as is met with in Vancouver Island.

Dwellings.

The way in which the inhabitants are distributed, partly as inmates of the same house, partly in different houses more or less distant from each other, is a question of importance, when their social organisation comes to be considered. It will be known that the Eskimo during the summer lead a wandering life, forming bands of as many

as can find room in an *umiak* or who constitute the inhabitants of a tent. But during winter — by far the longest part of the year — they retire to certain stations usually occupied by the same stock through several generations. In comparing THE WINTERHOUSES OF ALASKA WITH THOSE OF GREENLAND we instantly observe one broad difference. The interior room of the former is a square surrounded by the resting places and on one side the entrance, whereas in Greenland the resting places or family benches are all arranged on one side, for which reason the houses have a more or less elongated form, the length corresponding to the number of the inhabitants. Owing to the square form the size of the Alaska houses varies within narrower limits, the number of their inhabitants is also more limited than in Greenland. Only some tribes in the Interior, described by Glasunow as a mixed race, seem to have larger houses, and so had the Aleutians in former times. But in Alaska on the other hand, in order to make up for the lack of sufficient room for assemblies in the houses there are larger public buildings, one or two in each place. They are called: *kagse*, plur. *kagsit*, also *kagge*, *kashim*, *kassigit*, and as it seems their use continues from Alaska towards the East at a rate corresponding to the narrowness of the dwelling houses.

In Southern Alaska the houses resemble those of the Indians by having a hearth in the middle of the floor with a smokehole in the roof over it. The inner room, as already mentioned, is furnished on three sides with alcoves, affording separate open lodges or sleeping rooms, while the fourth affords the entrance. This construction gives the houses a somewhat cruciform appearance. Moreover they are comparatively spacious and built mostly of wood covered with earth only on the outside. Northward on the coast of Bering Strait, WHERE WOOD BECOMES SCARCER the added alcoves disappear; the size of the inner room consequently diminishes. The resting places more especially are reduced to the utmost narrowness; the hearth for want of fuel is displaced in favour of the blubber lamps; and the middle of the room instead occupied by the women, serving them as their working place.

Near the Mackenzie R. we again meet with the cruciform construction, but beyond this border it wholly disappears. By degrees as wood becomes scarcer we also see SNOW TRIED AS A BUILDING MATERIAL, but before we have passed the Mackenzie R. snowhuts are only found as serving for temporary use, especially on journeys for hunting. In the Central Regions they are made regular habitations for a certain part of the year. On account of their circular form they must of course be narrow, and for this reason they are furnished with siderooms for different uses. In spring and autumn temporary huts of an elongated form are built as a transition to THE GREENLAND HOUSES. It is said that the *kagsit* are — or according to tradition have been — built likewise of snow. In Greenland, at least south of Melville Bay, dwellings of snow are not known to have existed, the houses are REARED MERELY OF STONES AND SOD or turf. The Greenlanders quite well know the *kagsit* from their traditional tales, but no doubt mainly, if not entirely as a reminiscence from the earlier homesteads of their ancestors. In Disko Island certainly a ruin which was recently still in existence was said to have been such a public building. But as far as I know there does not exist any authentic statement of such buildings ever having been observed or known to have been made use of in Greenland. Finally one very remarkable custom which the Alaska Eskimo have in common with the Indians must be mentioned here in connection with the dwellings. It is the use of sweating baths. The *kagses* generally serve for this purpose, but how far the custom passes beyond the shores of Bering Strait is not known; certainly, however, it is abandoned before the regular use of snowhouses begins.

Dress and ornaments.

The ESKIMO CLOTHING, as well known, is almost the same for women as for men, consisting of trousers or breeches and a tunic or coat closed round the body and covering the head also by means of THE PROLONGATION THAT FORMS THE HOOD. It varies of course throughout the different tribes, but the hood especially is common to all of them. Southern Alaska only may perhaps show some exceptions to the general

fashion, as far as can be inferred from portraits and specimens of coats. Some of the latter resemble those of the Indians, partly by their length, partly by their want of a hood, while at the same time a peculiar sort of hat is in vogue.

Another peculiarity is the **WIDENING OF THE HEAD COVER** for women who have to carry children so as to make it **A CRADLE** admirably adapted to the climate and the wandering life of these Northern nomads. The mode of carrying the babies in the widened legs of the women's boots seems to be only an exception proper to Labrador and some places in the Central Regions.

Some customs connected with dress have a particular ethnological interest. In the first place the **LIP ORNAMENTS OR LABRETS** and the nose ornaments common to the Indians and the Eskimo of Alaska are obviously of American origin. That they were invented in more southerly regions and that their wandering to the far North only is due to the power of inherited custom is indicated also by their way of occurrence among the Eskimo tribes. The Thlinkit Indians, as we know, pierce the lower lip and insert an ornament of bone or stone in the opening, the ceremony being practised after certain rules concerning age and sex. This custom is observed by the Eskimo with the difference, that they use two smaller labrets under the corners of the mouth, whereas the Thlinkits preferred to adorn the middle of the lip with one of more excessive magnitude. Undoubtedly this difference is occasioned by climatic influence. The original Eskimo in being removed to the Arctic Regions have felt the necessity of at all events modifying this strange habit. In mentioning a labret of extraordinary size found in the shellheaps of the Aleutian Islands, Dall asserts that «no hunter exposed to the icy blasts and the cold waters of winter could have worn such articles which could have subjected the extended strip of flesh to freezing and been an insufferable annoyance otherwise» — John Murdoch expressly affirms the same; in speaking of the Point Harrow Eskimo and their traditional tales he says: «The expression: when all men wore one labret —, means: a very long time ago —, as the single labret has long been out of fashion and a few only are preserved as heirlooms or amulets».

Nevertheless we cannot but wonder at the perseverance with which the natives have still clung to the same ancient custom which has braved the arctic winters of Point Barrow and is still fashionable at the Mackenzie also. **IN THE CENTRAL REGIONS, HOWEVER, IT MUST LAST HAVE SUCCUMBED.** In Greenland, strange to say, it is not known, as far as I remember, even from the folklore.

As concerns **HAIR-DRESSING** a sort of tonsure is generally used by men in the West and at the Mackenzie R. beyond which it is sporadic, f. i. on the coasts of Hudson's Strait and of Smith's Sound. As for women hair dressing begins in the West with **DEPENDENT BRAIDS** and ends in Greenland with having the whole rolled up in a single **STRAITLY TIED TUFT** the thickness and perpendicular position of which is of the highest importance among the objects of the toilet. This tuft makes its first appearance east of Point Barrow, but here combined with the plaits, and hereupon it continues alternately in this way and again varying with the use of braids alone, until at length in Greenland the tuft becomes the absolute custom.

Finally the use of **MASKS** for dancing festivals and especially connected with religious ceremonies is developed in a high degree among the Alaska Eskimo and like the labrets links them to the Indians. But also like the latter it disappears towards the East.

Domestic industry and arts.

We know that in general, as far as the raw materials are to be obtained, each family fabricates its own utensils and other necessities itself. It is stated that in Alaska not only Indians but also some Eskimo tribes know how to fabricate cooking vessels out of baked clay. If this assertion is correct, it might seem to be of interest in one respect, in as much as the art of making pottery has by some ethnologists been fixed as one of the chief points designating an advance in culture. But in the entire remainder of the Eskimo territory this art is quite unknown, and even if tried, the want of fuel as well as the nature of the soil generally would interfere with its practice. The

ordinary material used by the Eskimo for culinary vessels and lamps is the well known potstone whose occurrence is confined to certain localities scattered throughout the Arctic Regions. In connection with a few other commodities it has been the chief object of ancient intertribal trade.

The art exhibited by the Alaska Eskimo in ORNAMENTING THEIR WEAPONS AND UTENSILS is often mentioned in travellers' reports from the time when they were first visited by Europeans. To their skill in carving and engraving we must join the taste displayed in the same way in making their clothing. Again when we pass from Alaska to the East, we see this relish for the fine arts declining, and in Western Greenland proofs of it have been rather scarce. But the latest expedition to the Eastcoast of this country has discovered, that a small isolated tribe here in the vast deserts of the extreme East almost rivals the Alaska artists with respect to carving in bone and ornamenting their weapons and utensils. The chief difference is, that in Alaska engravings illustrating human life and the animals of the country are the most popular objects of the artist, whereas the East Greenlanders excell in small reliefs representing for the most part animals and mythological beings grouped together and fastened with admirable taste and care to the surface of wooden implements.

Religion and Folklore.

In a stage of culture like that of the Eskimo, religion and folklore are closely connected. The traditional tales are interwoven with religious ideas and religion is chiefly imbibed through the folklore which may be said to represent the elements of science and knowledge as a whole. Some light has recently been thrown on the religious ideas of the Alaska Eskimo, especially by Dall in his excellent work on masks and labrets and by A. Jacobsen in the description he gives of festivals and mortuary customs in the account of his journey. We learn that even one of the poorest tribes is possessed of monumental burial places exhibiting wooden statues, models of kayaks and such like, as well as coloured paintings on wood and thereby sacrificial gifts to the souls of the deceased.

The RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS WITH THE USE OF MASKS annually celebrated in Alaska have chiefly the aim of propitiating and in some cases scaring demons, especially those which are thought to control the coming to the shores or up the rivers of sea animals. The masks are fitted with symbolic signs for this aim, and regular sacrifices as well as general distributions of gifts are instituted.

East of Alaska the mortuary customs just mentioned disappear and also the festivals are seen gradually to be set aside. In Baffin's Land, according to Boas, the latter are still held in autumn and have a similar religious character. But in Greenland very little of this kind is known ever to have existed. On the other hand, especially as concerns the invisible powers who rule over the riches of the sea, the *angakoks* OR SHAMANS HAVE WHOLLY TAKEN THE CARE OF PROPITIATING them. In Greenland they perform this at once by their often described descent to the goddess *Arnakuagsak* who resides on the bottom of the ocean and is able at her will to keep the animals imprisoned or set them free to the benefit of the sealhunters.

Now tradition tells that *Arnakuagsak* was the daughter of a mighty *angakok* who travelling with her in an *umiak* (skinboat) was overtaken by a gale and in order to save himself threw her overboard. As she would cling to the sides of the boat he by and by cut off her fingers and hands. But these parts of her body were then converted into seals and whales, and she herself entrusted with the sway over them in connection with her submarine residence to which she was taken on going to the bottom. On the opposite side of Davis Strait we recognise the same myth among the traditions collected by Dr. Boas. He gives an interesting version of it in which *Sedna* (*Sana?*) is treated by her father as just described and in dying also becomes a demon or spirit but somewhat differing from *Arnakuagsak*. According to Petitot the latter is unknown at the Mackenzie R.; should it be affirmed, that the Greenland myth is also unknown in Alaska, we must suppose that it has been invented under the migration to Greenland, most likely by the *angakoks* and founded on elder traditions.

The main material of which the traditional tales are composed consists of what we may call ELEMENTS OF THE FOLKLORE, namely events, animate beings or persons, properties of the same etc., more or less reiterated in different tales. They are combined in various ways, and such compilations can be taken out of one story and inserted in another. Finally these elements or parts are filled out and cemented by what tends to form a new story. As these tales can serve only through indirect inferences to indicate the former homesteads and migrations of the tribes, their historical value will be essentially increased by having collections of them from different localities for comparison. Contributions of this kind have lately commenced to appear, and very likely they will soon be continued. I am informed by Dr. Boas, that eleven of THE TALES HE HAS BROUGHT FROM BAFFIN'S LAND are also known in Greenland while other ten contain Greenlandic elements. That concerning Sedna has been published in a German newspaper.

A few additional tales have been received from the Westcoast of Greenland since my «Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo» (1875) were published. They are all welcome additions to the main collection, but we have especially to express our high opinion of THE SERIES ACQUIRED by Capt. Holm and Mr. Knutsen during their wintering ON THE EASTCOAST. Their manuscript contains 57 stories of which 6 are versions of the same by other narrators; 13 are identical with tales from other Eskimo tribes; in other 13 more or less elements of the latter are recognised, but 16 must presently still be considered peculiar to the eastcoast. The remainder are partly songs, and partly of a more descriptive character.

In the narrative of Jacobsen's journeys in Alaska a few scattered remarks are given touching the folklore. The most interesting of these informs us about the existence of Eskimo RUINS ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER YUKON, not far from its outlet. He states that traditions exist about a comparatively large Eskimo population having lived here, and he adds that in former-times Alaska must have had several times more inhabitants than now. He suggests that the site of the ruins must be in some way connected with the boundary line between the Eskimo and the Indians, though the two nations are not so strictly divided here as eastward on the American Continent. If, as before suggested, the original Eskimo have come from the Interior, their transition to the state of a sealhunting coast-people must of course have taken time. This would give rise to a temporary accumulation of inhabitants towards the river mouths and in this way agree with the existence of these ruins. As to the rest of what we know about THE TRADITIONS OF THE WESTERN TRIBES an article by John Murdoch in the «American Naturalist» (July 1886) under the title of «a few legendary fragments from Point Barrow», must be greeted as the first attempt to procure the materials hardly to be dispensed with by the student of American archæology. The fragments treat of: (1) How people have their origin from a dog as one of their remote progenitors. The Eastern Eskimo refer this descent not to their own race but to that of the Indians and Europeans as children of the same couple. As for the question about the first intercourse with these races it will be interesting to know how far from Point Barrow this divergence of evidently the same ideas begins. — (2) Another account of the origin of human beings; this seems not to be known before. — (3) The origin of reindeer and fish; the first part of this is new, the other is also known in Greenland. — (4) Thunder and lightning. The Greenland version of this, mentioned by Crantz and Egede, is already almost sunk in oblivion, but I believe that a similar one is still popular in Baffin's Land. — (5) The story of Kokpausina. The authors suggestions with regard to a relationship between this story and some Greenland tales are quite correct, we recognise 3 or 4 of its principal elements in the latter. — (6) A murder at Cape Smith, and (7) the people who talked like dogs, are said to be of more recent origin. — (8) The «house-country». The author's hints at its resemblance to the mysterious *Akilinek* of the Greenlanders and his added remarks on fabulous men and animals all perfectly agree with what I have been able to infer from the Greenland folklore.

According to A. Pinart, the Eskimo of Kadjak were at one time for a certain period subdued by the Koliushes and adopted some of their religious ideas. This gave rise to a sort of MIXED MYTHOLOGY, speaking of 5 heavens which the human soul had to pass after death before the real death took place, and they invoked the Eskimo «*hlam choua*» (Greenland: *silapinua*, spirit of the air) besides the Indian *Kanlakpak* or «great raven». But the Eskimo myth here about the sun and the moon is the same as in Greenland, whereas Veniaminow tells us that the

Aleutians have a somewhat similar story, in which however, the brother and sister were converted into sea otters.

I have never ventured on the task of instituting a comparison of the Eskimo folklore with the whole material of TRADITIONS FROM THE ADJACENT NORTHERN COUNTRIES which we are possessed of. However, I can not abstain from calling attention to a few examples of what I have found in them similar to Eskimo elements, though apparently almost as much contradicting as supporting the proposed theory of Alaska as the cradle of the Eskimo race and at all events tending to show how puzzling the traditions can be on account of a too defective knowledge about them.

In mentioning the SAMOJED TRADITIONS Castrén tells us a story about 7 bathing women who had laid off the clothing which could transform them into birds, and a man who stole one of them by laying hold on her clothes. This event, well known also from other countries, exactly agrees with the chief episode of a story which P. Egede asserts to have heard in Greenland, while on the other hand Powers in his work on the CALIFORNIA INDIANS states that he never discovered among these any trace of beings like the «swanmaidens of mediaeval legends». But again in Sproat's TALES FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND we recognise several Eskimo elements, as for instance: men lost in venturing to brave the mysterious dangers in the unknown interior of a fiord, cliffs able to clasp them, female murderers who took the shape of birds, the sun and the moon as a married couple.

While the latter examples indicate a kinship with the Western Indians we are again puzzled by discovering similar hints in the east, in the IROQUOIS TRADITIONS communicated by E. A. Smith. We hear about a monstrous snake, the dismembered body of which was converted into various animals; the hurtfulness of lavishing the game; seven boys who were transformed into birds and left their parents; a youth who went fishing and found some boys who had laid off their wings and were swimming, they gave him wings too that enabled him to follow them, but afterwards they took his wings and left him helpless. But the most curious coincidence is this: in a lonely place, where some hunters had disappeared, a monster was said to sit on a rock watching people who passed by, while then he would call out: «*Kung-ku, kung-kuin*», i. e.: «I see thee, I see thee». — Now the Greenlanders tell that a girl fled to the (fabulous) inlanders, got one of them for her companion and when on her wandering with him they got sight of a settlement, he shouted: «*Kung, kung, kujo*» (words unintelligible to the present Greenlanders), whereupon people living there directly would know who was approaching.

Sociology.

In his «Introduction to the study of Indian languages» Powell remarks that «among the very small tribes the gentle organisation seems to be of minor importance. In fact the social organisation and government of these tribes is but poorly understood». The latter assertion is undoubtedly applicable to the Eskimo, and that prejudice and pride of race may have induced civilised travellers and explorers to overlook the laws and social order existing even in the lower stages of culture, is especially evident with regard to them. In fact it is not the exception but the rule that white men who have stayed for 10 or 20 years among the Eskimo, return without any real addition to their knowledge of the traditional ideas upon which their social state is based. The white man, whether a missionary or a trader is firm in his dogmatic opinion, that the most vulgar European is better than the most distinguished native, that the natives are without laws, communists and all on an equality. It follows as a matter of course, that he himself alone represents the legislator as well as the magistrate to the natives who live within his precinct. The SOCIAL ORGANISATION WHICH HAS IN THIS WAY ESCAPED OBSERVATION IS CERTAINLY ALWAYS SIMPLE, BUT WELL ADAPTED to its aim and even indispensable in consideration of the conditions to which the subsistence of a sealhunting nation is submitted. The extraordinary energy they have displayed in their struggle for life, in braving the most deterring physical difficulties necessitates cooperation and for this reason laws and discipline. What is termed communism in living, as characterising all the earlier steps of culture does not rest upon absolute equality, but is regulated with regard to the number and the rights of its members and counterbalanced by strict obligations as to the education, the

functions and acts of the individuals.

So far as our knowledge extends, examples of an organisation strictly corresponding to the INDIAN «GENTES» is not as yet discovered among the Eskimo. As at present informed the Indian «gens» consists of a group of relatives tracing a common lineage to a remote, even more or less mythical ancestor. This may be either accordingly to father or to mother-right, as in some tribes the children belong to the «gens» of the father, in others to that of the mother and no man can marry in his own gens. If even an organisation of this kind may exist in the Western regions, its maintainance elsewhere seems to be incompatible with the extraordinary despersion, the scanty intercourse between the small communities into which the nation always tends to divide. But if the original ideas of the «gentes» organisation is that of preventing degeneration by marriages between too nearly related persons, the same is observed as a ruling principle in the Eskimo society. It is well known that **RELATIONSHIP IS HIGHLY THOUGHT OF BY THE ESKIMO**. This fact is evident merely from the rather complicated system of kinship terms, and their ability in remembering their relatives several generations back. If therefore instead of a remote ancestor, we suppose one who lived four generations or even longer back and if we lay no stress upon the question about father or mother-right, the original elements of the gentile organisation may be said to exist in Eskimo society. A strict rule for a married couple and their children as to living with either the relatives of the husband or the wife could not be preserved by people whose sustenance was dependant of choosing the most favourable hunting stations. But on the other hand **THE ESKIMO DISAPPROVES OF MARRIAGES BETWEEN COUSINS**, while where mother right prevails among Indians, the gentes organisation does not seem to forbid a man marrying his father's brother's daughter.

The next question to be taken into consideration is that concerning **THE IDEAS OF PROPERTY**. The «**COMMUNISM OF LARGE HOUSEHOLDS EXTENDED BY THE LAW OF HOSPITALITY**» is a principle common to Eskimo and Indians. We have already touched on this question in mentioning the dwellings. **THE COMMUNISM IS RESTRICTED** in the first place by what may be called **PERSONAL PROPERTY** in the strictest sense, which consists of the necessary tools and the equipment for hunting; secondly by what belongs to **A FAMILY** likewise in the strictest sense; thereafter in the common stock of provisions or part of capture shared with the inhabitants of the same house, with the other **HOUSES OF THE STATION** or perhaps with some of them. A body of relatives corresponding to a «gens» generally will consist of people occupying the same wintering place or some of its houses, if there are more of them than usual. The rights and obligations connected with the kinship are contained in rules concerning marriage, mutual assistance including the bloodvengeance and the duty of every man to learn and carry on sealhunting to the best of his ability. The inhabitants of a wintering place have the exclusive right of permitting others to settle there.

When the **ESKIMO «TRIBES»** are spoken of in works on the Arctic Regions, their native names will generally be found ending in — *miut* or *-mut* which signifies «inhabitants of». — The ending is joined to a name which refers either simply to a territory or to a particular wintering station, but comprising the surrounding territory with the other stations that may be found there. The application of the term «**TRIBE**» is undoubtedly the most correct in this case. As to the Eskimo it will imply the possession of a territory and generally of a dialect in the strictest sense. Moreover, it will indicate the ordinary limits of the «law of hospitality» and defense not only against other tribes, but also against individuals dangerous to their own, in other words the same to «tribe» as bloodvengeance is to «gens».

Concerning government it must be remembered that the regular **ASSEMBLIES OF THE PROVIDERS** in each wintering place and occassionally **LARGER MEETINGS** of people from different stations have served for councils as well as courts. Recent investigations in the extreme East have confirmed what has formerly been but vaguely alluded to, namely that **EACH LARGER HOUSEHOLD COMPRISING SEVERAL FAMILIES HAS A CHIEF**, as conscientiously venerated and obeyed as heads of communities or magistrates are elsewhere.

As to the courts and the possibility of maintaining the authority of law, it must be remembered that the members in these isolated communities are, more immediately dependent on their fellow men than the members of a

civilised society, and that, what is considered at the most a trifling inconvenience in the latter, may be a severe punishment in the former. We know that anciently in Greenland, public opinion formed the real judgement seat, the general punishment consisting in the offenders being shamed in the eyes of people. The regular courts were the public meetings or parties which at the sametime supplied the national sports and entertainments. The so called nith-songs were used for settling all sorts of crimes or breaches of public order or custom, with the exception of those which could only be expiated by death.

While, as before stated, a MARKED PROGRESS is evidently observed in passing from the Western to the Eastern tribes, as regards the kayak with its implements and the dexterity in using them, THE CONTRARY MAY BE SAID SO FAR AS CONCERNS SOCIAL ORGANISATION, a natural consequence of the dispersal which renders the preservation of social customs and usages more and more difficult, in some cases even impossible. Our imperfect knowledge only permits us to illustrate the social order of the different tribes by examples of which a few shall be given here.

We begin with THE EXTREME EAST, the district of Angmagsalik on the Greenland coast opposite Iceland. The Danish expedition who wintered here in 1884 — 1885 had the opportunity of most minutely studying the usages and customs, the language and traditions of the natives who had lived here debarred from a contact with Europeans which might influence their way of life. Their society exhibited most decidedly the character of a «tribe» on a small scale and the researches mentioned have made it one of the best known, if not the very best known of all the Eskimo tribes that have existed unaltered by contact with civilisation. They numbered 413 souls, divided into eleven smaller communities inhabiting so many wintering stations; the widest distance between them being 80 miles. A remarkable feature of this distribution (as a rule probably observed nowhere else) was that each place had but one house. Consequently no difference between housefellows and placefellows could exist. The number of inmates of a house in one instance was as high as 58. The house of the station where the Danish explorers had erected their own hut was inhabited by 38 persons constituting 8 families. The ledge running along the backwall of the room measured 28 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth, being divided by low curtains into 8 stalls, the size being proportioned to the number of persons in each family. The whole room including the stalls was 28 feet long and 15 feet broad, the greatest height being 6½ feet. The reader may imagine what had to be performed in this room offering the only refuge to 38 persons during the darkness of the Arctic winter, sleeping, cooking and eating, working as well as merry making, dancing and singing! And yet no quarrel disturbs the peace, there is no dispute about the use of the narrow space. Scolding or even unkind words are considered a misdemeanour, if not produced under the legal form of process, — namely the nith-song.

It is obvious that this order and domestic peace supposes two conditions: in the first place TRADITIONAL RULES OR LAWS, and secondly LEADERS WHO KNOW TO ENFORCE THESE REGULATIONS. In contrast to what has been most generally assumed, we learn by the statement of our explorers that every house or station has its chief or patriarch whom the others obey with every mark of veneration. Very likely his orders on account of their gentle form may have been generally hardly observable to strangers, but on certain occasions, f. i. when the moving from tents into the house took place he acted as a commander very much after the habits of civilised society. Furthermore a case of severe punishment was witnessed when a young man was turned out of the house in the middle of winter. It is evident that between being suddenly abandoned in this way without shelter in the depth of an Arctic winter and the disagreeableness of being shamed by a song in an assembly, several degrees of punishment may be imagined sufficient to deter malicious individuals from ordinary offences or disturbances of order and peace. It must be added, that the position as chief of the house has no relation to that of «angakok» though both dignities may occasionally be united.

Throughout DANISH WESTGREENLAND the ancient organisation of Eskimo-society began to be disturbed by European influence more than a century ago. However, the communism in living still flourishes, but without being sufficiently restricted by the original customary obligations and at the same time without being counterbalanced by a satisfactory development of the idea of individual or family-property. The natural consequence has been impoverishment.

The explorations of Dr. Boas in BAFFIN'S LAND embody another of the few essays calculated to throw light on the social organisation of the Eskimo. On account of the scantiness of the whole population, the numerous divisions of it here grow so small, that in some cases it seems doubtful whether they ought to be compared with tribes or with gentes, but that tribes exist, is confirmed also by these investigations. In the usages observed in their intercourse we recognise very strikingly what on similar occasions is related in the traditional tales of Greenland. The remarks on intertribal marriages and the predominating custom that the husband removes to the home of his wife, the use of adoption and the cases of families or individuals having disappeared, contain indications of, at least a tendency to gentes institutions and on the other hand the hindrance they meet with in the isolation caused by the manner of life. At the same time we learn that each tribe has its leader, especially during their wanderings, a so called «*Pimmain*» which term resembles what in Greenland signifies: an expert man perfect in his business.

The majority of the LABRADOR ESKIMO have been submitted to foreign Influences just as the Greenlanders have. It might be noted that the tribes who are not as yet Christianised have their chiefs, here called «*Angajorkak*», which in Greenland is used for: parents. A Norwegian, Mr. Olsen who has lived 17 years in the Hudson's bay territory has given me information about several questions concerning the Labradorians. He says that the authority of the Angajorkaks seems to be confined to localities, each bay or fiord generally having its own. He must always be a distinguished person so far as concerns the accomplishments necessary for a first rate hunter. When he dies his son has the first claim to be his successor, if he possesses the qualities required. If not, another is appointed who probably has already been elected during the father's life.

Several facts seem to prove that THE WESTERN ESKIMO OCCUPY A HIGHER STAGE OF SOCIAL ORGANISATION than the Eastern tribes. This is manifested in the more favourable conditions for the accumulation of individual property. The same, however, is on the other hand limited by a remarkable tendency to prodigality in distributing gifts in order to acquire reputation. This kind of ambition again creates a division with regard to social position evidently allied to the rank system of their southern Indian neighbours. In connection with warfare among the tribes it has even led to the custom of keeping slaves, of all habits the one apparently most at variance with Eskimo social life.

The Inland Eskimo who inhabit the shores of the river Kuskokwim were stated by Wrangell to number 7000 souls. They had their fixed dwellings along the river, while they roamed about on hunting excursions during the summer season. Each village had its Kashim or council house, the interior of which was furnished with amphitheatre seats surrounding the stage for performances, and in the middle was found the hearth for heating the room. This building as to ordinary use was reserved exclusively for the adult of male population, partly for working, partly for holding council. All public affairs were here discussed and decided. Another employment of it was for public festivals. The season for these assemblies was opened with an exhibition showing what each hunter had earned during the course of the past year. Even what children might have caught of birds and fishes was not omitted on these occasions, stuffed specimens being arranged on extended lines sufficiently lightened by means of lamps. When people were assembled and everybody seated according to his customary rank, one of the principal hunters commenced the ceremony with a song, at the same time dancing and beating the tambourine surrounded by all the people belonging to his household or his partisans. Having ended, he distributed gifts of his game among the assembly. The value of his presents in connection with the number of his attendants would then decide the rank which public opinion transferred to him. After he had finished, the same act was repeated by a new performer and so on, these ceremonies being alternated with meals, feasting and merrymaking lasting for several days.

Apart from these festivals councils were held on serious occasions to which no woman was admitted unless after being solemnly introduced. Bloodvengeance was among the affairs decided in this way. Sometimes it gave rise to wars with other tribes from which female prisoners and children were brought home as slaves.

A very interesting account is given by the Norwegian traveller Jacobsen of his having witnessed a great festival

at Igniktok close to Bering Strait. Here the Kashim had an underground entrance leading to an opening in the middle of the floor. The festival was held especially in honour of five deceased persons belonging to as many families and here represented by one relative each. It began with a song whereupon a man stepped forward and before the audience shifted his clothes, taking on his dancing dress and then assisted by some women, dancing and beating the drum he sung in honour of the dead, praising their excellent qualities and achievements. After three dances had been performed in this way, the whole party was copiously regaled and finally a very remarkable ceremony took place, consisting of a distribution of gifts on behalf of the dead, as a sign of power and magnanimity.

The amount of what was given away on this occasion indeed, is astonishing when compared with what may be called wealth among Eskimo people. It consisted of articles belonging to clothing, tools, weapons, and utensils arranged in 34 bundles containing 20, and 2 bundles with 5 pieces each, the whole making 690 presents. The bundles were tied to a line and lowered through a hole in the middle of the roof and then distributed. On the next day the festivities were begun early in the morning and when all the ceremonies concerning the memory of the deceased were finished, the festival passed to ordinary merrymaking, singing, dancing and feasting, the male performers having the upper part of their body naked, in dancing and beating the drum. It seems probable that this part of the ceremonies has comprised performances like the nith-songs of the Greenlanders.

Mr. Gilbert Sproat, the well known writer on the Indians of western Vancouver Island, says in a note: «Was Darwin long enough among the Fuegians to be enabled authoritatively to affirm that perfect equality exists among the individuals composing the Fuegian tribes?" The objection involved in these words, as we see, is strikingly applicable to several authors on the Arctic Regions also. Some of Sproat's statements concerning the AHT-INDIANS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND, so near to Alaska are too interesting to be wholly omitted here. In speaking of their mutual intercourse in daily life he says: if struck in anger, it must be paid the next day with a present. The respect entertained for the head of the family is generally sufficient to preserve order within the family circle. Quarelling is also rare among children. He has never witnessed a fight between two sober natives. The great feasts take place in winter, but feasting occasionally with distributions goes on at all times. Animated speeches are delivered by various orators, praising their forefathers' achievements and skill in hunting, and boasting of the number and the admirable qualities of their powerful friends. No institution is more specifically defined among the Ahts than slavery. The slave is at the absolute disposal of his master in all things. The high consideration in which rank or actual authority is held, is extraordinary. The principal use made of the accumulation of personal chattels is to distribute them periodically among invited guests. The destruction of certain kinds of property serves the same purpose. The person who gives away the most property receives the greatest praise and in time acquires, almost as a matter of course, but by the voice of the tribe the highest rank obtainable by such means. This rank, however, is not of the loftiest class; it is only for life and different from the ancient hereditary or tribal rank. The head chief's position is patriarchal, his authority is rather nominal than positive.

Distribution and division.

If we comprise the Northern Indians under the chief groups: the Northwestern, the Tinne and the Algonkin, the Eskimo must be said to wholly encompass the Tinne from the seaside, while in the west and the east they abut upon the other two nations. On the west side they issue almost as a continuation from the Northwest Indians having so to say like these half of their subsistence from the land and half from the sea. Where the territory of the Inland Eskimo borders on that of the Tinne tribes, the transition between their respective villages is likewise almost insensible to the foreign traveller. But by degrees as towards the north and east the Eskimo pass to grow an exclusively maritime and Arctic people, their relation to the Indians takes a decidedly hostile character. Murderous fights between them have been customary on the borders of the Mackenzie R., and further towards the northeast corner of the continent a sort of neutral ground divides them which for fear they generally avoid to

pass over.

When nevertheless we have suggested that the pressure by which the priscan Inland tribes successively were led to the seacoast, took place on the Westside, where more peaceable relations between the races seem to have prevailed, this is easily explained by the nature of the said pressure as being only the same action as that by which the primitive inhabitants everywhere have spread over the lands so far as no absolute hindrance was met with, while in this instance, moreover, a natural instinct drew the farthest advanced tribes of the original Inlanders to the sea, as they became aware of its riches. The principal roads in this way would be afforded by the rivers Athna, Kuskokwim, Yukon, Selawik, Kuwak, Colville. That the more easterly disemboguing rivers may have contributed to promote the same migrations is, as before said, not excluded. The same tendency of expanding then caused the marvellous exploration of the Arctic Archipelago, which is testified by the ruins and other remains of human existence which are scattered over its tortuous shores, but also the peopling of Labrador, the almost mysterious discovery of the bridge to Greenland which Smith's Sound affords and finally the wanderings down to Cape Farewell. No more land being now left to gratify their adventurous disposition for discovery, they divided into groups of tribes whose roaming generally was restricted to alternately removing from one wintering station to another within the same precinct, besides the usual summer excursions. For this reason we now are enabled to geographically divide them by assigning the territories belonging to the different groups as follows:

1. THE WESTERN ESKIMO comprising

(a) the SOUTHERN TRIBES: Ugalachmut, Kaniagmut (Kadjak), Ogulmut, Nushagagmut, Kuskwogmut, Magemut and Ekogmut, numbering about 8300 souls.

(b) the NORTHERN TRIBES: Unaligmut, Malemut, Kaviagmut, Okeeogmut, Selawigmut, Kowagmut, Nunatogmut, Nuwukmut, rated at 2900. (c) the ASIATIC ESKIMO whose number is very doubtful, but by Krause believed not to exceed 2000.

There is still some difference prevailing in the statements concerning the classification of these Western tribes. I have here followed the distinguished Alaska explorer Dall, the first who has laid down their distribution on a map. Some important additions may still be expected from later expeditions, especially concerning the Inland tribes (at the Kuwak river by Healy, Cantwell and Stoney etc.).

2. THE MACKENZIE ESKIMO OR TCHIGLIT.

They are separated from the Western by an uninhabited coastline of 300 miles on which, however, they meet from both sides each summer for the purpose of bartering. They are divided by Petitot into TAREORMIUT and KRAMALIT numbering together 2000 souls.

3. THE TRIBES OF THE CENTRAL REGIONS.

They begin at Cape Bathurst and are said to be sharply divided from the former, but as to the whole extent of the vast district occupied by them, our knowledge is more or less defectuous. Besides the older renowned explorers, as Parry, Ross, Rae, Mc. Clintock, Allen Young and others, we are especially indebted to Schwatka and Boas for linguistic contributions. The first named states that the SOUTHWESTERN PART is divided between the following tribes: (a) Natsilik, (b) Pelly-Bay, (c) Uvkusigsalik, (d) Ukiolik, (e) Kidelik (Coppermine river). Boas gives a specified list of the inhabitants of BAFFIN'S LAND, and describes the roads by which they have had intercourse with the more distant tribes. Some acquaintance with the extreme north about SMITH'S SOUND and with the south as far as REPULSE-BAY seems to have been entertained in the middle part by occasional native travellers; but between the east and west only a very scanty intercourse ever seems to have existed. The western part has also but rarely and imperfectly been investigated by exploring expeditions. For these reasons we can only have a vague idea of the number to which the whole population amounts. If we guess it to be 4000, this is very likely too much.

4. THE LABRADORIANS.

They are separated from the former by a sound which requires the greatest caution in being crossed by open boats. Upon the EASTCOAST of Labrador the number of natives is rated at 1500 of whom 1163 were Christianised. With addition of those on the NORTH and WESTSIDE the whole Eskimo population may amount to between 2000 and 2200.

5. THE GREENLANDERS.

Of the inhabitants of Greenland only the small Smith's Sound tribe or Arctic Highlanders seem to be more closely allied to those of the Central Regions. Between these northernmost people of the world and the other West Greenlanders no intercourse has existed as far back as we have known the latter. Only obscure traditions are told at Smith's Sound about excursions having been undertaken to the «Southlanders». WE DIVIDE THE GREENLANDERS IN WEST AND EAST GR. In 1880 the West Gr. amounted to 9752 all of whom were Christianised. In 1884 the East Gr. south of 68° N. L. numbered 548. North of 68°, as well known, people have only been seen by Clavering, who in 1823 met with two families north of 74½°. The people who may live in the northern region between 68° and Smith's-Sound can hardly be supposed to be numerous, not even on an arctic scale.

*

II.

The Eskimo language, its admirable organisation as to the Construction and Flexion of words.

*

The peculiarity of the Eskimo language as polysynthetic, as well known, is exhibited in the construction of nouns and verbs by which other classes of words are made almost unnecessary and ONE WORD IS ABLE TO EXPRESS A WHOLE SENTENCE INCLUDING SUBORDINATE SENTENCES. It is especially through the Greenland dialect, and in some degree the Labradorian that this peculiarity of the language has been thoroughly studied and made known. But it must be regarded as impossible that a system which evinces such acute and logical thought as that exhibited in the rules of the Greenland grammar, should have been separately invented by the tribe who peopled Greenland. It is not to be doubted that in the main the grammars of the other dialects bear the same character as that of Greenland.

The division of the tribes proposed in the preceding chapter is also applicable in treating of the dialects. Here of course we are dependent on the existence of sufficient vocabularies. As to the Western Eskimo the vocabularies in our possession are headed by about 10 names of tribes, nearly, but not exactly, agreeing with those given before. But I have preferred summing them up under 3 classes: Northern, Southern and Asiatic. For several reasons this division seems quite natural. Only as regards a tribe called Ekogmut and now classed with the Southern, I was somewhat in doubt. Of the Mackenzie and the Labradorian only single glossaries exist. As to the Central Regions certainly lists of words are given referring to different tribes, but too incomplete to represent

different dialects, for which reason the words have been compiled as belonging to one tongue. Finally the Greenland language always has been treated as one dialect, with remarks now and then on «provincialisms». Only recently the Danish expedition to East Greenland brought home excellent notes on the words used here different from West Greenland.

With regard to the present linguistic essay I have used the following sources:

- (1) Den grønlandske Ordbog, omarbejdet af Sam. Kleinschmidt. Kjøbenhavn 1871, udgiven af H. F. Jørgensen.
- (2) Kleinschmidt: Grammatik der grönländischen Sprache mit theilweisem Einschluss des Labradordialekts. Berlin 1851.
- (3) Den grønlandske Ordbog ved O. Fabricius. Kjøbenhavn 1804.
- (4) Eskimoisches Wörterbuch gesammelt von den Missionaren in Labrador, revidirt und herausgegeben von Friederich Erdman. Baudissin 1864.
- (5) Vocabulaire Français-Esquimau, dialecte dès Tchiglit dès bouches du Mackenzie et de l'Anderson par le R. P. E. Petitot. Paris 1876 (in this book words are added from Churchill by the missionary Gasté).
- (6) Journal of a second voyage etc. ... by W. E. Parry. London 1824.
- (7) Schwatka: Search in quest of the Franklin records 1879—80.
- (8) Narrative of a voyage etc. ... H. M. S. Blossom, Capt. Beechey 1825—28. London 1831.
- (9) Travels and adventures in the territory of Alaska by Frederick Whymper. London 1868.
- (10) Rohbeck's vocabulary in Sarytschef's Itinerary. Leipzig 1815. (11) The ethnographical section of Sagoskin's voyage 1843—44 in Erdmann's Archive 1849.
- (12) W. H. Dall: Alaska and its resources 1870.
- (13) Adelung's Mithridates 1816.
- (14) Statistische und ethnographische Nachrichten etc.... von Contre-Admiral Wrangell. St. Petersburg 1839.
- (15) Die Bevölkerungsverhältnisse der Tschukschen-Habinsel von Dr. Aurel Krause. Deutsche Geogr. Blätter 1883.
- (16) Veniaminow's Aleutian and Kadjakian Grammars (published in Russian) 1846.
- (17) Sauer: Account of Billing's voyage 1785—94 London 1802.
- (18) F. Boas: An article on Baffin's Land in «Mittheilungen aus Justus Perthes geogr. A.» 1885, and a list of words kindly sent me in manuscript.
- (19) Lieutn. Ray: Report on the Point Barrow Expedition Washington 1885.

Besides occasional notes in other works, and those written down by the Danish expedition to East Greenland as well as various communications by other Arctic travellers, my original collection of written traditions etc.

The written language, letters and signs.

On account of the imperfect manner in which the words spoken by the natives were caught up and interpreted, the first vocabularies naturally exhibited supposed dialectic differences which in reality did not exist. The misunderstanding and confusion came partly from the peculiar sounds, partly and especially from the strange construction of the language, which contrasts completely with our way of inflecting words and arranging sentences. As to the sounds there can be no doubt, that the general character of all the Eskimo talks is uniform enough to admit their being expressed by the same system of letters. Incomparing the different dialects therefore,

strictly spoken it might be necessary to transcribe the words of the different vocabularies in the same system of orthography, only with occasional remarks on local diversity of pronunciation. This certainly must be considered almost impossible on the present stage of our knowledge, as we are not always able to discern between what is due to real differences and what merely to the accidental deviations or difficulties just mentioned. However, in one respect, it will be necessary to transcribe the words conformably to such a more uniform system. It will be shown hereafter that a dictionary of the Eskimo language, as to its alphabetical order more than any other, **REQUIRES TO BE ARRANGED BY MEANS OF THE RADICAL WORDS OR STEMS**. In a glossary comprising several dialects, it will therefore be necessary to use one of them as the standard in arranging the stem-words alphabetically, each of them heading the list of its derivatives. Consequently words will happen to be grouped together which must be supposed akin to each other, although differently spelled according to the pronunciation in the dialect to which they belong.

On account of the want of consistency in all the other vocabularies and their mutual disagreement, **WE MUST RESORT TO GREENLANDISH WITH ITS SERIES OF RADICAL WORDS AS THE STANDARD**. But at the same time we meet with words in the other dialects which can not be referred to any of the latter, but require stems to be assumed peculiar to the other dialects. In order to have these supposed new stems properly placed we shall be obliged to take into consideration how they probably might have sounded, if they had occurred in Greenlandish. While in this way in the glossary given hereafter the stems are all reduced or modified according to the orthography adopted by Kleinschmidt for Greenland, on the other hand all the derivatives are rendered as they are found in the original works from which they are taken, only with the exception of supplanting a few, apparently quite superfluous foreign characters by their ordinary counterparts, and of restricting the application of accents and hyphens, which in some works are found obviously too abundant while in others they are almost wanting.

The Greenland language likes full and plain vowels, preferring syllables composed of one vowel and one consonant. Two consonants are not allowed to be combined, unless susceptible of perfect coalescence. A Greenlander is unable to insert half vowels, as in the words: bridge, blow, cloud, he will say: berridge, billow, calloud.

The following list represents the letters adopted by Kleinschmidt for the modern orthography and their pronunciation:

a like **a** in «father», sometimes, especially before *k* and *t* like **a** in «at».

e like **e** in "represent"; strictly spoken it is only an *i*, when this should be placed before a guttural sound or at the end of a word.

f like **f** in «if», or merely as a sharpened *v*, turning into a *v* after a consonant.

g like **g** in «good».

i like **i** in «it», or **ee** in «three».

j like **y** in «yard».

κ (*q*), called κa , like a very guttural **k**, something between **g**, **rk** and **rkr**. As it is the only new character that has been found necessary for the alphabet, I have preferred to adopt a *q*, also proposed by others for this sound.

k, called *ke*, like **c** in «can» or **ck** in «lack».

l like **l** in «holy».

dl like **tl** in «softly», is merely an *l* sharpened after a consonant.

m like **m** in «me».

n like **n** in «no».

ng a nasal **n**.

o like **o** in «other», is the same to *u* as *e* is to *i*. *p* like **p** in «poor», but also approaching to **b**.

(*q* see above.)

r merely as a palatal **r**.

(*rng*, merely differing from *ng* by making the antecedent vowel deeper; *ng* can be used instead of it.)

(*r'* like a deeply palatal German **ch**; a simple *r* may also suffice.)

s like **s** in «so».

ss, called *esh*, like **sh** in «short», but something softer.

t like **t** in «ten», but also nearly like **d**.

u like **oo** in «proof»; before *j* almost like the german **ü**; in South — and especially in East — Greenland like *i*.

v like **v** in «event», but produced with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth.

The letter *h* is only used in some interjections, and can be wholly omitted.

In Diphthongs the second vowel is always pronounced softly, f. i. *ae* mostly like **â**, *ai* like **y** in «why».

The accents are: **_** short and sharp, **~** long and sharp, **^** long and dull. Although their use is of great importance in the system adopted for Greenland, I have, as already mentioned, been obliged to leave out a great many of them in rendering words from vocabularies in which they are so profusely and indiscriminately applied in connection with the hyphens, that copying them would have offered a hopeless labour.

If we compare this alphabet with that proposed by Powell in his «Introduction to the study of Indian languages», it will be found to agree tolerably well with it, of course when it is considered that the latter comprises what will be required to express the sounds occurring in all the American tongues.

The application of consonants is limited by strict rules. A syllable cannot commence, and a word cannot end, with two consonants. No word can begin with *l*, *r*, *g*, *v*, *rng* or *ng*, nor end with any other consonants than the hard ones *q*, *k*, *p* and *t*. A syllable in a word can end with no consonant but *t*, *g*, *r*, *ng* or *v*.

If we now examine the methods of spelling employed by authors on the other dialects, and in the older Greenlandish literature, with the rules recently adopted in the latter, comparing the same words as they have been rendered by different writers, we find the characters of our alphabet varied as follows:

a as *æ*, *ä*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *aa*, *ea*, *o*.

e — *æ*, *ae*, *i*, *ø*, *ee*.

f — *b*, *v*.

g — *gg*, *g'*, *gh*, *ch*, *k*, *pk*.

i — *e*, *æ*, *ae*, *ee*, *ii*.

j — *y*.

κ — *k*, *k'*, *kr*, *k'*, *pk*, *pkp*, *ch*, *ρ*, *ng*, *rn*.

k — *g*, *q*, *ng*.

l — *ll*.

dl — l, kl.

ng — ñ.

o — a, oo.

p — b, bb.

r — ρ, rr.

r' — rh, ch, χ, g', ρ.

s — ch, sch, sh, ç, tch, dj, dz, tç, z.

ss — s, rs, rss, j, ts, ds and the same as for *s*.

t — n, d.

u — o, oo, ww.

v — b, p, u, w.

Combinations of letters varied:

ai as *i, e, ee.*

agdl — okl.

aun — awn. arn — (in the word *arnaq* a woman) *agn, agan, ahan, an, achan, akn, agh, okhan, oghan, aan, on'g'n.etc* as *ar, ok, ish, eg, itkp.*

gss — dg, dj, ktç, sh, z, rg', hg, tk, g, gg, tg, s.

gp — tp.

gdl — tl, ll, rgl.

gs — ptç.

lugs — lipt.

rk — kt, khl, rtk, tk, tkr.

rf — chw, rw, kv, rkb.

rdl — gg.

rss — rktç.

ts — dj.

uj — iv.

vdl — bl, ll.

vk — ppkp.

vss — dj.

The majority of these deviations will be found to have their origin from the nationality of the writers; it is easy to recognise the English, French, German in them, and an addition of Russian will not escape observation. Others are owing to more individual differences. But of course there is no doubt that real diversities exist, which might require exceptions or additions to the Greenland rules. Some of the most obvious variations of sounds may be noted here:

The character *j* in Labradorian often represents, besides the *j* also the *ss* of Greenland, perhaps somewhat softened.

The use of *k* instead of *κ* (*q*) in the vocabularies is not owing to dialectic differences, as even in Greenland formerly *k* was the only one used of these characters. The same may be said about the use of *m* and *n* instead of *p* and *t* at the end of words, when the next word begins with a vowel.

In certain subordinate Greenland dialects we find *k* for *t* at the end, and *n* for *m* at the beginning of some words, and the verbal ending *goq* instead of *voq*. In Labrador we find *mar'r'uk* for *mardluk*, *aggaq* for *agssaq*, *nagfâq* for *navssâq*, *pivse* for *mivse*, *t* sometimes for *s*, and *iv* for *uj*.

In the Baffin's Land dialect several sounds seem to be nearer to the Labrador than to the Greenland tongue, as f. i. *j* and *dj* for *ss*, *gg* for *gss*, but more peculiar is the use of *rn* and *ng* for *q* and *k* at the end of words.

As Capt. Holm on his recent expedition to East Greenland was accompanied by some of the most intelligent natives from the West Coast, he had an opportunity of procuring the most authentic information about the significance of pronunciation as real dialectic peculiarity. The native teacher Hanserak says: «Certainly most of the Eastlanders' words are like ours, but their strange sounding and hasty pronunciation make them more troublesome to be understood by us; also because some of their words are like bubbling children's speech. In this way they use *t* for *s* and *dl*, and as they have no *f*, they use *p* and *v* instead». — Holm and his interpreter Johan Petersen have perused the dictionary in which Hanserak had inserted his notes. They found out, that the Eastlanders use *d* or *dg* for *ts*, *b* for *p* or *f*, *d* for *t*, *g* for *k*, *i* for *u*, *e* for *o* and for *a*, and sometimes *j* or *l* for *s*.

The well known native Arctic traveller Hans Hendrik describes the Smith's Sound dialect as characterised by a profuse insertion of the letter *r*.

As to the Mackenzie and the Western dialects, we must refer to the numerous examples given hereafter in the lexicographical part.

No doubt the reader will arrive at the conclusion, that the majority of the diversities here in question probably will occur within the limits of one of the main dialects itself, that perhaps the same deviations may be found in the extreme West as in the East, and that at all events authentic investigation by a professional linguist will be required to find out, whethermore general relationships exist between the different tribes as regards this question.

The parts of speech, the organisation of the language exhibited in its mode of construing and inflecting words.

Hereafter if none of the other dialects is quoted, the Greenland grammar always is meant, and generally the latter also applies to the Labrador idiom.

As in all languages, the original component parts of the words are roots. Out of these roots in the earliest ages of the language were formed stems, each of which got its fixed signification. Leaving the development of the roots to professional linguistic investigation, our considerations in the present volume will be limited to THE STEMS as already existing and YIELDING THE MATERIAL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS. They are divided into two classes: (1) INDEPENDENT OR PRIMITIVE, (2) DEPENDENT OR ADDED, the latter only to be applied in connection with the former, producing COMPOUND STEMS OR DERIVATIVES. In receiving the affixes the original word embodies notions which more or less modify its signification. The repetition of this process gives rise to SUBORDINATE STEMS OF VARIOUS DEGREES, EACH OF THEM FORMING THE INDEPENDENT STEM TO THE NEXT.

The ADDED STEMS OR AFFIXES are distinguished from their counterparts in wellknown European languages by their multiplicity and as to the majority of them, their moveableness or capability of being appended wherever

the meaning may admit or require it, whereas on the other hand composing by adding real words to others is unknown. Notwithstanding these extraordinary means for the construction of derived words, whose signification is given immediately by their constituent parts, the dictionary must comprise and more closely explain the sense of many derivatives, in the first place because not all affixes are applicable to every stem, and secondly as a derivative besides the general signification resulting from its composition can have a peculiar sense too. The number of affixes existing in Greenlandish can be rated at 200. The number which can be attached to the same stem or embodied in one derivative is restricted by no distinct rule, but hardly exceeds, and very rarely reaches 10.

I have tried TO CALCULATE HOW MANY WORDS IN THIS WAY COULD BE DERIVED FROM A STEM, but did not complete the experiment on account of the appalling increase of the number on each subsequent addition of an affix. I selected the word *igdlo* a house, and running over the affixes I found about 80 of them able to be added immediately to this stem, giving 80 derivatives. Again at random I took one of these and found it susceptible of 61 immediate additions. I submitted the 61 derivatives of second, or stems of third degree to the same experiment and got 70 derivatives of the third degree out of one of them, and so on I got 8 of the 4th, 10 of the 5th, and 10 of the 6th degree. But here I stopped and considered what could have been the result, if each time instead of choosing one, I had tried all the others of the same class too, found them equally prolific and finally had summed up all the numbers obtained in this way within the limits of each class: THE FORMIDABLE SUM to which I was led deterred me from completing this arithmetical problem, which would have required all the combinations in question to be actually tried and for this purpose all written down excepting perhaps the last class. Such a process would be necessary, as several rules have to be observed with regard to the order in which a series even of moveable affixes can be appended to a stem, and especially because the applicability of an affix in each case before all depends on its sense. But even if an ample allowance is made for these restrictions, the remaining number will still be so large THAT ONLY THE AMERICAN SO CALLED POLYSYNTHETIC LANGUAGES SEEM TO EXHIBIT A SIMILAR FECUNDITY OF COMPOSITIONS.

The following examples will probably give a satisfactory idea of the process by which the derivatives are produced.

Stemword: *igdlo* a house.

1st class derivatives: *igdlorssuaq* a large h., *igdlúnguaq* a small h., *igdlûvoq* it is a h., *igdluliorpoq* he builds a h., *igdloqatâ* his housefellow.

2d class: *igdlorssualiorpoq* he builds a large h., *igdlorssualiarpoq* he goes to the l. h., *igdloqatigâ* he has him for his housefellow.

3d class: *igdlorssualiorfik* the place where the l. h. is being built, *igdlorssualiorloq* he who builds the l. h., *igdloqatigiumavâ* he wishes to have him for his housefellow.

4th class: *igdlorssualiorfilik* one who has a place where a l. h. is being built, *igdlorssualiorlugssaq* one who is going to (can) build a l. h.

5th class: *igdlorssualiorlugssarâ* he has him as one who can b. a l. h.

6th class: *igdlorssualiorlugssarsiumavoq* he wants to find one who will (can) b. a l. h.

It is a peculiarity to the language that NOUNS AND VERBS ARE ALMOST THE ONLY PARTS OF SPEECH. The nominal stems or words are used as nouns in their original state. The verbal stems require an addition in order to become real verbs, f. i. verbal stem *pisuk*, verb: *pisugpoq* he walks. Some stems are at once nominal and verbal.

Closely allied to nouns, if not wholly to be classed with them, are some demonstrative words or pronouns, while in the main the pronouns are comprised in the verbs and expressed by flexion. Finally there are particles and

interjections, probably also originated from similar stems. But true adjectives hardly exist, although nouns placed with nouns can be used as adjectives. Other kinds of words are comprised in the nouns and verbs with their flexions, and in fact these may be said to constitute the whole language.

The FLEXION COMPLETES THE PROCESS BY WHICH THE LANGUAGE IS CAPABLE OF EXPRESSING A COMPARATIVELY LARGE COMPOUND OF IDEAS IN A FEW WORDS. In general it comprises:

- (1) The number: singular, dual and plural. Plural can be used instead of dual.
- (2) For verbs the person.
- (3) As to nouns the relation, and as to verbs the object of the action is indicated by additions which have been termed SUFFIXES.
- (4) As to nouns whether they are object or subject in the sentence (objective and subjective, the latter comprising the genitive).
- (5) As to nouns what in other languages is expressed by prepositions, answering the questions: where, whence, what way, whither and how, by forms or cases which may be called: Localis, Ablative, Vialis, Terminalis and Modalis. Their endings are called appositions.
- (6) For verbs 7 moods: indicative, interrogative, optative (imperative), conjunctive, subjunctive and participle.

But flexion neither comprises sex nor tense. For the latter affixes can be used.

Nouns and their flexion.

Of THE CASES, THE OBJECTIVE indicates the object of a transitive verb (accusative) as well as the subject of an intransitive verb. In the objective singular, which is to be considered the primitive form, all nouns end in a vowel or in *q*, *h* or *t*. Those which end in *t*, when inflected take an auxiliary *i* or *a*. THE SUBJECTIVE indicates as well the subject to a transitive verb, as our usual genitive when referring to possession. The SUBJECTIVE is formed by *p*, THE DUAL by *k*, THE PLURAL by *t*, added to the vowel of the final syllable (end-vowel). At the same time, if the last letter is a consonant, this is dropped, unless it constitutes a part of the root, when an exchange of letters takes place. The rules for this transformation belong to the most complicated part of the grammar, and require the words to be divided in 3 classes. But the transformation is sometimes omitted. Examples from these classes, ranged accordingly to the degree of transformation are:

- (1) *nuna* (object.) land, *nunap* (subject.), *nunat* (plural); *qáqaq* mountain, *qáqap*, *qáqat*; *ûmat* heart, *ûmatip*, *ûmatit*; *inuk* man, *inûp*, *inuit*.
- (2) *sioraq* sand, *siorqap*, *siorqat*; *nâlagaq* master, *nâlagkap*, *nâlagkat*; *nujaq* hair, *nutsap*, *nutsat*.
- (3) *auveq* walrus, *aorrup*, *aorfit* or *aorrit*; *aleq* harpoon line, *ardlup*, *ardlit*; *malik* sea (waves), *magdlup*, *magdlit*.

The SUFFIXES of nouns, as mentioned above, denote the relation, viz. the STATE OF BEING POSSESSED. They are different for: my, thy, his, our etc., while each of them like the noun itself, has its forms for objective, subjective and number. Of course this gives an extraordinary multiplicity of combinations, each with its peculiar form. Moreover the third person requires 2 kinds of suffixes, denoting whether the subject of the sentence is the possessor (*e*-suffix) or not (*a*-suffix). Omitting the dual the following table gives a view of the suffix-endings:

Singular

Plural

Objective.

Subjective.

Objective.

Subjective.

3d person

a-suffix

his

a

ata

e

(it)

isa

their

at

ata

it

(e)

isa

e-suffix

his

(own)

e

(ne)

me

ne

me

their

(own)

tik

mik

tik

mik

2d person

thy

t

vit

(*pit*)

tit

vit

your

se

vse

se

vse

1st person

my

ga

(*ra*)

ma

ka

ma

our

put

vta

vut

vta

But here also the manner in which the endings are appended is submitted to complicated rules requiring them to be divided in six classes.

Examples are: *nunâ* his country, *nunatâ* his country's, *nunaga* my c., *kivfâ* his servant, *kivfane* his (own) servant, *oqausia* his word, *oqausertik* their (own) words, *ernera* his (my) son, *enerpit* thy son's (subjective).

As to the (dependent) CASES WITH APPOSITIONS, the nouns without suffixes are inflected as follows:

For

Singular

Plural

Localis

me

ne

Ablative

mit

nit

Vialis

kut

tigut

Modalis

mik

nik

Terminalis

mut

nut

When they have to join on nouns with suffixes they are somewhat transformed, but in both cases the rules are not so complicated as those above alluded to.

Examples are: *nuname* on land, *nunamit* from the land, *nunakut* by land, *nâlagkamut* to the master, *siorqamik* with or by (means of) sand (*sioraq*).

The LABRADOR DIALECT only shows a few differences from what is here slated. The irregular forms are partly wanting. Some suffixes have an *ng* appended before them, f. i. *kivfanga*, *kivfangit*, *oqausinga* for: *kivfâ*, *kivfat*, *oqausia*. It seems that the CENTRAL DIALECTS also in this respect show nearer kinship to the Labrador than to the Greenland tongue. In the MACKENZIE GRAMMAR we also are able to trace almost all the Greenlandish forms, although more or less disfigured by evident misunderstanding. The most striking example of the latter is that of considering the subjective merely as a genitive, without mentioning its relation to a transitive verb. It is curious that the word *tupeq* (a tent) in Greenl. and Mack. has the same anomalous plural *tovqit*, while in Labr. it has the regular *tupit*. In the glossaries of the WESTERN DIALECTS we find examples of flexional endings referring to number, possession and appositions, with or without suffixes, but they are too incomplete for deriving any general rule with regard to their relation to the Eastern dialects.

Particular nouns.

DEMONSTRATIVE WORDS. The demonstrative roots are: *ma* here (where I am), *táss* there, *uv* here, there (pointing), *ik* or *iv* yonder, *av* north or right, *qav* south or left (facing the open sea), *pav* east or landward, also upward, *kan* here down, also west or seaward, *kig* south, *kam* inside or outside.

By themselves, as they are, or merely rendered pronounciable by the addition of an *a*, these roots are only used as interjections. Their proper application is in the cases: localis, ablative, vialis and terminalis, formed by adding: *ane*, *ánga* (Labr. *ángat*), *ûna* and *unga*, f. i. *mâne* here, *mānga* hence, *mauna* this way, *maunga* hither.

As a rare exception in the language, a prefix here is used in putting a *ta* before these words only to strengthen their demonstrative tendency.

Demonstratives referring to a person or an object are formed by adding *na* to the above roots, excepting *táss* and *kig*, f. i. *mána* this one here, *ivna* he or that yonder. Their flexion is somewhat deviating, f. i.

Singular

Plural

Objective

ivna

ivko

Subjective

ivssuma

ivkua

Localis

ivssumane

ivkunane

Ablative

ivssumánga

ivkunánga

Vialis

ivssumûna

ivkukut

Terminalis

ivssumúnga

ivkunúnga

Modalis

ivssumínga

ivkunínga.

Somewhat related to this class of words are: *nâ* where?, *suná* what? *kina* who?

In the Mackenzie grammar, the principal words belonging to this class are called pronouns.

NUMERALS. In all the dialects they are formed by making subdivisions for every fifth number, counting the fingers of hand and foot.

WORDS OF PLACE. By this name are termed some nouns which designate a place or space in reference to a certain object, for which reason they require a suffix, excepting when used in the terminalis. Examples are:

at

with

suff.

atâ

what

is

below it

sujo

—

—

sujoa

—

-

before it

kit

—

—

kita

—

-

seaward of it.

PERSONAL WORDS. Pronouns, as often mentioned, are represented in the flexion of the verbs. But if merely the person has to be expressed, separate words are required. For the third person we find them among the demonstratives mentioned above. The first and second person are expressed by *uvanga* I, and *ivdlit* thou. Kleinschmidt derives these words from the supposed stems *uva* and *ile*, which, with suffixes for my and thy, could signify: my (being) here, thy (being) there. This hypothesis has been confirmed by the Mackenzie grammar in which *ivdlit* is *iluit* i. e. thy *ile* or *ilo*.

To the particular nouns might also be counted: *kise* «aloneness» and «*tamaq*» whole (see the glossary).

Verbs and their flexion.

We have already mentioned the verbal stems, stating that by themselves they are only serviceable as interjections, whereas in order to become words for ordinary use they have to be furnished with a formative addition. The flexion of verbs in one respect is less complicated than that of nouns, in as much as only this formative addition is altered by it, whereas the stem itself, excepting slight modifications of the final sound, is never affected by the flexion. But as to multiplicity of forms the flexion of verbs is by far more complicated.

THE FLEXION COMPRISES (1) MOODS (2) PERSONS WITH INDICATION OF THE SUBJECT, (3) SUFFIXES OR THE OBJECT BUT NO TENSES. What was formerly considered tenses consists of affixes. Most commonly it already will be given by the context, whether an action is passed or future.

The first alteration by flexion is for the mood, for which the verbs are divided into 5 classes. As the formative addition is the variable part, one of its forms has to be considered the standard for explaining the others. For this use the 3d person of the indicative with the suffix likewise of the 3d person for transitive verbs, has been selected. The formative addition to the stem then is *poq*, *voq* or *oq*, with the suffix: *pâ*, *vâ* or *â*. Including the last sound of the stem which is slightly altered we set THE FOLLOWING ENDINGS AS REPRESENTING THE 5 CLASSES OF VERBS: /

54

(1) *rpoq*, *rpd* for stems ending in *q*: f. i. *ajok bad*, *ajorpoq* he or it is bad.

(2) *gpoq*, *gpa* for stems ending in *lc*, f. i. *ndlak obeying*, *ndlagpa* he obeys him.

(3) \pm -*poq*. *j^hpd* for stems ending in *t* which is dropped while at the same time the preceding vowel is sharpened, f. i. *tikit coming*, *tikipoq* he comes.

Without suffix. 3d person him Indicative 3d Person he *oq* A a they *ut* at 2d Person thou *utit* at ye use *arse* 1st Person I *unga ara* we *ugut arput* Interrogative 3d Person he a *auk* they at *assuk* 2d Person thou it *iuk* ye *ise isiuk* Optative 3d Person he *le link* they *lit lissuk* 2d Person thou it *uk* ye *itse siuk* 1st Person I *langa lara* we *lata larput* l Infinitive 3d Person he *lune lugo* they *lutih* 2d Person thou *hi tit lugo* ye *luse* 1st Person I *lunga lugo* we *luta*⁵⁵

(4) *voq*, *vd* for stems ending in a vowel without accent, f. i. *asa loving*, *asavd* he loves him.

(5) *aoq*, *d* for stems ending in *e*, f. i. *pige possession*, *pid* he owns it.

Omitting the dual, all the formative additions ordinarily required for conjugation may be represented by the following table.

'fix. 2d person's suffix. 1st person's suffix. them thee you me us *ai atit ase anga atigut ait atit arma avtigut ase avswga avsigut aka avkit avse avut avtigut* — - - - *agit atit ase anga atigut atigit igit inga isigut isigik isinga ligit lisit lise livga lisigut lisigik jJcit j-nga tigut sigik siiiga sigut laka lagit | lavse lavut lavtigut lugit lutit luse lunga*

3d person'!

Without suffix. a - suffix him them Conjunctive 3d Person (a) \ he mat mago magit they mata massuk matigik 3d Person f (e) I he ame amiuk amigit they amik amiko amikik 2d Person thou avit agko agkit ye avse avsiuk avsigik 1st Person I uma avko avkit avtigik we civta avtigo Subjunctive 3d Person f (a) \ he pat pago pagit they pata passiik patigik 3d Person (e) \ he une uniuk unigik they unik uniko unikit 2d Person thou uvit ugko ugkit ye uvse uvsiuk uvsigit 1st Person I uma uvko uvkit we uvta uvtigo uvtigik Verbal Participle 3d Person (a) \ he A ai they at ait 3d Person f (e) I he ne ine they itik itik 2d Person thou it itit ye igse ise 1st Person I iga ika we 4 igput ivut

It will be seen that the dependent moods conjunct., subj. and partic. have a double form for the 3d person of the subject; of these the e-form is used when the subject at the same time is subject in the sentence to which the dependent mood refers. t -J-

0 I

=-*----- ffix. 2d person's suffix. 1st person's suffix. e-suffix > him i them 1 thee you me us mane matik matit mase manga matigut mane matik amisit amise aminga amisigut angne agtik angma avtigut avsine avtik avsinga avsigut avne uvtik avkit \ j avse avtine avtik avtigut pane patik patit - pase panga patigut unisit unise uninga unisigut ungne ugtik ungma uvtigut uvsine uvtik uvsinga uvsigut nvne uvtik uvkit \ j uvse avtine uvtik uvtigut cine citik * dtit use anga dtigut cine atik ingne igtik ingma ivtigut ivsine ivtik - ivsinga ivsigut ivne ivtik ivkit \ iv se ivtine ivtik ivtigut

The participle of the language is of a rare and peculiar kind, as not only permitting, but necessarily requiring an object. For this reason there is another form produced by the ending toq or soq representing the usual participle of other languages. In the Greenland

grammar it is classed among the affixes. But although in this way certainly having the nature of a noun, it may be inflected like a verb in the indicative, as f. i. *ajortoq* one who is bad, *ajortunga* I who am bad, *ajortutit* thou who art bad etc. It is called the nominal participle, whereas that above is the verbal participle.

The use of the table however still requires some explanation. The endings represented in it are called the formative additions, Kleinschmidt shows us in a very ingenious way how they are developed out of 4 elements: the character, the sign of mood, the sign of person and the sign of suffix. Only the first of these elements needs to be more closely mentioned here. It is wanting for the optative and the infinitive, for which the sign of mood is joined immediately to the stem; for the others there are 2 kinds, the principal character used for the independent moods, indicative and interrogative, and the connecting character for the dependent moods. With the addition of these characters the endings of the stem will be:

Verbal stems of:

chief char.:

connecting char.:

1

class ending

in

q.....

rp.....

r

2

— —

-

k.....

gp.....

'*k*

3

— —

-

t.....

'*p*.....

'*k* ('*n*)

4

— —

-

-.....

-*v*.....

-*g*

5

— —

-

é.....

á.....

ig

To one of these 3 kinds of forms, the stem by itself (optative and infin.), the stem with the chief char. (indie. and interr.), and the stem with the connecting char. (conj., subj. and. participle), the endings given in the table have to be added.

The following examples may serve to explain the use of the table: *atorpoq* it is used, *atorpâ* he uses or has used it, *atorpiuk* dost thou use it?, *atorpago* if or when he uses it, *atorâ* he who uses it, *atormat* as it had been used; *nâlagpoq* he obeys, *nâlagparma* thou obeyest me, *nâlangmatigik* as they had obeyed them, *nâlâkuvsinga* if ye obey me; *tilrípoq* he comes or has come, *tikile* may he come!, *tikitdlune* he coming; *takuvâ* he sees or saw him, *takugangma* as thou sawst me, *takugpanga* when he sees me, *takugivnigut* ye who see or saw us; *oqarfîyâ* he says to him, *tíkíkame oqarfigânga* as he had arrived, he said to me, *tikingmat oqarjigânga* as he had arrived, he — i. e. another one — said to me.

Of the optative and the conjunctive some peculiar forms exist which are rather frequently used. Some verbs are exclusively transitive so as to turn reflexive or passive, if used without suffix, f. i. *toqupoq* he killed himself. Certain affixes render these verbs halftransitive, viz. having no definite object, whereas an object still can be indicated by the modalis, f. i. *inungmik toqutsivoq* he has killed a man, he is a murderer.

The passive form is not indicated by flexion, but merely by affixes.

The negation is expressed by a peculiar affix-stem *'ngit* added to the end vowel of the verb in question and inflected in a somewhat different way from the ordinary conjugation. The indicative without suffix is: 3d pers. *ngilaq*, 2d pers. *ngilatit*, 1st pers. *ngilanga*.

As exceptional differences in Greenland occur: *goq* and *gâ* for *voq* and *vâ*, in Labrador *koq* and *kâ* for *poq* and *pâ*. In Labr. there exist no verbs of the 5th class and what appears most remarkable, no verbal participle. Certain *e*-suffixes have also disappeared.

The MACKENZIE GRAMMAR GIVES a numerous collection of forms differing from the system here proposed. Most of them spring from the usual difficulties in acquiring the first information by questioning the natives. In fact the only task I have attempted in this part of the grammar is to trace the similarities and to point out among the differences a few as probably authentic.

It is said that the verbs without suffix generally end in *toaq*, *joaq*, *joq*, *toq*, *taq*, *raq*; with suffix in *a*, *ja*, *va*, *ra* and *ga*.

Five conjugations are said to exist:

- (1) for verbs ending in *toaq*, *rtoaq* and *ktoaq* — evidently corresponding to the first 3 classes of verbs in Greenl., but with *t* instead of *p*, reminding us of the nominal participle,
- (2) for *-joaq*, evidently the ending *-voq* in Greenl., where also *joq* exceptionally occurs,
- (3) for *-raq*?
- (4) for *-oq*, apparently the same as 2,
- (5) for *-ik*, probably a confounding of nominal and verbal forms.

The interrogative and optative agree tolerably well with Greenl., and so does still more the infinitive.

It is an interesting fact, that the negative form with its flexions has maintained the *t* of the stem, but as for the rest is quite alike the Greenl.

The scanty sources of information we hitherto have been possessed of with regard to the GRAMMAR OF THE WESTERN DIALECTS, have received a valuable addition by a list of flexional forms added to the vocabulary in Ray's Report on the Point Barrow Expedition. The following examples will serve to show the similarity of the flexional endings with those from Greenland. But the peculiar signification of the nominal participle is here still more distinctly indicated than in the Mackenzie.

Point Barrow

Greenland
(nominal participle)

I am hungry

kaktungä

kâgpunga

(— *tunga*)

Thou art —

kaktutin

— *putit*

(— *tutit*)

Ye are —

kaktuse

— *puse*

(— *tuse*)

He is —

kakto

— *poq*

(— *toq*)

Let him come!

kaili!

kaile!

Come in!

isarin!

iserit!

I sleep

siniktungä

sinigpunga

(— *tunga*)

Thou sleepest

— *tutin*

— *putit*

(— *tutit*)

He sleeps

— *tuä*

— *poq*

(— *toq*)

As he slept

sinigmat

siningmat

Art thou asleep?

sinikpi?

sinigpit?

Is he asleep?

— *pa?*

— *pa?*

The grammatical notes given by Veniaminow on the Kadjak dialect are very trifling. However they contain an example of conjugation; it represents the stem: *tiguvâ* he takes it, and evidently exhibits a confounding of forms partly from this verb, partly from the half-transitive *tigusivoq* (*tgoma* and *tgotschichka!*).

Particles.

To this class belong words which, except in a few instances, have lost their flexibility or remained inflexible, and at the same time differ from the interjections by being inapplicable save in connection with other words, although in some cases this distinction is not to be drawn sharply. They are divided into added and independent particles.

The added particles must always be appended to other words. From the affixes however they differ by a less intimate coalescence with the main word, especially in permitting this to be inflected independent of the addition. The most common are: *lo* and; *le* but; *taoq* also; *lûmât* or, even; *me* indeed, to be sure; *toq* expressing a desire; *lusôq* like; *gôq* one says. The independent particles may be divided into: (1) those for time, f. i. *igpagssaq* yesterday, (2) having the character of adverbs or conjunctions, f. i. *agsut* very, (3) mostly resembling interjections, f. i. *sunauvfa* only think! *âp* yes.

As for the rest, and especially with regard to the other dialects, the words of this class will more appropriately be treated of in the glossary.

Syntax.

Trying to discern the differences which may prevail between the dialects concerning the syntax, at present of course is a matter out of question. But also in this section of the grammar the peculiar organisation of the language is so strikingly manifested, that we can not wholly omit mentioning it here, by a few remarks taken from the Greenlandish grammar.

A verb certainly by aid of the suffixes makes a sentence by itself, but even if the subject and the object are expressed by particular nouns the verb nevertheless must indicate both by suffixes, f. i. *takuvâ* he saw it, *inûp igdlo takuvâ* the man('s) — the house — he saw it, i. e. the man saw the house.

The use of the *e*-suffix and the *e*-form in general is already mentioned. When the verbal participle is subordinate to a main verb, the sentence generally refers to three different personalities: (1) the subject of the main verb, (2) its object which at the same time is the subject of the participle, (3) the object of the participle. If now two of these are identical, it depends on the sense, how the *e*-suffix and the *e*-form of the verb have to be applied. Examples are: *oqautigíngilâ pigingne* he did not say that he (himself) possessed it, whereas *pigigâ* would indicate: that he (another) possessed it. — *kivfane oqautigâ sorâerukâne* literally: his (own) servant, him he mentioned, him who abandoned him, i. e. he said that his servant had abandoned him, whereas *sorâerukine* would signify: that he had abandoned his servant.

The conjunctive corresponds to sentences with «when, as, because», the subjunctive to them with: «if, when, supposed». The *a*-form is used when the connected sentences have a different, the *e*-form when they have the same subject. The composed *e*-suffixes of both moods are used almost in the same way as those of the participle. The infinitive corresponds almost as much to the participle as to the infinitive of other languages and has a multifarious application.

The verb «it is» of other languages is rendered by affixes: — *uvoq* is —, and *-râ* has it for —, f. i. *nâlagauvoq* he is a chief, *nâlagarâ* he has him for his chief, it is his ch.

Finally the arrangement of words is of great importance, while at the same the *a*- and *e*-suffixes and forms admit of several sentences being combined in a very compendious form and crossing each other without losing the necessary distinctness. Kleinschmidt in his grammar gives the following examples of what a careful use of these means in a few words is able to express. Certainly they are so complicated, that in daily speech they could hardly ever occur, but still they are correct and can be understood by intelligent people. The examples show about the same words in two combinations.

(1) *suêrukame autdlásassoq tusaramink tuníngingmago iluaríngilât* they did not approve, that he (a) had omitted to give him (b) something, as he (a) heard, that he (b) was going to depart on account of being destitute of everything.

This is composed of 4 sentences:

suêrukame autdlásavoq when he was destitute of everything he would depart.

autdlásassoq tusarpâ him who would depart he had heard of.

tusaramiuk tuníngilâ as he had heard of him, he did not give him anything.

tuníngingmago iluaríngilât as he gave him nothing they disapproved of him.

(2) *ivna autdlartog suêrukame autdlásassoq ningavata tusaramiuk, unigtíkumavdlugo ajorssautainik tuníngingmago nunaqataisa iluaríngilât* — literally: him yonder — who has departed — as he was destitute of everything — who was going to depart — his brother in law — as he heard of him — intending to cause him to remain — with his necessities — as he did not present him — his countrymen disapproved of him — viz: as the brother in law of him yonder who departed on account of want, had heard that he intended to remove and (nevertheless) did not assist him with anything that he wanted, in order to make him remain, his countrymen disapproved of his conduct.

Construction of words by means of the dependent stems or affixes.

The nature and use of the affixes in general has already been explained. It was mentioned that the greater part of these additions are perfectly moveable. But some have become immovable, their application being limited to certain words, or though moveable, certain combinations of them with primitive stems have acquired a fixed peculiar signification. Moreover there is no sharp distinction between the moveable and immovable affixes. For these reasons the dictionary must continually refer to the affixes.

Many affixes, although having a more or less distinct signification, are often used in a way only slightly affecting the sense of the word. Especially in narrative — or so to say poetical style — very compound words occur, of whose elements some almost seem to be inserted merely for the sake of enphony.

As to their nature and signification, the affixes are divided into nouns and verbs. The latter have their formative addition like the primitive verbs which lose their addition in receiving the affix with the flexion; the same is repeated with the derivatives each time a new affix is added. Nominal as well as verbal affixes are again divided into transforming, by which nouns are converted into verbs and vice versa, and formative which only are appended to stems of their own kind. The formative nominal affixes are also grouped as adjectively or substantively formative, f. i. *igdlúnguaq* a small house, and *igdlulik* one who has a house. The formative verbal affixes in a similar way are divided into neutral, transitive and intransitive.

As trying to extract a tolerably complete collection of the affixes contained in the words known from the other dialects and arranging them, would be a very difficult problem, I have limited the following list to the Greenlandish affixes and examples of compound words, giving an idea of the application of the same affixes in the other dialects. A few examples from the latter containing doubtful elements are finally added; only few affixes have been observed in them which with any degree of certainty could be considered non existent in Greenland.

The following signs have been adopted by Kleinschmidt for indicating the rules for adding the affixes to the stems:⁶⁴

(bd). not perfectly moveable or applicable, but bound to certain stems g\ and i], the first consonant of the affix is variable and can be r,

gk, k for y, and s, ts, ss for t. — , to be added to the last vowel of the stem. .., to its last sound, vowel or consonant.

., to a consonant (g or ;) which has to be intercalated, if the stem

ends in a vowel. ., to the root or any other abbreviated form of the stem. jl or A, requiring the last vowel of the stem to be respectively sharp or long.

±. —, requiring its last but one syllable to have a sharp vowel or to

be closed by a consonant. :—, the rule to be either abnormal or unknown.

Other signs used:

G, dialects of Greenland,

L, — - Labrador,

C, • -r— - Ilie Central Regions,

M, — - the Mackenzie,

W, — - the Western.

Where none of these initials is added, G is meant. The examples taken from the other dialects are spelled in the main as they are found in the originals.

List of the Greenlandish Affixes with examples of their use taken from all the dialects.

g|ajugpoq is prone to, usually. — *pigajugpoq* gets (*pivoq*) frequently (i. e. seals), is a good hunter.

.aq (bd) and — *araq* young or small — *âtaraq* young seal, *orpigaq* a small bush (*orpik*) — **L.** *akkigiarak* young ptarmigan — **C.** *eqaluaq* a kind of salmon (*eqaluk*). — **M.** *kurark*, *kuraraluk* a small river (*kûk*) or brook. — **W.** *piagak* a young (**G.** *pik* a thing).

(—*aq*, see :*gaq*).

g|aluaq, *g|aluarpoq* having been, but is not longer so, rather, certainly. — *nukarigalua* his deceased younger brother (*nukaq*), *takugaluarpâka* certainly I saw them (but . . .).

g|alugtuarpoq suddenly happening, as in falling, coming.

— *aluk* of inferior kind, poor — *pialuit* poor things. — Examples from the other dialects seem partly to exhibit a somewhat different signification. — **C.** *agtsuadluk* strong (wind), *equlualuit* large salmon.

:— *araoq* uses to . . ., frequently.

— *arpoq* (bd) slightly, little.

— *arssuk* anomalous, not of the usual kind. — *ârdluarssuk* a rare kind of whales — **C.** *kangertluaqdjung* local name for a small fiord (**G.** *kangerdluk*).

g|asuarpoq hastily.

:— *atârpoq* in earnest, duly.

g|atdlarpoq just, only first.

— *avoq* (bd) a continuation, repetition.

:*erivoq*, *lerivoq* is occupied with something — *ujarqerivoq* is working in stones.

— *erdluerpâ* dirties him with . . . — *pauerdluerpâ* d. him with soot (*paoq*).

:*erpâ*, — *lerpâ* furnishes with. — **L.** *ikkilerpâ* wounds him (**G.** *ike* wound), *akkilerpâ* pays him (**G.** *ake* payment).

— *erpâ*, *îvoq*, *erserpoq*, *erûpâ* deprives him of . . . — *matuerpâ* opens it (*mato* covering) — **L.** *ernêrpoq* has lost his son (**G.** *erneq*) — **M.** *néarkroertoark* cuts off the head (**G.** *niaqoq*). — *gâ*, — *râ* (halftransitive: *gingnigpoq*) has it for . . ., finds it to be . . . — *ernerâ* has him for, or it is his son, *angigâ* means it is large (*angivoq*); a peculiar prolonged form is — *gîgput* they are . . . to each other. — In **L.** and probably also in **C.** and

M. this affix is — *givâ*, — *rivâ*, f. i. *enerivâ*, and the Greenland form may be merely a contraction.

— *gaq* (bd), *saq* (bd), — *ssaq* (bd), *.taq* (bd), — *aq* (bd), a kind of passive participle signifying: he to whom is done so. — **L.** *âktugak* skinned animal (**G.** *âgtorpâ* skins it) — **M.** *igitark* (**G.** *igipâ* throws it away) thrown away. — **W.** *keepegak* what is cut (**G.** *kipivâ* cuts it).

— *gasârpoq* is very full of, or rich in. A nominal form is found in **L.** and **C.** *nanuragassain* having many young bears (**G.** *nanuaraq*).

— *gigpoq*, — *rigpoq* has it fine, or is a fine . . . — **M.** *tipiritork* has a fine smell (**G.** *tipe*).

— *gssaq* future or intended for — **L.** *alliksak* something for a hunting line (**G.** *aleq*). — **W.** *angutiksa* male infant (**G.** *angut* a man), *angnuksa* female infant (**G.** *arnaq* woman).

— *guaq*, — *ruaq* (bd) inferior, insignificant.

— *gugpoq*, — *rugpoq* suffers from . . ., or is longing for. — **L.** *akkigerukpoq* is longing for ptarmigan, *imerukpunga* I want water (**G.** *imeq*).

:iaq, — *liaq* made or wrought. — *pûliâ* the sack (*pôq*) which he has made.

g[jiaq what requires to be done so — **L.** *ablorkak* a step (**G.** *avdlorpoq* strides). — **C.** *majorariaq* a place where the boat has to be pulled against the current (**G.** *majorarpoq*).

— *iaq*, — *giaq*, — *riaq*, *'pak* (verbal form — *iagpoq*) plenty, a multitude. — *igdlorpait* many houses. — **L.** *inugiarpuit* they are many people. **C.** *inuiaktunik* — **W.** *inyugiuktu* «people».

— *iarpâ* deprives him of.

:iarpoq, — *liarpoq* goes to. — **L.** *eqalidiarpok* goes fishing salmon.

g[jiartorpoq goes or comes for the purpose of.

— *înaq*, — *înarpoq* only, merely. — **L.** *agdloinak* only a seal hole (in the ice), i. e. without seal — **M.** *iviginark* a grassy plain (**G.** *ivik* grass).

:iorpoq, — *liorpoq* is making, working . . . — **L.** *sabviorpok* he works iron. — **M.** *igluliortoark* he builds a house.

:ipoq (bd), — *lipoq* has arrived at . . . — *nunalîpoq* has landed.

— **L.** *inulipok* meets with people.

— *îpoq*, — *ilaq* without . . . — **L.** *sillaipok* stupid (**G.** *sila* reason), *inuilaq* desert. — **C.** *okomaitpoke* is light, not heavy (**G.** *oqimavoq*) — **M.** *inuitok* «nobody». — **W.** *peechek* no, not (**G.** *pîtsoq* being without any thing), *ukumailuta* «a heavy shaft».

— *isorpoq* is gone to fetch or look for . . .

:issarpoq, — *lissarpoq* takes something along with him on leaving.

:— *ivâ* (bd), — *ssivâ*, — *livâ* gets it thus done with. — *kivissivâ* lost it (f. i. his seal) by sinking (*kivivoq*).

— *ivoq* a halftransitive form for trans. verbs.

:ivoq, — *livoq* makes, works — **M.** *tchuliyoark* is occupied (**G.** *sulivoq*, so something).

g[jivoq, *nivoq*, *g[jioq*, *gujoq* also, too. — **L.** *attigivok* he is also dressed (*attivok*).

— *jârpoq* early. — **L.** *annijarpok* goes out early (*annivok*).

—*jarssugpoq* (bd) indistinctly.

—*javoq* is prone to . . .

—*juipoq*, —*ssuipoq* never. — **L.** *annijuipok* never goes out. — **M.** *okrayeituark* mute (**G.** *oqarpoq* speaks), *nerretchuiitork* can never eat (**G.** *nerivoq*).

—*qaoq* the most common emphatical ending of verbs, frequently also used without any signification at all.

—*qarpoq* has, or there is. — **L.** *ekallukarpok* there are salmon.

—*qat* fellow or one of the same kind. — *angeqatâ* one who is as tall (*angivoq*) as he. — **M.** *nunarkat* countryman.

—*qâtârpoq* repeatedly. — **L.** *auksarkatarpok* it was repeatedly thawing.

—*qut*, *rqut*, *rqutaq* a remedy. — **L.** *perkut* property. (**G.** *pivoq* he gets).

—*kâq* having large . . . — *kigutikâq* having large teeth.

—*kaneq* somewhat near to . . . — **W.** *áwanikunnä* southwest (*áwani* west).

—*karpog* (bd) suddenly.

—*kârpoq* (bd) with long intervals.

—*kasik*, —*kasigpoq* expressing displeasure with a slight degree of disdain; in speaking of one's own things merely a phrase of modesty.

—*katagpoq* has got too much of it.

—*kípoq*, *kitdlivoq*, *kerdluk* small. — **L.** *akkekipok* is low-prized.

—*kisarpoq*, only used in optative: do not!

—*ko*, —*koq* ruined or dissolved in its parts — **L.** *aumako* charcoal, *illako* a piece broken off.

—*kôrpoq* probably.

—*kulaq* clumsy.

—*kuluk* miserable — *umiakuluk* a. m. boat.

—*kúpâ* (bd) believes it to be . . . — *piúkúpâ* b. it to be useful (*piuvoq*).

—*kut* (plural) family or companions of . . .

—*lârpoq* a little.

—*lavoq*, indicates a certain state of moveableness. — **W.** *sukaladu* «quick» (**G.** *sukavoq* goes quickly).

—*leq*, · *dleq* farthest towards — **L.** *alleq* lowest. — **C.** *akuydlirn* middlemost. — **M.** *kingulerk* hindmost. — **W.** *kadlik* outer garment (**G.** *qak* surface).

—*dlerpâ* (I) regales him with . . .

—*dlerpâ* (II) (bd), indicates: bringing in a bad situation.

—*lerpoq* begins to . . . , now.

—*lerssârpoq* intends to . . .

—*lertorpoq* in a short time.

— *lik* having, or furnished with. — **L.** *aulik* bloody (*auk* blood). — **W.** *omaylik* «chief» (boat-owner), *tunyalik* «shaman» (having guardian spirits).

.dliorpoq (bd) is incumbered with . . .

.dlivoq (bd) grows, becomes. — *aydlivoq* g. larger (*angitoq* is large).

— *luarpoq* a little too much — **C.** *peelooakpoke* «too little» (**G.** *pĩpoq* is poor?).

.dluarpoq well, right.

.dlugpoq, — *lugpoq* has or is bad. — **M.** *iyaluktoark* has bad eyes (**G.** *isse* eye).

.dluinarpoq completely.

.dluk, — *luk* bad — **M.** *tsillaluk* bad weather (**G.** *sila* weather).

— *'mak*, — *'mauvoq* skilled in . . . — **C.** *pimmain* a skilful man, leader.

— *mavoq* is in the state of . . . — **L.** *ikkomavok* is burning (**G.** *ikípâ* kindles it).

— *mivoq* (bd) perverted, awkward.⁶⁹

— *'mivoq* however, also. — *^mivoq* a little.

..môrpoq (bd), *..mukarpoq* (bd), indicating a direction (sprung from the terminalis: — *mut?*).

.naq, *.rnaq* (bd) something unusual. — **C.** *qeqertarnaq* a peculiar island.

.nâq favourite. — **L.** *illanāk* f. companion.

— *narâd*, — *ngnârâpâ* makes or finds it too . . . — **L.** *aminârpa* makes it too narrow.

..narpoq causes it to be . . ., is to grow . . . from. — **L.** *iklingnarpok* is delicious (**G.** *igdligâ* likes it). — **M.** *erksinaktoark* is dreadful (**G.** *ersivoq* is afraid). — **W.** *úknachtuk* hot (**G.** *ûvoq* is injured by fire).

— *nasaerpoq* delays to . . .

..naviarpoq is in danger of . . .

..neq, has a multifarious application, expressing: the result of, the infinitive of a verb, a comparative or superlative. — *uvigdlarneq* a widow (*uvigdlarpoq* loses her husband), *angneq* the greatest (*angivoq*). — **C.** *anernek* breathing. — **M.** *krorlornerk* waterfall (**G.** *qordlorpoq* water runs down).

..nerarpâ says that he ...

..nerpoq perhaps . . .

.nerpoq, — *'unerpoq* (bd) is pleasant to . . . — **L.** *atoranerpok* is pleasant to make use of.

..niarpoq strives to . . . — **M.** *kraniniartoark* is approaching (**G.** *qanigpoq* is near).

— *nigpoq* has now appeared, is to be got.

.nipog, *sungnípoq* smells of.

— *ngajak*, — *ngajagpoq* almost.

— *ngârpoq* in a high degree.

— *ngavoq* is in the state of . . ., is similar to . . .

— *ngerpâ* takes from him. — **L.** *illangerpa* takes a part from it, *karlingerpok* takes off his (reflexive: own)

trousers.

— *'ngerpoq* is desirous of . . .

— *ngiarpoq* is discontented with.

— *'ngilaq* not, the common form for negation — **M.** *siningityunga* I don't sleep (**G.** *siníngitsunga*, nominal partic. I not sleeping).

— *ngnarpoq* goes to . . .

— *ngnigpoq* (bd), halftransitive form for trans. verbs. *'ngorpoq* becomes or grows so. — *utorqángorpoq* grows old. — **M.** *allángortatoark* is altered (**G.** *avdla* other).

— *'nguaq*, *'nguarpoq* small, little, nice.

— *'nguvoq* (bd) suffers from complaint of . . .

— *orpoq* (bd), indicates a continuation.

.pak (I) (bd), *.pâk* extreme or, most of all. — **L.** *anginerpâk* largest. — **M.** *tingméarpak* eagle (**G.** *tingmiaq* bird). — **W.** *ûnakpuk* walrusharpoon (**G.** *unâq* harpoonshaft).

.pak (II) always in plural: *pait* many. — *igdlorpait* m. houses, a town.

— *paldq.* — *palârpoq* incapable, awkwardly.

.palugpoq, *.palârpoq*, *.patdlagpoq* has the appearance of . . . — **C.** *aoopalukpoke* is red (**G.** *auk* blood). — **M.** *ingnerpaluktuark* flash (**G.** *ingneq* fire). — **W.** *knychpaliaguk* lightening.

.parpoq, *.pasigpoq* (bd) is so situated.

— *piluk*, — *pilugpoq* bad, vile, rascally.

.poq, with names of animals: has caught . . ., of clothes: takes on. — *agpápoq* has c auks. — **L.** *karlikpok* takes on his trousers (**G.** *qardlik*). — **C.** *karkleekpoke*.

— *ralak* small, little.

— *rarpog* (bd) repeatedly, several times.

— *rarpog* (bd), with numerals: has got so many. — *mardlorârpoq* has got two (f. i. seals).

— *ratarpoq* at length it will . . .

— *rêrpoq* has finished.

— *riarpog* goes to . . ., added to numerals: so many times. — *mardloriardlune* doing it twice.

— *'rigpoq* knows well to . . ., is perfectly so — **L.** *erinatsiarikpok* has an excellent voice — **C.** *kikparrikpoke* is regular square (**G.** *kíparigpoq*).

— *rqainiûput* they are emulating in . . .

— *rqajarpoq* had nearly . . .

— *rqâmerpoq* a short time ago.

— *rqarpoq* hardly, narrowly.

— *rqârpoq*, — *rqâq* first. — **W.** *tsingakârbeta* «the first sleep» (probably: **G.** *sinig qâr-fi-ata* his first time for sleeping, subjective ending).

— **rqavog** is almost in the state of . . .

— **rqiyvog**, —**rqigsârpog** does it again and better.

— **rqôrpog** probably.— **rqortôq**, —**rqortuvog** has it large — **L. ĩjikortovok** has large eyes.

— **rqúvog**, —**rqorpâ** passes by it — **L. imakorpok** goes through the water.

— **rquvâ**, halftrans. — **rqussivog** commands or desires. — **kivfaminut sanerquvâ** he ordered his servant to make it (see: **sarpâ** and **sorâ**).

— **rdlaq** one who is just now . . .

— **rdloq** (bd) what is more . . .

— **rnarpog** (bd) does something the first time.

— **rorvog** (bd) grows more and more . . . — **L. perorpok** is fullgrown, **ān iarorpok** feels more and more pain.

— **rpiaq** proper or real. — **W. tulukpia** (**G. talerpiâ**) his right hand.

— **'rpoq** grows or becomes so. — **qaumarvog** is gr. light (**qaumanoq** is daylight).

— **^rpoq** says or sounds so.

— **rrôrpog** is boasting of . . .

— **rvjuk**, —**rujugvog** good for nothing.

— **ruluk** something grand.

— **rúvog** behind or too late.

(**rusugvog**, the same as — **gugvog**).

..**sarpâ**, ..**sârpâ** causes or makes it do thus. — **M. illitsartoark** teaches (**G. ilípâ** learns it).

— **savog** (bd) is in the state of . . .

— **'savog** will or shall; this affix affords the usual way of expressing the future tense, derivatives of it are **saervog** ceases to . . ., and **sangavog** intends to . . .

..**serpâ** (bd) makes or causes it to . . .

..**siaq** gained or got, but not by one's own labour. — **C. nunaseang** (**G. nunasiaq**) a settler's new country.

:— **sigvog** (bd) is rather far towards . . .

..**simavog** has or is done so (expressing the past tense) — **L. illisimavok** is learned — **M. illitchimayoark** (**G. ilípog** has learnt something).

..**sinauvog**, **ginauvog** can or is able to —

..**siorvog** goes to look for, is occupied with, or travels in . . . — **L. aglosiorpok** looks for seal holes. — **C. akbirsiorbing** (**G. arfersiorfik**) place for whalefishing...**sivog** acquires or meets with ...; added to verbs: has become so.

..**sord**, **tord** believes that ...; if the principal verb is transitive, its subject is placed in terminalis. — **kivfaminut sanasora** he believed that his servant had made it.

..**sugvog** (bd) should like to.

: — **silk**, a nominal affix of this kind, although not found in the dictionary, must be supposed to exist, occurring

especially in local names indicating a likeness. — inugsnk a cairn (inuk man). — L. imaksuk swamp (imak sea). C. innoksoot, inugsuk. j[^]ssdq grand, magnificent.

— ssarpoq rather much or many, also repeatedly. — L. perorsurpok grows up quickly, nungusarpok is soon consumed.

. ssnaq, jLssuaq, ssuctrpoq great or very — igdlorssuaq a large house, pitsorssuaq a very poor man.

..ssuseq state or condition. — angissusia its size (angivoq is large).

t]ailivd, tsailiva deprives him of hinders or prevents ...

..taq (I) (bd), see g[^]aq, the passive participle. .. taq (II), rarely saq, belonging to . . . — angutitarpuk our man, i. e. the man who accompanies us (women). — M. kreyoktcirk the wood (G. qissuk) belonging to a gun. ..taq, sdq new, newly got. .tarpoq, sarpoq goes to fetch or collect . . . t[^]arpoq does it often, uses to, is able totdrpoq repeatedly with regular intervals.

t]e he who has done so to him, a kind of participle to transitive and halftr. verbs, generally requiring a suffix (<«). — ajoqersorta his teacher, toqidsissa his murderer. ..terpoq successively.

.. tipd, ..sipa causes to . . . (used like sord). — autdlartipa sends him off (autdlarpoq goes away). — M. nipititark glued, nipi-titeron glue (G. nipigpoq adheres).

— tdlagpoq (bd?) a little, for a moment.

— tdlarpoq, intensifying in connection with an idea of motion. t]oq, .soq, ssoq, tsoq, the so called nominal participle already

mentioned: being or doing so. — L. sennajok (G. sanassoq) a working man. — C. amitoq narrow (G. cimipoq, amitsoq). — M. niuvertork a trader (G. niuverpoq he trades) — W. amituk thin.

— toqaq, —soqaq old.⁷³

..torpoq, .. sorpoq makes use of . . eats or drinks ...; with verbal stems a repeated action. t]orpoq happens totorpoq does or behaves like an . . .

— tsagpoq, indicating excitement.

— tseriarpoq, .seriarpoq is willing to . ; .

— tserpd, . serpd wails until ...

— tsiaq, .atsiaq tolerable, passable; in some dialects: nice, pretty.

— tuaq, —suaq only. — ernitud his only son. t[^]uarpoq, —jucirpoq continues to . . . t[^]uinarpoq incessantly.

— tuvoq, ..suvoq, —toq, ..soq large or in a high degree. — L. sanatovolc works (G. sanavoq) well, akitovok is dear, Hjituvok has large eyes. — C. aqbirtijung (G. arfertussoq, nomin. parlic.) rich in whales.

— uarpoq too much.

g]utndrpoq il will, it shall . . ., like savog indicating the future tense.

g[^]umavoq wishes or intends to . . . g[^]ungnarpoq probably or can . . .

: — upd does so to him or with il, iniertaupd fetches water (imertarpoq) to him. — L. tikkiupa comes (G. tikipoq) with it, brings it.

— useq (I) that by which an action is perceived — oqauseq a word (oqarpoq says). — L. innoselc life (G. inuseq).

— useq (ii) belonging to ... — qajarttiscq kayak-clothes. .useq of a special or inferior kind —poruseq skinbag for blubber.

— ussaq similar to. — M. innouyark an image (G. inussaq a doll). : — ut, gut, ssut, ulaq or merely a t l he nearest cause, means

or remedy. — L. aylaut a pen or pencil (G. agdlaypoq writes), innut provisions (innuvok lives). — M. kapon a spear (G. kapivd stabs). — W. shupun a gun (G. supiva blows at il).

— ut property or store; the sharp distinction attached lo the suffixes often requires the application of this affix.
— neqe flesh, neqiuta his flesh, i.e. his meat, neqa his (own body's) flesh; aydлагаq a writ, agdlagauta a writ or letter possessed by him, agdlagd what he has written.

: — uvoq is so — aydlagauvoq it is written.⁷⁴

— vatldlrpoq, .patdlarpoq too . . ., far too . . ., too much.

— vfdrik (mdrik), vfdrigpoq lovely, fairly, amiably.

.fik, j-vik place or time where or when —isertarfik entrance.

— L. anguvik hunting lime (G. anguvoq catches a seal).

— vik, .pik. vigpoq proper, real. — imavik, imarpik the great ocean. — L. imarbik. — W. immagpyk.

— vkarpd (bd) totally, generally connected with the sense of bad or evil.

— vsarpoq, .. sdrpoq excellent superior. — angneruvsarpoq is the greatest (angneruvoq) of all.

WORDS FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS CONTAINING MORE DOUBTFUL AFFIXES.

labrador:

angupsarpok has again caught a seal.

— psapsarpok the same several times. allupsak soup.

ablornikpok makes small steps. aglivalliavok continues growing. pilerkivok wishes to have several things.
mittilerkivok gets many eiderducks. aporsarpok hurts himself a little. kaisukpok comes in a bad intention.
nuncilugdk uneven land. okauserkisarpok speaks low. nerijiva devoures, consumes all for him.

silairlciva has in him one who is still more stupid than himself. qaqqaroldk a hill.

kattitsungurpeit gathers them the last time. adsiluak a complete likeness. nunaserpok walks about on the land.
ingmigolivok to himself alone. petovulliavok grows continually poorer. apigiarpok there is a little snow.
annigiarpok goes out only a little or rarely.

central regions:

peuwingncililahyar to dislike. petiweweyook to like.⁷⁵

peeokite lake! peterhong'atoo gone.

MACKENZIE R.: takumapkarklune going lo look. ilitsimanguyalertoark suffering from insanity.
anmcilcerotatsiak oblong.

WESTERN: pinikherit to give. juchliaguk healthy. pinaksiinak may be. pinachknygatok can not be. pikusju I
give. peekutumka to give. peeseekak now.

nctkuruk good, nakurumuk very good. pinychtok a good man. piliachtu to beat (fight?) piuchtua I will.
piuknachtua I will not.

pinachnuigatak it is not feasible, il won't do. peedlark I have none.lit

Comparative List of The Stem-Words

OH

THE INDEPENDENT STEMS OF

The Eskimo Dialects

WITH EXAMPLES OF THEIR DERIVATIVES.

This vocabulary comprises all the stems of the Greenland dictionary, showing at the same time (by the sign: =) how they have been recognized in the other dialects, whereas the supposed stems foreign to Greenland are marked: *.

Explanations.

The signification of the term: independent stem or stem-word (radical word) as differing from the root or radix has been mentioned before. In the following vocabulary I have tried to compile all the stems or groups of words bound to them which I was able to discover in the literary sources quoted above, only omitting some words, the real nature or existence of which in the native tongue seemed to be doubtful or too little susceptible of any reasonable interpretation. It will be seen that the designation of the true stem of a group of kindred words must have been no easy task even in the Greenlandish dictionary. In a few cases the stem is represented by what seems to be the very root itself; more frequently a word is resorted to which is evidently a derivative. As to the other dialects besides the latter expedient it is tried to indicate the supposed stem by merely abbreviating a word belonging to the group.

The stem-words or the derivatives representing them are indicated by heavy type and are arranged in alphabetical order according to Kleinschmidt's Greenland Dictionary. For this reason the supposed stem-words peculiar to the other dialects are as far as possible transcribed according to his mode of writing (their original form partly added in parenthesis), whereas the derivatives excepting a few letters and especially the accents and hyphens, are spelt as in the originals.

The sign «†» signifies that the stem-word is obsolete and probably not any longer used in Greenland in this radical form, but only known through its derivatives.

The sign «*» indicates that the stem is supposed to be foreign to Greenland.

The initials which with the sign «=» immediately follow the Greenlandish stem and its translation indicate the other dialects, in which it has been found by the author, either in this radical form or as contained in derivatives. Then the examples of the latter, headed by «Drv.», are subjoined, also comprising flexional endings and various doubtful forms. The initials here mentioned are as follows: **G.** Greenland (**Ge.** East Greenland), **L.** Labrador, **C.** Central Regions, **M.** Mackenzie Itiver, **W.** Western with the subdivisions: n. northern, s. southern, a. Asiatic.

|| indicates how some of the foreign words are correctly written in Greenlandish.

(I), (II), (III) are used to separate two or three words which, though spelled in the same way are probably of different origin.

The verbal stems are given with the necessary addition for flexion (e. g. *atoq* as *atorpoq*) namely in the third person of indicative, and as to transitive verbs with the suffix of the third person: he or it — him or it. As transitive are considered those which, if used without suffix would turn reflexive. Some exceptions however occur. In the translation of verbs generally the pronoun, and of nouns often the article is omitted. Moreover all the words which in the translation have the appearance of adjectives or participles in the original language are to be considered nouns; consequently there is to be understood: «he or that who or which is . . .»

The German, English and French translations are in general rendered in English according to the originals, though the latter very often depend on misunderstanding, especially of the flexional forms. Only in comparatively few cases strange translations are marked with inverted commas.

I have met with some words in the Greenland traditional tales which I could not refer to Kleinschmidt's stem-words, at least not conformably to their usual sense. This may partly depend on a mistake, but some of these words are undoubtedly peculiar to the traditions, to the so to say poetical language, in some instances coinciding with the peculiar speech of the conjurers or angakoks. I have marked such expressions, they be really peculiar or not, with «trad. tales», and in a similar way I have indicated by «Fabr.» some words found only in the elder dictionary of O. Fabricius.

In alphabetically arranging the stem-words from the other dialects which could not be identified with those from Greenland, but had to be transcribed conformably to the Greenlandish orthography, I was troubled with discerning between *e* and *i*, *o* and *u*, but especially *q* and *k*. In the Labrador dictionary only in very few cases *q* is indicated by *k*, as for the rest simply *k* is used for *q*. In **C.** these letters have been more carefully discerned by Dr. Boas, and in **M.** *q* is generally indicated by *kr* and *rkr*. But as to the **W.** dialects there is very little indication of this kind. Consequently the use of *k* and *q* in many cases depends merely on guessing.

The most doubtful words are marked by: «—*()».

In running over the alphabetical arrangement of the list it must be remembered that: *dl*, *ng*, *ss* are but single letters following respectively after *l*, *n* and *s*.

82

a.

(EXPLANATION'S : G, Greenland (Ge, Eastgreenland) — L, Labrador — C, Central Regions — .VI, Mackenzie — \V, Western (n, northern S, southern — a, asiatic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

a. expressing amazement, and d, calling attention, interjections occurring with some variation or recognizable in interjectional derivatives — L M Wns.

Drv. L. aha, a, ahaila, ahamarik, yes; adjai dreadful. — M. ahale just so; aya'i almost; akrale ha. — Wn. anand cry of pain.

aygerpoq is coming, approaching — L C.

agia (igak?) * \ n. akiat, aghzut star. — Ws. aghia, agiat (plur.) star.

agiarpoq rubs, files = LCM.

Drv. G. agiaq fiddle; agiut file.— L. agiak file; agiarut fiddle.— C. arreeayakpolce whets a knife; ariak file, stone for sharpening. — M. arion, agiun file; ariktoark whets, files, rubbed; ariktun grindstone; agerkrark filings.

aginak * Ws. acid.

agiorpoq hangs, soars in the air = L?

Drv. (?j G. ausdrpoq. — L. auksarpok, about the same.

agdlaq black bear = L C M Wna.

^ote. The existence of this word in Greenland seems doubtful, even as for traditional tales.

agdlak stripe, streak = L C Wns.

Drv. L. aglakpok [agdlagpoq] writes. — C. arglaktoolc spotted [agdlagt6q] a young saddlebaek-seal. — Wn. agluktua spotted. — Ws. aklatuit pendants of earrings.

agdldt even (f. i. so much) — Ij.

agdleq Anas giacialis = (Ge. agterajik). — L. (aggek). — C. (aldigecarioo longtailer, duck). — Wn. (ahadlin, adyigia). — \a. (agliktschigak).

agdleroq jawbone = LCM. (Ge. agtcrek).

agdlerpoq (I) has an abortion.

agdlerpoq ill) observes certain rules of living according to religious belief = L.

agdleruk * W S. alreluk, alcheluk, atlcha, one ; alchtok eleven.⁸³

agdlo sealhole in the ice = LCWn.

Drv. G. agdluaq fishing hole (Ge. agtivaq). — L. with suffix agioanga (i. e. his) Ihe moon's ring. — Wn. aglua notch in ihe end of an arrow.

agdlorpoq dives = LC.

agdlunaq iGe. agsin&q) rope, thong = L C M Wn.

agpa auk, razor bill = L C Wn. (dtpa). Dhv. C. akpalliaroo [agpaliarssuk] little auk.

agpd t carries it out = L.

Drv. G. agsarneq landwind; agsivoq has spitting of blood; agsit paunch (ruminant's); agtat dung hill. — L. agsarnek seaward current; aksivik dunghill; aktarnerlulcko rubbish.

agpaivoq is in agonies of death = L. [akpaivok is dead, also: sleeps hard.)

agpangerpoq ' M. akpangertoark buying, purchasing. agpik ' L. Rubus chamaemorus. — Wn. berry. agpipok begins a song — L. agsagpd beats it = M. (aptsatoark). agsut strongly, in a high degree = LC\1.

Drv. L. aksorsoak \agsorssuaq] in a very high degree; aksororpok does his best. — M. aktsorsoark.

agssagpd overturns it, digs it out --- LCM.

Drv. G. agsscitdlagpd turns it upside down; agssakavok rolls.

— L. aggarpok\ aksarpa turns it upside down; asavok, asaka.volc rolls.

— C. aksealcawolce rolls. — M. cirksartoark sinking, falling; alchtsayoark rolling. — (Ws. akayauchtule round?).

agssaq 7 agssartorpoq carries to or from the beach = L.

agssak a finger = L C M Wnsa.

Drv. G. plur. agsscdt hand; agssaut Ihe forearm from the elbow lo the wrist; cigssarqoq upper part of Ihe arm. — L. aggait, aggant, aksakok; aggcijak, plur. aggajet gloves. — C. argite fingers: cideeyiitka Ihe hand; oksektoo arm; aydgayct gloves. — iJ. aidgeit, adgirark hand; aktsakrork arm above the elbow; adjirark, plur. udjirayet gloves.

— W n. adrigai; aishet baud; aksatko humerus; asuiget gloves. — Ws. aiget achitshit hand; azigak gloves. — Wa. aitanka finger.

Note. Possibly the words for «gloves» ought lo be referred lo a separate stem.

dgssik a caterpillar, also: a large fabulous animal.

agssaq the windside = LM.

Drv. G. agssumut against the wind; agssortorpd gainsays him; agssuara blames him. — L. agorpok is contrary.

4*84

agtorpd touches ii = LCY1.

1)rv. G. agtumava is in contact Willi it; agtoqut what is put between two objects in contact. — M. aktulayoark touches; aktulay-angiktoark «impalpable».

agunak * W S. agunak, aganachok, aganuik (ignyk) day (gyngnyt light; ygnygpak, gaunagpak, hommukpak this day). — \ a. aghynak day.

Note. This stem seems to be related to, if not identic with the next, but the names agavm, agaim, aghat for: «God», also occurring in Wsa., are probably invented by foreigners.

agut (ajut. aguna) mythic name of the sun as a woman (Fabr.) in trad, tales. (Ws, akychtci, akchta the sun).

ai? indeed?, aid (ah!) groaning, interjections == L. (ai is it not, ahak look).

aikuk * Ws. a dog (?).

uilaq sweat or condensed vapour == LWsa.

— * (ailava Wn. white gull; aiming Wn. caribou, old hornless doe).

dipaq, with suffix dipd the other of two following each other, his companion = L C M Wns.

Drv. L. aipariva \dipara\ has him for his c. — M. aiparilugo following him \aiparalugo]; aipane the other year.; aipanitoark «ancient". — Wn. ipar «lwo», other; aiba two; ipunger another; aipani years ago. — Ws. aipak two; aipa the other.

aipat food, eating (in the angakok-language of G. and C.).

aipavoq has a raw taste = L.

ait? art thou willing — M. {a'in? is it so).

— * (Wn. aittangna north current).

aitsarpoq yawns, opens = L M Wa.

Drv. L. aitaupok yawns, aitarpok gapes; aitagavok is open. — FV1 - aitoron yawning. — Wa. etaclita to yawn.

aitsdt now the first lime, liot ere this time.

ait) a fetches it = L CM Wns.

Drv. G. apa brings it, atsorjm infects him. — L. aivok, apa; aitorpa shares with him. — M. ayklertoark [aigdlrpoq] goes to fetch; aitortenyoark gives a present. — Wn. ivah to bring after; aichilunga to give. — Ws. atschtschuigci give.

aja mother's sister = L.

ajagpd repels or presses strongly against it = LCMWnsa(?).

Drv. G. ajagaq a toy, the «bilboquet»; ajagssarpoq puts upon a spit; ajayssaut fork; ajagutaq a slick for supporting something; ajaupiaq a staff. — L. ajagutak a rainbow; ajalc cross piece in the85

kayak; ajaut slick for supporting a boat; ajaupiak. — iM. ayayoark

supports, leans; ayarotark support; ayark cross piece in the k. — Wn. ciiye posts over yourts supporting sledges. — Ws. ahlutak rainbow. — Wa. ajapun «hand».

ajarak spit, saliva (angakok-language).

ajasd interjection: bul yet, but look.

ajorpoq is bad, is unable to —, is sick == LCi\l(V?).

L)rv. G. ajorssarpoq is wanting, suffers from want; ajungilaq is good; ajuyaq not mastered, invincible. — Ge.

ajiinguarpoq is good. — 0. ajornarpoq is difficult. — M. ayorptork \ajortoq] bad; ayortmktoark; ayungitork [aj'ungitsoq] good.

ajupd widens it = L.

ajuaq a boil = LCWn.

— * (Wn. aiyuny a whale-harpoon).

ajuvoq * L runs away. — Ws. aju, aye, agui go away! — Wa. age going; agitok housedoor — (may be related to avqut, see hereafter).

dq (I), plur. with suffix ai side-hooks of the bird-javelin = L C.

Drv. C. agyia plur. ayyidjen antlers.

dq (II), plur. dtsit sleeves — LCMWns.

Drv. G. arqat sleeve, mitten. — M. aitkratik mittens. — Wn. artkutik mittens. — Ws. alik sleeve; akutuk wittens.

dq (III)* L. drpok says: «aq» out of weariness; auqtorpok the reindeer cries: «auq».

aqago to morrow = LCMWns. (L. aqqdgo next year).

aqajag the lower part of the abdomen = L C M Wnsa.

Drv. L. akkearok [aqajaroq] stomach. — \ n. akearo. — W's. akrak stomach ; aksiak belly. — Wa. aktschakuk stomach.

aqarpd caresses (the child) = L.

aqasuk" LM. the soft skin of the face near the nose.

aqigsseq ptarmigan = L. (akkigek) CM. (arkredjigerk) Wn. (urkazigiuk) Ws. (arkaziuk) Wa. alcyrget).

aqipoq is soft = LCMWn.

aqo hindpart, stern = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. aqCit rudder. — L. aqqut; aqqovipok squats down. — Wn. akaweeten, akomi sit! — Ws. akomi sit down! — Wa. akum-nakunga siltingl

aquaq * Wn. akioowowyghne long ago. — Ws. akchuak, aJiuavak yesterday; akaaytok evening. — Wa. akuoachtuk evening.

ak interjection: take it = LCMWnsa.86

Drv. G. dp yes; angerpoq says «yes». — Ge. im, imila. — L. akka lake il. — C. ap, am; angekpoke he nods. — M angerktoork «believing». — Wn. a!, ang yes. — Ws. a-kika well! — Wa. a! yes.

aka (I) fathers brotther = LWn. (akkaka my uncle).

aka (II)* Wn. akang, akeuh, Ws. akkaga mother.

akdq f nice — L.

Drv. G. akdrd likes it. — L. akkauvok is nice, fine.

akali . ..* M. akaleark birth. — Ws. akkaljat, aksialut old (?)

ake opposite, answer, payment = L C M Wnsa.

Drv. G. alcileq right opposite; akilineq the whole opposite country: akikipoq is cheap; akilerpa pays it or him; akeraq ennemy; ak erog a knot in wood; agdligaq bladder-arrow or javelin. — Ge. akisugtoq while. — L. ake, akkilcipoq, akkilerpa, akkeralc; akkerolc a branch. — M. alcia (with suffix), akkerark; akerrorkr a knot in wood.

— W. akitsuk, akita for sale; akeechuk sell; aqklegak bone-spearhead. — (Ws. akkut a Iree?) — Wa. akkuk root;

aukuiak ennemy.

— * (Wn. akia, akano perhaps; akiagoa earlobe).

akimiak* Wn. fifteen. — Ws. akimak. — Wa. akimiak fifteen.

ako a smaller object as part of a larger, a river-mouth = L C M Wnsa.

Drv. G. akuaq abdomen; ahdlisaq kayak - halfjacket; akugdleq middle; akuliaq the pari of Ihe face between (he eyes; akungnagpoq is middling, mediocre; akuva mixes it; akornut hindrance; akuerd grants, concedes. — L. akko side-lath of a boat ; akkoak, akkoilitak, akkulek, akkuliak. — C. akoak abdomen; akongnanut between them.

— M. akoark, aktilerk, akoleark; okullugo [akuvdlugo] mixing. — \\ tl. akolinek second finger; akuto dish of deerlaliow; ahumgavaJc Indian house for visitors fakungnigtarfik temporary dwelling?] — Ws. agol-aremut [akugdlermiut], akulerpak etc., names of place; akumgavak winter habitation.

akunit slowly = L.

ala . . * L. alia an Indian; allaniovok is a foreigner. — C. adlet inland people. — M. allark. — W S. alia a stranger, alianik.

Note. At first sight it appeared most natural to identify Ibis stem with «avdla» (see hereafter); but in the L. dictionary they are expressly separated and differently spelled.

alarpa turns his face from, or keeps away from il = LM.

Drv. G. aldngoq shady side. — \\1. alangoyayoark <• passing» (?).

dlavoq * L. groans, moans.

aleq harpoonline == LCMWn.

aleqaq elder sister = Wns. (alkak, aleekaya).⁸⁷

alarse sock, inner tool = LCYIWnsa. (aluhsir alychtyk, achlyclita).

alertoq * Ws. calm (?).

ciliagd grieves, mourns for il = L C Ws.

Drv. G. alianarpoq il is sad, distressing; alianaipoq il is pleasant, agreeable. — L. aliagiva delights in it; alianarpok it is pleasant, joyful; alianaipok il is sad dislressing. — C. adlinait! how joyful il is!; adlenaipa il gives pleasure. — Ws. cingljanluga pleasure (?).

Note. I have been unable to discover whether the complete disagreement between the use of this stem in G. and C. on one side and L. on the other, might be owing to some misapprehension. The words C. are from songs heard by Dr. Boas in Baffin's Land.

aligd he finds it large.

aligoq quartz, crystal = L.

aligpd tears it = LCM.

aiiortorpoq sees something surprizing, sees a spectre = L. (allagaiksarpok).

Drv. G. aliortugaq a spectre.

alisaq skin-hangings for walls.

(Iliu . . . * Ws. cdjukitchak castor.

alivoq removes, retires = L. (cdivakpok).

Drv. G. afikutaq something for diversion or passtime. — L. allikut.

aloq sole of foot or boot = LCMWn. alugpd he licks il = L (Wna?).

Drv. G. alugssaut a spoon. — Ge. alikarpa eats it with a spoon. — (Wn. athrotik a spoon. — Wa. adlkotak a spoon).

alugsoq y alugsorpoq she has an abortion = L. (aliptorpok).

— * (L. allunganck protruding rock or snow wall; al'luak a blue soft stone. — Wn. alouik a straightener, native instrument).

alutora is fond of il = L.

uma again, also = LC. (? anielar yes) VI. (? dmanago «obliging •»). amaivoq * L. it is foggy. — Ws. amehluk clouds; cimaglin fog. amdq a long thin root — LWSi amdma breast of milk — LC.

amarqo in Greenland a fabulous animal, elsewhere a wolf = I, C M Wna.

amarpa carries him on the back = LCMWn. Drv. G. amarpog carries a child in the hood; amaut the coat with hood for the child; amaulik male eiderduck; amauligaq snow-88

bunting. — L. amarpok, arnuut, atnaulik, amauligak. — C. amowliguoch eiderduck. — IYl. amartoark, amarolirark. — Wn. amauling, amauliga.

ameq skin = LCM Wns.

ameo * Wn. an otter; ameoktok otterskin.

amerdlldput they are many = L Wns.

Drv. Ws. amalachtelsuot «people» \amerdlasut many].

ametlega{1)* Ws. walk.

amila ...* L. amilanikolerpok weaps or cries causelessly. amipoq is narrow, thin = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. amit8oq, amitsuatsiaq narrow, frequent names of place.

— M. amitoatsark. — Ws. amiduk, umedoak.

amisut a shoal, a herd = LC. — * (Wn. amutna, amutnasimuk similar). amuvd draws it out = LM. dncigpoq is saved = L. anaq excrement = LCMWnsa.

Drv. Ws. annaigat \anariaq\ a fly. — W a. anachtok [ancirtoq] a shooting star.

cinak grandmother (Wn. dna mother's father?).

andna mother (in G. as spoken by infants) = LCMWs. (annaha, ane).

Drv. L. ununalsiak grandmother.

unanak* L. beauty; dnanauvok is beautiful. — M. ananauwok.

ana ...*? M. anakranan again, directly. — Wn. cinakame day.

— W a. anakukuk upward; anarinekukdra [ʔ qeqa middle] noon.

anauvd beats him = LCMWnsa.

Drv. M. anuotark a club. — Wn. anauta a whip. — W a. unauutak fire steel.

ane, with suffix unia a sisters elder brother = LCWnsa.

dneq f dnerpoq feels pain (once) — LCM Wns. Drv. G. dniarpoq suffers from pain; dnilarpoq is terrified. — L. aniavok. — M. anniarktoark. — Wn. arrdh pain. — Ws. ak-naktuk sick.

anerpoqanernej breathing = LCMWnsa. Drv. C. atinekseakpoke [aner&arpoq] breaths. — M. anertsaumiyocirk sighing.

Note. As far as can be inferred from the traditional ideas of the Greenlanders, the application of this stem to spiritual actions and the idea of the soul is evidently imported by white men.

anersa! that is well == L.89

anigi . . . * Wn. atigimvuk an ax. — Ws. anigin halchet; anien ax.

anigo, in G. only in the angakok language as annigovirkssuaq snow. — Ws. aniok, mje<7, Wa. anigo snow.

anipa * Wa. a duck (?).

anivoq goes out = LCMWnsa.

Drv. L. annirpa [anipd] brings it out. — C. annee go! \anit\. — Wa. anunga [anivunga] I go out.

aningaq (mythical) name of the moon = C.

ano dog harness = LCMWns.

anon . . . * Ws. anonak aunt.

anoraq clothing = LCM.

anore wind = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. anordlerpoq it blows. — C. annoklukpoke it blows hard. — i\l. anordlertoark\ anoreroark, animayoark a gale. — Ws. anuk wind; anugavak a gale.

anugpoq looks sulky == LM.

anui ... * Ws. anuignalc tallow; anygnak Oil.

anusik y discouraged = LM.

Drv. G. anusingorpoq has been deterred, lost courage. — M. anotchingnuitoark «incorrigible».

angajo the eldest among children of the same sex and the same parents = LCMWns.

Drv. G. angajugdleq eldest; angajorqdq, plur. with suffix anga-jorqai his parents. — L. angajorkdk the eldest, the chief, plur. — kajet parents; angajorkauvok is a chief, a commander. — M. angayoarpaluk a giant. — Ws. angajua «God» (?); angayuka chief.

dngaq pumice stone.

angak mother's brother = LMWn.

dngak brother's child.

angdkoq conjurer = LCMWns. {analchtuk?}

angavoq is sitting disheartened in a bent position = M Ws. Drv. G. angalavoq is walking about. — M. angalaktortoark lifting his head. — Ws. o.ngayoorolc jumping up and down.

angavoq* L. it is bent upward. — M. angadjerit a line; angadjark triangle (?).

angerdlarpoq goes home = LC.

dngiaq a foster born in concealment and grown an evil spirit = L.

angigd conceals it = L.90

dngik a patch.

angiluk, interjection expressing disappointment — L. (?). Drv. G. angilugtorpoq, L. angenarpok returns without

gaule.

— * (Ws. ancMiugat Salino alpinus).

cingfpa moistens it thoroughly = L M. Drv. M. awreplcartiga soaking, sleeping (?).

angi ...*? L. angijak head of a nail etc. angivoq is large = L CM Wns.

Drv. G. udglisipa makes it larger. — L. agdliaikpok grows quickly. — M. angitkrija larger than thai [anger qinga\]. — Ws. anguk, anguserak great, large.

angmagssaq capelin (fish) == LWs.

angmdq a kind of hard slone = M Wn. (anmakak stone in general).

angmalorpoq is round = LCM. (Wa. akainliuchtuk round?) angmavoq is open = LM.

— * (\ S. aknak, akhna sea-otter). angdrpoq is pressed to make water = L. angb* L. do not!

anguarpoq pulls with a onebladed oar = LMWnsa. Drv. \ s. angout, W a. anguiirutit paddle.

anguilerscwoq * L. is persevering (M. angaluktita -opposing"?). angulctvd chews ii = LC.

align ...**! L. angulwak a kind of seaweed. — M. dngun bitumen. — Wn. adugnn pitch.

anguso interjection for astonishment.

angut a man, male — LCMWn.

Drv. G. with suffix anguta his father; angutisiaq foslerfather. — Wn. angota »my >< father [angutiga].

anguva catches or gains it = LM. (Ws. angusit warrior?)

aorpoq is hunting seals by creeping over the ice.

apan* M. father. — Wn. apang father (arpugah father; arpeeughuh brother?).

ap ...*? Wa. apaiipii a spider (Ws. atmaik a spider).

apdpa children's word in asking for food = C.

dpapaqutsuk a kind of fish.

aperd asks him = LM.91

Drv. G. aperqutiga asks about it. — Ge. aperketek a spirit, or fabulous being, intermediary between the angakok and Tornarsuk. (Ws. aptkah speak?).

apigsipoq has reached as far as it can = L.

aporpoq hurts against something = LM.

apumaq side-lath of the kayak = LM.

aput snow on the ground = LCWn.

aputdlo * L. a kind of small fish, small trout.

arajugpoq is tired of something == L.

arajiitsivd did not know (expect) it.

aramavoq suffers from heat.

arfaq outer edge of the hand.

arfeq a whale — LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. arferpoq lias caught a whale. — C. plur. aqbirit. — Wn. awheebeek \arfivik whale proprej.

arfevpoq (II) passes by (trad, tales) = L. arverpok walks about.

arfineq six = LCMWns. (aghivinnak, achvinok). Drv. G. arfinigdlit "having arfineq» , i. e. six used as adjective or supposing an object, whereas ><arfineq» serves for merely counting. — Ws. ahvinilin.

ariak part of the back between the shouldres = LCM.

are M. arinarkriyoark making muddy; areolik bottom of a lake.

arit now you see! just as I said.

arqaluaq a sisters elder brother.

arqaneq eleven = LWa. (Drv. analogous to arfineq.)

drqigpd puts it in order = LM.

arqunarpoq receives some harm, hurls himself = LM. Drv. L. aklcunakpa hurts him; akkunak strong wind. — M. akunatdlurtoark il blows very hard (?).

ardlaq with suffix ardlat one of them = L. (agga) CMWns.

Drv. C. alranee long time ago f arlddgt]. — Wn. adrani anciently.

ardlaq after-birth = L.

ardldrpoq t ardlarsarpa waves something to cool him = L M Ws.

Drv. M. arkle cold wind. — Ws. aklak wind.⁹²

drdlerd is anxious about the weather = M Wns. (?). Drv. G. ardlerinartoq doubtful looking weather. — M.

alangtark, alaraituark a coward. — W n. alinga afraid. — W S. aliunachkule dreadful: alinguk, alanmak, alaktak coward.

ardligpoq talks exaggerating and boasting = L. cirdlorpoq (I) looks upward = L.

ardlorpoq (II) feels very cold, nearly frozen to death = NVn. Drv. \ n. allopar cold.

drdlult svvordfish, Orca gladiator = LNVn. (arlo killer whale). arnaq woman (mother) = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. with suffix amd his mother; arnaviaq female animal; arnauneq loose woman. — L. arnaviak eiderduck female; arnaunek female of other birds. — C. arngna female of any animal; ahgneuch bitch. — M. or nark grown up woman; arnarenak girl. — Wn. (iangna, okanok woman) ahkeeghuh mother, akoaksa old woman. — Ws. aianneak girl; aganuchliuvak old woman.

arniligpoq is nearly losing his breath from pain.

arnuaq amulet = L.

arpagpoq runs == LCMNVn.

arpik -J- (a name of place) arpiagpoq is incornmodated by something (= M. arpik «grain»?)

arra * L. interjection in commanding the dogs.

arrivoq he is in a hurry.

arscirpd snatches something from his hands = L M.

arsivoq lives in abundance == L.

arssaq (I) ball (for playing) = C.M.

Drv. G. ars&arneq (C. arssaq) aurora borealis.

arssaq (II) ashes = L C Wns. (L. argsak, plur. —set, ashes, also: gunpowder. — Wn. agara gunpowder. — Ws. agak ashes).

artorpd is unable to do it, can not master it = LIYI.

asaloq, plur. asatdlut == L. (assalut, plur. assalutit).

asavog loves.

ase, indicates something relative to, or part of another thing, though distant or separated from it = L.

Drv. G. asiane (localis with suffix) in some distance from it; asimiut people living in the same district, but in other stations. —

L. assiane.

asiaq * M. atsiyark berry. — Wn. azeeak, azeerat crowberries. asiytoq, asertoq " (L. assenak gelling worse, soon dying). —93

Wn. asiklitok good; assetuk, assiruk bad. — Ws. asichtuk, akhsliikhtok, asertok good; a-seetuk, asilok, asiurok bad.

asik no! I will not.

ds"it as usually = I,

aso ho! that will do = LCWn ?

Drv. G. asukiaq perhaps, I don't know. — C. assuidlak just as I believed (amecisoot I don't know) — Wn. aiten I don't know (M. aklokan well!).

asog * Ws. asok, ashu a kettle.

assagpd cleans, washes it.

assdsakdk interjection expressing astonishment.

dssik. with suffix dssinga, likeness, image = L. (adse) C. (ardj-inger) IYI.

assorui Leontodon taraxacum (flower). at below = LCMWs.

Drv. G. with suffix ata what is below it; amukarpoq sinks down; aldleq lowest; arqarpoq goes down. — L. atte, attd, allek, akpapak.

— C. atkakpoke dives. — M. atane below; atkratoark. — Ws. atlekhka bed; atiea sinking down.

ata hark! see! = LCWns.

Drv. G. atago only try it. — L. atte, atfcek well. — C. attedlo and so farther on. — Wn. atago, atata by and by. — Ws. ataku, atai get out!

— * (Ws. atachuavuk righteous).

dtdq saddle back seal — G. in the angakok-language.

dtaq grandfather.

atarqivd venerates him = L.

Drv. L. atanneq chief, commander.

atdta father (children's speech) — LCMWnsa. Note. Excepting G. it seems to be the ordinary expression also in usual speech, partly also signifying grandfather.

atauseq one = LCMWnsa.

atavog is connected with, or remains still forming a part of something = LCMWns.

Drv. G. ataneq, atangmik names of place, for isthmes, tongues of land etc. — L. attanek. — Wn. adnek a name of place.

ateq a name = LCMWns.

Drv. G. wilh suffix arqa his, arqit thy n. — C. attirn, atka.

— M. atnidja giving a name \atserpd}. — Ws. atcha.

ativd takes il (dothing) on = LCMWnsa.

Drv. Wn. atige, Wa. attiku \atigeq\ tunic, coal.aldlaq birds breasl.

atdlarpoq it is cloudless = CWn. Drv. \ n. aluktuk \atdlartoq\ clear sky.

aldlarpd dries it by wiping = L.

atorpd uses it = L C M Wnsa.

Drv. G. atuarpd uses it in following the same, f. i. a road exactly, reads the book : atuagaq a book. — L. atuarpa, atuagak. — \I. atortoark singing; citoron a song. — Ws. atochluk singing; aa-dunuk a song.

Note. As all what is known from M. and W. as belonging to this stem merely implies the idea of singing, it might possibly be divided into (I) and (II).

aloe . . .*? Ws. ottowch a Indian.

ats . . .*? L. atsaktatsdjok a kind of small birds.

atsaq fathers sister = LC.WWn.

Note. Several relationships seem to be confounded in the different versions of this word.

alsuilik* L. healthy; atsuilivok, >I. atsuiliyoark is healthy.

atsuny ...* L. atsungcrpok is fastened. — M. atsulitseutsark hardening (the iron); atchuitork hard. — Wn. aityuityua hard.

Note. This supposed stem might perhaps be related to auk (see hereafter), like the derivative aujuitsoq or ausuitsoq never rotted or melting.

atunt* L. apart, separately. — \I. atunim-ituk (negation?) assembled.

atungaq sole of a boot = LC\l(Wn?).

auk blood, in the derivatives: something in the state of moving or being dissolved = LC.MWnsa.

Drv. G. aunarpoq bleeds; augpalugpoq is red; augpoq melts; dungarpoq disappears; auvoq is rotten; aulavoq moves: antdlarpoq goes away; aularpoq is fishing. — L. aunarpok, aupalukpok, aularpok. — C. aiopaluktok red. — M. aioktuarh melting; aulaork going: Wll. aularok moves. — Ws. aulachluk going.

auma(q) coal, live coal = LC. (Wn. auma, Ws. aumak amber).

aur . . .* L. aurakpok, aurungavok is bowed, curved. — M. arongayoarie is curved, arched; aormayoark inclines, slopes. — Wn. auruktu a small tent; aurnak a shrew.

aurswik (Fabr.) temple, side of the head (= M. igoyuvikl)

ausiaq a spider.

aussaq summer = L C M.

auvarpoq is hunting reindeer = C.95

auveq, plur. aorjit, walrus = LCMWnsa.

auv . . .* L. auvek, abvek a small black caterpillar. — M. auyuverk a worm, caterpillar.

— * (C. owik a snoiobloc. — W n. aibwukia a sandpiper).

acrt(l)* L. abba a kind of seals found in the northern regions. — M. abba, plur. abbait, «Phoque a nez pointu».

ava (II) north, also: right side in facing the sea = LCMWn.

Drv. L. avane in the north; amna [avna] he in the north. — Wn. divani west; dwanikunna southwest [avanekaneq almost to the northside],

amgci is charitable, benevolent against him = L.

av . . . * Wa. avangitunga no! I have not.

avagut ... * W n. oovingeelaka my son. — Ws. avaruta son; avakutaka my son.

amq hind part of the head = L Wns. (?)

Drv. G. avarpa beats him on the head; avaiavoq shouts; aval-akiaq dwarf birch (bush). — L. avarpa, avalavok, avalakitsalc. — W n. avagarak a hammer. — Ws. avaihulak shouting, crying.

avat circumference = LCM Wa.

Drv. L. with suffix avata its membre, outer side. — M. avalerk universe [avatdleq farthest outward, the horizon]. — Wa. avetagdne outside.

avataq the hunting-bladder = LCWa. (aiouetkak).

aveq roof beam = LM.

(Wia * C. aviyarak a pot. — M. aria a pot. — Ws. aieevoak a kettle.

avigpoq is divided into two parts = L M Was.

Drv. G. avipd divides it into two parts; avingaqa a fabulous animal (in the other dialects varying as lemming, rat and mouse).

avinvoq rings in the ears = LCM.

avqalajok * L. an ant.

avqut t road, passable? = LMWns.

Drv. G. avqusincq throdden path; avssaerpoq goes away. — L. apkuk, apkosinek, aguairpok. — Wn. apkotiii trail, path. — Ws. ava go away!

Note, avqut must be a derivative, perhaps related to ajuvoq (see above).

avdla another = LCM W ns. (adla, atla, astlaruk).

Drv. L. ablatsauvok is changed \avdlangorpoq\.

avdlorpoq strides = LM. (L. ablakatautik Indian snowshoes?).⁹⁶

avdlumavoq * L. ablomavok is willing to anything.

dvoq has falling sickness.

dvoq eiderduck = Wn. (aicuck a duck).

avorqard reprimands tiim hardly.

dvoq * L. roars with laughter.

avusugpoq * L. is covetous, desirous.

avungaulit * L. women's hair braids. (Ws. avynut a poplar tree).

e.

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland, (Ge, Eastgreenland) — L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — Wr, Western (n, northern

— s. southern — a, asiatic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

e, dee, eq, interjection: e expressing disgust; eee calling for assistance; eq satirical astonishment. — Ge. ege, eqila no = L. (e. surprise; eak irksomeness) M.

Dry. M. errealocirtoark shouting, crying.

eqaluk salmon = LC. (ekkalook fish; ekerloo salmon). — M. (:itkraluk, fish). — Wn. (ekaluk fish). — Ws. (ekalut fish). — Wa. (ikdliut fish, ekadluk salmon).

L)rv. L. ekallugak \eqalugaq] a smaller kind of salmon ; ekalluk-soak a kind of shark; ekalluvavak a true shark. — M. itkralukpik salmon. — Wn. ekcduguak salmon; erratluak, ekothlewik a sort of codfish, «wakni»: ekaluak small codfish. — Ws. ekoileioit fish.

eqarpoq is stiff = L.

Drv. L. erqakte \eqarte] the pellicle on the hairside of skin.

eqeq the corner of the mouth = LCMWn.

Drv. L. erkekok [eqerqoq], C. ekkaikok the little finger.

eqiaga has a dislike of it = LMWn. (Ws. ksaiinga?). Drv. L. erkeasukpok [eqiasngpoq] is lazy. — Wn. erireshuck-tunga idle.

eqivoq is easily contracting and extending again = LCM. Drv. L. erkungavok is wry. — C. erkeetpoke clenches his fist (eqipa).

— * (emagemulaksb.uk Wn. mink). enako (-tina) * Wn. red Indian. dniarpd* L. angling with blubber for fowls. ergata * Wa. eatable seaweed.⁹⁷

ergnt * L. instrument for boring iron.

eriaga keeps it in preservation.

erinaq voice, melody = LM.

erinivoq is waiting impatiently == LM.

eripd plucks hairs out of it (skin) = LMWn. Drv. eL. ei-itak \erisdq] skin made hairless.

erqa* L. bottom of the sea and of rivers: crkagorpoJc walks over the bottom; erkaputikak a water beetle. — M. itkra «ocean» ; irkrcitilik earth; erkredjaralik land (?).

erqaivd remembers = L.

erqaq environs, vicinity = L.

Drv. L. erkcirdlek \erqardleq\ a relative.

erqcwoq f is anxious? = L.

Drv. L. erkcigiva [erqaga] is concerned about it.

erqav . . . *? L. erkavuk skingloves. — M. erkawyarktocirk a rag(?).

erqeq louse egg = LCMWn?

Drv. G. erqileq, plur. erqigdlit a fabulous inland people. — M. itkrelit Loucheux Indians.

— * (C. erkeetyuggeearioo Sabine gull).

erqo ...*?? L. erkokpok goes into his house; erkottdkpok il does not stick fast. (M. irkroerktatoark a ruminant?).

erqorpd hits it = CM. (M. irkroeretskun a rudder. — Ws. ikchut an arrow).

erdlaq fibril = LM?

Drv. L. erklarpa [erdlaerpoq \ splits it. — M. irklarcltimayut dispersed (?).

erdleq j erdlerpoq is widened = LM. Drv. G. erdligpak jaw tooth.

erdligpoq is sparing, saving — LM. Drv. G. erdlingnartoq precious.

erdloq rectum (inleslines) — LM.

ernangnak harpoonshaft with wings of bone = Wn?

erneq (I) son = LCMWnsa.

Drv. L. erniksiak [ernersiaq] fosterson; ernivok, M. erneyoark is delivered.

erneq (II) * L. ernektovoq is too big to be grasped with the hand. — M. innerk the hand used as measure; erncilik concentric?

ernerpoq does it directly = Wn? Drv. G. ernlnaq soon. — Wn. unionhak quickly, xi. 708

erenumavoq is anxious, concerned. erparpoq * L. goes to pieces.

erraq * M. errark, plur. erret, mountain. — Wn. errek mountain.

— * (M. irrerik-ikiga caselv upset; erreivorartoarq fails in a swoon).

errorpd washes it = LM. (eckai washing the face?).

ersaypoq shows the leelh (a doj-).

ersaroq pit of the stomach = L.

ersivoq is afraid = L C M Wn.

ersorpa prepares the skin (of a terrestrial animal).

erssaq cheek (its hindpart) = LC.

erssik the place between the neck and the shoulders = M. erssipaq is visible = L.

Drv. L. ergcrpok \ersserpoq] is visible, appears. erssugpoq carries something on his shoulders = L \1 crutpoq is thoroughly wet.

eruk ...* Wll. erukhga, Ws. erukha legs; Ws. jeroga feet.

•

1.

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland (Ge, Eastgreenland) — L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— s, southern — a, asialic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

e, interjections, expressing amazement (Wa. i yes). iajdq a drum (angakok-language).

— * (Wa. jakatliuhisha a fly, muskito, spider). iamak * Ws. jamak a small stone. iamokutit * Wa. a twohanded oar.

iaiigavoq is in a doubtful condition, not to be clearly distinguished (L. jagatsivok the boat cruises).

iga a pot = LMWns.

Drv. G. igaleq a kitchen; igalilik (Ge. ingalilik) fabulous inlander.

Note. The latter name reminds of the Ingalik - Indians of Alaska.

igcddq window = L C M Wn.⁹⁹

iyal ... (eral ...?)* Ws. igaluk, ialo, iralo the moon (igak an evil spirit. — Wa. iralliuk, igablilc, igauk the moon; iralikatoch, era-(llekatak a star.

igamak * Ws. sea otter.

igarpoq leans backward = LC. (eukakpoke it falls) M. igfertorpa * L. invites him to his house. iggiaq throat == LCMWnsa. igipd throws it away = LMWn.

igivoq gives off by itself something fluid (oil or moisture) = L M Ws.

Drv. Ws. ignyk fat; anygnak oil \igineq\ igdlaoq fetus = CMWn. igdlarpoq laughs = LCMWnsa.

Drv. L. (ijorpok) ijutigiva \igdlciutiga] laughs at him. — (Wa. iliachtu).

igdleq bench, ledge = LMWn.

igdlerciq a small crustacean.

igdliaq uterus = L.

igdligd likes it (eating) = LM.

igdligpoq grows very old.

igdlo a house = LCMWn.

Drv. M. igloriyocirk \igdluvigciq\ a snowhouse.

igdloq cousin.

igdlukj with suffix igdlua, its other side or part = LCMWn. Drv. C. itdliuktut [igdlugtut) on both sides. — Wn. idlu \igdlut] a sling.

igpagssaq yesterday == LCMWnsa? (Wa. inshlibak).

igpigd feels inconvenience or pain from il = LM.

iyfik a sandy or clayey cliff = LCMWn. Drv. G. igpiarssuk a bag of white skin with ornaments. — Wn. (ikpik) ikpiaruk a salmon skin bag.

igsar . . .* L. igsartorpok bends the ribs for a kayak in hoi water.

igssorpoq coagulates, grows stiff = L. igssuk testicles = LMWn.

— * (igia Wa. morning?). igtarigpoq * L. is heavy.

— * (iktortartoarl M. goes out, is born?).¹⁰⁰

igtorpoq is bashful = L. igtuk a rushing sound = LM. — * (Ws. ichuka I give). igun * Ws. a drillbore. igitpd slings him = LMWns.

Dry. Wn. igntyai a bee (humble) [igutseq], — Ws. iytugiak muskilo.

igu ...* W s. igutuk broad; igvikitvk narrow; iuchtidu high; iuchkalnayak low. — Wa. ylcuchtuk height.

ijuqarpoq * (us—?) I., slips olT. — C. falling. — i\l. iyukra-yoark going down.

ika yonder, especially norihward = L CM Wns. 1)rv. G. ikane there yonder; ilc&nga from there y.; ikunga to there y.; ingci, plur. igko that, I hey yonder; ilceq a sea which has to be crossed; ikerasaq a' sound; ikdrpoq goes across to the oilier side.

— L. ikunga especially soullnvard; inyna, ilck, iklcerasak, ikurpok; ikkergalc a scaffold for supporting the skinboat etc. — C. ikergak. — Wn. ikungna northeastwind. — Ws. igane yonder; ikum he.

ikagput Ihey are playing, are many.

ikapoq is shallow = LMWns.

jNote. This seems related to erqa bottom, see above.

ikard feels it pressing or incommodating his body.

ike, interjection in louching something cold or wet.

ike a wound = L.

ikeq a kind of hard driftwood — L.

ikernuk an antiquated foot gear (trad, tales) = LCWs. INote. Excepting in Greenland this foot gear is still used.

iketojok * L. an owl.

ikiak what is nearest under the surface = LM. Drv. L. ikJciakpct [ikiarpd] cleaves it.

ikigpul they are few: = L M Ws.

ikingut friend = L.

ikiorpdp helps him = LCM.

iktpa kindles it = L G M Wnsa.

Drv. G. ikumavoq it burns; ingneq fire; ingnagpoq he has got fire; igsoutit Andromeda (plant). — L. ikkoma fire; ingnak fire-steel.

— C. iklooma; ilczecootit Andromeda. — Wn. ignik; iknayalc iron pyrites. — \ S. knok, kiknalc, lcnk{\} fire.

ikivd lays it down (in its reservoir) = LCWns.101

ikorfaq underlayer to support something = L. ikorpoq stays at a station for reindeer hunting = L.

iku . . iju . . .*? C. iyuteka hand. — Ws. ikunkci hands (??).

ikusik elbow = L CM Wna.

ila (I) to be sure, only think! = L.

ila (II), with suffix ila his companion, part of it = LCMWs. Drv. G. ildne once; ilava adds to it; ildngarpa takes a part from it. — Ge. ildngauvoq sleeps. — C. ilarko half part. — M. ilaminik tchimncdik having a stopple of its own substance, adopted just as in G. [ilaminik similik] for a bottle with a glass stopple. — Ws. illagit family [ilagit kindred or companions).

ilagpoq is disordered, tangled = LCWn. Drv. W n. igliaotit \igdlaigutit\ a haircomb.

ilejarpd* L. punishes, beats him. — M. ilingnar tsar nek reproving. — Ws. ilaschahu beating.

ileragd feels remorse for it = LM.

— * (M. ilerelikpalukluark rattling?). iliarssuk an orphan = L M Wn.

Drv.? Wn. iliaru orphan; illeegah a boy; ililigak a young man.

— * (Wn. iliarik a bluish stone. — Ws. iljachliut peace). iligpoq is singed, burnt — LC?

iligserpd cuts it out, fashions il = L. iling ...*? Ws. ilgnuk, ilgnut birch tree. ilik a helper, parlizan = LWn. ilimagd expects it = L.

ilimaq \ ilimaussaq a small lenon on Ihe harpoon.

ilhnapoq (the conjurer) performs his spirit-flight.

ilior . . .? * L. iliorut a drill. — C. eeileu instrument for making holes in the skin. — Wn. eclilleem a drill.

ilfpoq has learned something = LMWs?

Drv. M. illitchimayoark [ilisimavoq\] is learned, intelligent.

iliod lays it down, places it = LCM Wna? Drv. G. iliorarpai puts them in order; iliveq a grave. — M. illuverk. — Wn. iluwung a dead body.

ilivoq proceeds with regard to lime, does, behaves = LCM. Drv. L. ilingavok is or does so; iliorpok does it so; ilisepok practices witchcraft.

iluarpoq is right = L. (idluarpok) M.

Drv. G. ilaaqut what is useful; iluard approves, praises it. — M. (illuartoark) illuriya good, mild.¹⁰²

ilutpoq is a whole, entire = LMWn.

Drv. L. illunat the whole [ilunyat the wh. of them]. — M. ilorata all of them. — Wn. illolcaisa all of them.

il uk, ilo, with suffix ilua its interior — L C M Wna. Drv. G. ilugdlcq a shirt; iluliaq iceberg; ilumut I ruly; Hunger-sorpoq exerts himself. — L. ilungertorpoq. — M. ilunertortoark. — Wn. ilupa the inner tunic; iluliak a bay. — Wa. idlulaka shirt.

ima, iaima thus = LCMWna.

Drv. G. imaipoq so it is; imunga for a long lime; ivna, ivssuma, lie yonder. — M. imna lhal one. — Wn. muma for off. — Wa. imanni yonder.

imaiugertak* L. Strix brachyotus. (Wn. ignazeewyuck, Ws. igiachtuli owl).

imaq (I), with suffix ima its contents = LCM. Drv. G. imerpd fills it; imaerpa empties it. — M. imalik loaded; immaitor empty.

imaq (II) the sea, ocean = LCM Wnsa.

Drv. G. imarorpoq the sea (ice) is opening; imarnersaq opening in the ice.

imaneq a kind of shellfish.

imeq fresh water = LCM Wnsa.

Drv. G. irnerpoq drinks; crmigpoq washes himself. — M. immerk-toark, ermiktoark. — \ n. (eemik) immurunga I want to drink (Ws. tmnak, mmyk. — Wa imak, mok).

imerqutaq groin = L C.

imigpd gets a denl by being hurt = L.

imigpoq resounds = LMWn.

Drv. imangerpoq grows silent. — Wn. imuagiakto a silent person. imigsivoq is full moon = Wn. (imiyluktua).

imipa commits a work to his charge. imuk milk = LMWnsa. (ammurk, imuny, ittukf). imuva rolls it up, wraps it = LCM — * (M. inektiyo take!). inalo, inaluaq gul (intestines) — LCWn. inapa commands, orders him = LM. • inarpoq lies down = LCMWsa. ine, with suffix ina, its place, his habitation = LCMWna. inequgd finds it nice = L. inerpdp finishes it = L C M Wn.¹⁰³

inimigd is ashamed of using another man's tilings.

inivd hangs or spreads it for drying = L.

inorpd can not reach or come up with it or him = L.

inuk man, with suffix inua its owner = LCMWnsa. Drv. G. inuarpdp murders him; inororpoq grows up; inugpoq meets with people, also: kills a man; inugsiarnerpoq is friendly, amiable; inungorpoq is born, inuilaq desert; intisugpuq is young; inut provisions; inuvoq lives. — L. innuarpok, innusiarpok, iniitilak, innioksukpol, innut.

— C. inuwoke lives. — M. inuitor nobody; inurcirk, plur. inukat, finger. — Wn. inuk, yuk plur. inuet, yuet. — Ws. plur. innuit, juggut, yuet. — Wa. innuk, yuk plur. innuet; irnoivdget toes.

Note. I have been unable to ascertain, whether the word «yuk» (juk) really belongs to this stem or is a variation of suk (see hereafter).

ingagpoq exceeds, passes the bound = L? iitgalagpa avoids him = L.

ingalak* Wn. inaliak (engci) eye. — Ws. ingelik, ingcdiak eye; inalakha my eye.

inge female sexual organs (Fabr. and trad, tales).

ingerdlavoq moves, travels in a certain direction = LM.

ingiagd is dazzled by it.

ingiarpd forestalls him = LM.

ingik point, top = LMWs. (ingik, ingyt moulains) Wa. (inhrit mountain).

ingilu ...* Ws. ingilluling, inlullrin, inmolin, ingulgin eight.

inglpoq sits down = LCMWn. Drv. M. iksivavik a seal \igsiavfik\.

ingiulik sea (in moving) = C Wn.

ingma a little.

ingme self, only used with appositions = LCMWs? Drv. G. ingminik, ingmine etc., by, with etc. himself; innerpoq, ivngerpoq sings a nith-song (i. e. invented by himself). — C. imniek-poke he sings. — M. inminun to himself.

ingminguaq a kind of fish.

ingneq *? L. ingnek brittle. — Wn. ingnia point of a knife etc. {ingik?}. — Wa. iknachu power.

— * (L. ingnisdrpa sends him quickly?).

ingugagtoq " Ws. forest, wood.

ingumigqd separates its parts from each other, unties a knot == C.104

ingiipa speaks ill about him.

ipaq fibre, vein of wood etc. = LM.

iparpci licks il = L.

t'pat an addition to, or part of the ledge, for lamps etc.

ipe handle (of a tub etc.) = LM. Drv. M. ipiuterk \ipiutaq\ an islhme.

ipeq, with suffix evqci, dirth, filth — LCMWnsa.

iperaq (I) wick (for lamps) = M.

iperaq (II) a short harpoon line = LM.

iperarpd (I) leaves hold of il = L.

iperarpd (II) whips him (ihe dog) == LC.

iperdrpoq wades, fords = LM.

ipigpd applies a lever for moving it = LCM. Drv. M. ipotoark [ipugpoq] rows with a boat-oar.

ipigpoq is sharp = L M Wsa.

ipivoq is suffocated, drowns = LCM.

ipo shaft, handle = LCM Wn.

ipoq it is (so or ihere) = LM.

— * (M. ibur, plur. ibut iceberg).

ipumerpoq closes the mouth = L.

isagpoq stretches out his arms = LCMWn. Drv. Wn. isaro, isalcuk wing \isaroq\.

isavog moults, is gone to pieces = L.

isavssoraq, the same as vjuknaq (see hereafter).

ise skin for a tambourine = L.

iseq smoke = LCMWn. {huh}.

iserpoq goes in = L. (itterpok) CMWs.

Drv. Ws. ittycldjuten [iserdlutitJ «come with me».

isigaq a toe, also: the middle part of the foot; plur. isigkat the foot = LCMWnsa.

iso, with suffix isua its end = LCMWn. Drv. G. isuipa stretches it out; isungaq Stercorarius (skua, bird). — Ge.

isugdloq short harpoon for boys. — Wn. imngu skua.

isoq\ isorpoq is muddy, not clear — LM. (the stem still preserved in M. as itcliork sediment).

isugutaq dew, moisture (Wn. igesikhtuk rain. — Ws. iswich-tuk rain).¹⁰⁵

— * (Wn. isukarua whirlpool).

isuma mind, meaning, thought = LCM.

Drv. M. itchumaleorktoarlc \isumaliorpoq\ considers.

isuvssngpoq whispers = LCM.

isse eye = LCMWnsa.

isserpd conceals, hides it = LCMWs?

issik the cold, the frost (of weather) = LCM.

issipoq falls in the water from the shore or the edge of the ice.

issord finds some fault with it.

issuarpa imitates it = LMWs.

— * (Ws. ishshuwi fur seal). itagivd * L. is cautious with it.

— * (Wn. itaun, itagetsau instrument for boring). iteq with suffix erqa the anus = LMWn. iterpoq wakes, awakes = LCM.

Drv. L. erkumavok is awake. — M. itibliyoark [;itivdligpoq] walks in his sleep.

itigarpd (the weapon) did not penetrate into his body.

itimneq * L. stones in a river. — C. etmnurkzeach rapids.

ititevlgssuaq an eagle, in trad, tales (Ws. issigit eagle).

itivoq is deep = LCMWn.

itdl • . * Ws. islingoak a seal (Nerpa).

itdloq * L. a kind of fish. — C. illoolc fish.

— * (C. iglehyalc a squid, «whalefood'>. •— Wn. edloocidzereyuk a crab).

itdlugpoq has an inflammation of eye = LCM. ttoq the eldest man of the house = LC. itsa inner skincover of the tent = LCMWn. itsaq many years ago = L Ws.

— * (M. itsangadja without obstacles; itsautiga up high). itsik the white of an egg = Wn. (iiktin).

itsorpoq looks through an opening = LM.

iiuipoq crosses the land from one water to the other = LM. Drv. G. itivneq, itivdleq low land or depression of a mountain chain favourable for such a passage.

ituke * L. shout to the dogs. — (Wn. etuk, ituk arms?).106

ilumaq the palm (hand) = LMWn, ivd swallows it = L C M Wn.

— * (Ws. ivaliut snow. — Wn. ibvarua earthquake?). ivavoq hatches — M ?

iverpd covers it exactly, examines it thouroughlv, goes over his faults in the nith-song = L(MWs?).

iviangeq breast of a woman = LC Wn.

ivik grass = LCMWnsa.

ivisdq red ockre = LMWn.

ivkulugpoq it rattles, rustles = L.

ivkik gum (of man or animal) LC.

ivdlerpoq is careful with his things = L.

ivdlit thou = LCMWnsa.

Drv. Ws. (ilpit) Ipinun to thee \ilingnut\. — Wa. edlposld ye \ilivse\

ivnauk, imni ...?* Wn. ipnauk a goat; imnea mountain sheep,

ivsaq some days ago.

ivseq juice = L.

ivsugpd shakes it = LM.

ivssoq earlh, turf = LC.

ivssuvoq is thick = L.

ivtoqerpoq stammers = L.

ivu ...* ivujak Anas acuta. — Wn. ivwugti pintail duck. ivuvoq * L. the ice is being drifted ashore.

<1-

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland, (Ge, Eastgreenland) — L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— S, southern — a, asiatic) — *, NOT mel with in Greenlandish.)

qd interjection : now, well, get on = M Wn. qaggarpog * L. grows homesick.

qaggorpoq * L. cries loudly. — M. krarortoark shouting. qagmoiig * (qang—?) C. skin-hut with llal roof.

qagujagat " Ws. Plejades (constellation).107

qagvaq * L. drifting ice. — C. qaqbang.

qaiguviuvit * C. spruce. — M. kaymoiuvit. — Wn. kaidovit log of wood.

qai . . . *? M. kaymayuark is going loose; lcraimitiga gives it a handle.

qairolih* L. Phoca groenlandica, also: a birch-tree. — C. plur. pairroggin, Ph.gr. — M. kreirolik. — Wn. kairoling ribbon seal.

qaivoq he comes = LCMWn.

Drv. G. qdipd brings it; qdissuk bring it! — C. kutjuk! — M. kraitsun !

qajagd thinks it frail, fragil and requiring caution.

qajaq a kayak, a man in his kayak = LCMWnsa.

qajar . . . *? M. krayangata, krayarangdn «each lime» ; kraye-rotkit «in the same distance».

qajarit" Wns. eiderduck.

qojdrpoq * L. is fine white. — Ws. katsrak, katoingingoak white.

qctjoq sup = L. (kajok blood sup) LCM Wns. (kaiook blood).

qajorpoq is susceptible of eold = I, Wn.

qaqajard speaks with disregard to him = I,.

qaqaraat * Wn. eiderdown.

qaqarut' WTns. an arrow.

qaqauloq * Wn. mouth.

qaqeq widening or opening = L.

Drv. L. kakkerluk [qaqerdluk] lower part of the chin.

qaqila*? Wn. a tub.

qdaqorpd cracks it with the teeth == L.

qaqorpoq is white = LCMWnsa.

qaquaq hind part of the javelin = L.

qaqugo when (future) = LCM, Wns.

qak, with suffix qd surface, outside = LCMWnsa. Drv. G. qaersoq (without «surface» , i. e. vegetation) a bare rock; qagdlo eyebrow; qagsse circular valley; house for assemblies; qagsut net for fishing; qdqciq mountain; qangatarpoq rises in the air; qdngerpd passes by it. — L. with suffix qanga its upper part or side. — C. kaypak haired skin; kaloot brows. — M. krangatdyurk perpendicular. — Wn. kabloon eyebrow; kalurua outer tunic. — Ws. kukasek net. — Wa. chablut; kadlik upper garment [qagdleq].

qalaq air bubble = L C M Ws.

qaldpoq draws back his stomach = L M Wn. Drv. Wn. kalasia (his) navel \qcdaseq\.

qalugiaq lance for whalefishing = L.

qama inside or outside, respectively as said from outside or inside = LCM?

Drv. G. qavna, kavko he, they i. or o. — C. katkua they.

qamavoq he watches his game = LCM.

— * (M. kramertoark embroidering).

qamiypoq becomes extinet, goes out (fire light) = LM Wn? qamut, only used in plur. qamutit sledge = LCM Wns. qanaq tentpole = LCWn?.

qana ...*? Ws. kanahak (kaninik) Arctomys litillus; clianaet reindeer.

qaneq mouth = LCMWns. qaniqpoq is near = L C M Wsa. qanik snow in falling = LCM Wns. qanimavog is benumbed with aguish cold = L. 'jan . . .*? Ws. kannik, kunnoka heart. qanoq how = LCM.

— * (Wn. kankak case of a knife?). qanga when (prater.) = LCM Wns? qangdrpoq* L. is irksome. qangiaq brothers child = L. qdngorpoq makes a rumbling noise. qao<\ forehead = LCM Wns. qdpdpq bows in bending only the back.

qapasagpoq appropriates to himself something really belonging to another.

qaperpd cleans it with a scraper = L.

qdpik an animal in Greenland only known from tradition = L. kabvik badger. — C. kawik wolverine carcajou. — M. kappik <«pelote» ; kravik carcajou. — Wn. kabvig wolverine; kuftik carcajou. — Ws. kuwtschak, kavak «zobel»? — Wa. kavik fox.

qapivog disappears under the horizon.

qdpog is obliged to turn back for want of a clear road.

qapuk foam = LM.

qarajaq a lake closely surrounded by a rocky wall = C. qarajaq sideroom to a hut?

— * (M. karane, karapin doubting). qaraseq brain = LCMWn. qardlik Irowers = LCMWns. qardloq lip = LCMWns. qarmciq a wall = L.

qarmarpd allures an animal by a cracking sound.

qdrneraq old skincover of a boat.

qdrpa makes it burst = LM.

Dry. G. qarasuk a cave. — L. kairuauk.

qarsorpoq turns pale.

qarsorsaq a fishhook = LC.

qarssdq Colymbus septentrionalis = LCWn.

qarssoq an arrow = LCM.

qasagd was not satisfied with it.

qasaloq bark of a tree.

qasigiaq Phoca vitulina == LCMWns. (Wa. kusiljak saddleback seal).

qasilipoq3 is sharp, pungent to sensation = LM?

qasingorpoq gives a rattling sound.

qdsugpoq is ravenous ferocious = L?

qasuog is lured, slack = LMWs. (chadschuungok weak).

qasserpoq is covered with dust; is gray = Ws?

qdlag a pail, bucket, barrel = LCMWn.

qatangut brother or sister — LCWn. {kutunguta stepbrother}. (Ws. kingukshuk, Wa. kamgojak brother).

qa\ deep voice? = LC.

Drv. G. qatituog has a deep voice; qatimagpoq growls.

qđteq a ring or cover at the end of a shaft = L.

qatik breast bone of a bird = LCMWnsa. Drv. L. kattikak the whole trunk. — C. katigarn [qatigaq] the back; koteyuk the body. — M. katigcirk thorax; katirark the body without the head. — Wn. katigai body. — Ws. katigunga body; katienha breast. — Wa. chaatkci the back.

— * (Ws. katzlagak a bad spirit).

qatsiaq * L. katjak audacious; kcUjdrpoq is longing. — Ws. kjaukiak courageous.

qatsorpoq it grows calm = L.

qat ...* M. kateymciyoark «incolore» — (see: qajurpoq).¹¹⁰

— * (Wn. kdtu foreshaft of a harpoon. — Ws. katukshut a duck; katlungourak hillocky land).

qauk day. daylight = LCMWn.

Drv. G. qđumcit the moon. — Ge. qđumaudq the sun. — L. kaujiva he knows it [qauaivd he finds the light in it]. — M. kadju• nark reason intellect. (Wn. kaumaria blue; koiclok white).

qaumailitaq * L. a bell (\\ s. kappazliutka, kapzun = G. tavsik?).

qđungoq shore-ice = L.

qauserpoq is well = LCM.

qauvik" Wn. ptarmigan.

qava south = L Wn.

Drv. L. kavancjarnek southeaswind. — Wn. kabani east; katcannikunna [— kaneq] southeast.

qcwi ..." M. qđvinerk the pleura (of the lungs); kravik-itork thick; kravikitork snubnosed??

qavdlundq a foreigner of European race, a while = LCMWn? qavdlorulit * Wn. eldest sister. qarniguivoq snores = LCM.

qavseq, only used in plur. qacsit how many = LCMWns.

— * (M. kraptigudja strangling). qeq gray hair = L. qeqcirpoq stands upright = LM. qeqertaq island = L C M Wns.

— * (M. kremileuyartoark rolling?). qepe . . .* L. kepeserpok is opposing. qeraq Anarrichas lupus (fish).

qericoq is frozen = LCMWn. qerquaq seaweed = LC. qerdlerpa penetrates it = L. qerdluldq a duck.

qernarpoq invokes the invisible rulers for assistance = iM.

qernerpoq is black = LCM.

qerroq heap of stones = LM.

qia the outer membrane of the intestines.

qiavoq cries; weaps = LCMWnsa.

qia voq is thoroughly benumbed with cold LCWs.¹¹¹

Drv. G. qiuvoq freezes to death. — Ws. kniachtana cold.

qigđloq a carion on land = L.

qiyđlugpoq regrets the loss of some property = L.

qigpoq t qigtarpoq the sea rises.

qigpoq-\\ qilavoq is alert = L.

Drv. G. qipoq dies from longing for an enjoyment which he can not obtain; qilerpoq is longing for something. — L. kepoq, k"e-dlarpok.

qigsigd is shy, fears him = LM. qigsuk proud flesh in a wound.

qigtoriaq * C. keektoeyak, M. kriktoricirk, Wn. keektugiuk muskito.

qila f qilamik soon = LMWn. Drv. L. kiglaoook is quick (qigpoq?).

qilak the sky = LCMWnsa.

qildq the roof, the palate = M Wn.

qilaluvaq white whale (and narwal) = LCMWn.

qilaut a drum = LCMWn.

qilavoq practises sorcery, uses charines = LM.

qilerpd ties it with a knot = LCM.

qilik an ivory peg of a kayak tool = Wn.

qiloriarsivoq makes a short cut.

qilugpoq barks (ihe dog) = LCM-

qiluod draws it lo himself, bends it (the bow).

qimagpd leaves it = LMWs.

Drv. G. qimavoq flees. — Ws. kemuktook running; kimaktok coward.

— * (M. krimanvaraluktuark soft?). qimeriaq eyelashes = CWsa. qimerdloq dorsal vertebra — LCM.

qimerdlorpd regards, beholds il === LM. qimipd strangles him = LM.

qirugpoq (the dog) drags the sledge == LMWns. Drv. G. qimugseq, plur. — sit, the sledge with its occupant. — Ws. kimugtu a dog.

qimupd passes it.

qinerpoq (I) looks about, examines, chooses = LCMWn. qinerpoq (II) groans == LM.

Drv. G. qiningavoq grumbles, growls. — M. krinlingatuyoark.¹¹²

qinseq a swelling, tumor.

qinoq snow mixed with water = LM.

qinugpoq *j- qinuarpoq cries or hisses on being touched.

— * (C. keenoioyak black moss. — We. kinuik calm). qinuvoq begs for something — LM.

— * \ n. kyodsororoot wave. — Wa. kenhuchta waves?).

qingaq nostril, plur. with suffix qingai his nose = LCMWnsa. Drv. G. qingard dislikes, hates him; qivgasorte enemy. — L. kingariva will not have what has belonged to a dead. — M. kringelireurniyoark despises.

qingaq the sharp edge of the shinbone, a protruding rock = LCM Wna.

qingaserpoq * L. makes rifts, scratches.

qingik * Wn. kinging window frame.

qi)igmeq a dog = L C M Wna.

qingnivoq is careful in gathering winter provisions = I., qingnnaq sunbeam through an opening.

qtngoq (I) the inner end of a bay etc. = M? (kreingork a hut, a room).

qingoq (II) part of the face between the eyebrows = L.

qiorpd cuts, clips it == M.

qipaluq inner corner of the eye = L.

qiperoq an excavation.

qipik bedcover, blanket = LC.

qipivd twists, twines it = LCM Wna?

L)rv. Wn. kapoatak small ivory merlin spike. — Wa. kciipak thread.

qiporaq a furrow = LMWs?

1)rv. G. qiporqak flnwhale. — L. koppugak a stripe. — M. kropkoyark white stripe on boots. — Ws. kpukait stint.

qiseq spit, saliva = LCMWs.

qisuavoq gels spasm, cramp.

qisugpa puts his nails in it = LM.

qissuk wood, driftwood, fuel = LCMWn. (Ws. kubuchuk, kkut firewood).

qitaq * (kitaq?) C. kitak rain. — Ws. ketuk, kitak, kitinguk, kajtak rain.113

qiteq, with suffix qeqa, the middle = LCMWns. Drv. G. qiterut a belt; qiterdleq middlemost. — C. kitcheruk spinal corde. — Wn. katukqlun second finger. — WTS. kitlehnuk a bell.

qitigpoq cuts capers, dances, is frolicsom = LMWs. (kjettingi, ktchaulc jumping).

qildluaq interstice between the legs.

qitomaq child = LMWn, (kutunraglmli).

qitugpoq is flexible = LM.

qitufpoq chirps, twitters.

— * (Ws. keetunka intestines).

qiuvik * Ws. Icchimvek a leaf.

qivdke male frog fish.

qiverpoq bends backward = L M. Drv. G. qiviarpoq looks round.

qivio down of a an animals skin = M.

qivipoq flees in anger from human society = L. («suicide»). qivdlerpoq glistens, shines = LCM.

qivscigpoq makes a sudden pull, pushes somebody away = LCM Ws.

Drv. G. qivsserdlugpoq is drizzly weather. — L. kepsaliktutiva pushes him away; kisserivok is drizzling rain. — M. kriptsuUgiartoark besprinkling (see: qitaq).

qoq urin = LMWn.

Drv. Wn. kuooiving urinal tub \qitgfik\.

qoqaq land shadow or reflection in the water = L.

qoqerd likes him.

qoqerpoq is stunned, stupified by a sound.

— * (M. kroloncirnitoark lo commit mean tricks. — Ws. komo-lokowak frozen).

qdrqaq Adam's apple.

qdrqugpoq * L. calls loudly. — C. koktooktook yells. — M. krorktocirk calls.

qordlorpoq the water runs down in a continuous stream = LCM.

qorsagpoq bites his teeth together from pain or anger.

qorsuk green or yellowish = LMWs.

qotuvoq * LC. turns in his toes in walking, xi. 8114

quagssuk a sharp edge in the direction of length, a mountain ridge = L.

quai* Ws. chuai there; chonich here.

quaitsakdka (? Irad. tales) my youngs.

quaq (7? trad, tales) frozen meal = LC. Drv. G. quasaq slippery. — L. koipok glides on slippery ice; koajakut black lichen. — C. (quark) koajoivtit a kind of lichen. — M. kreyuatatoarl sliding.

— * (Ws. koagh yesterday).

quaraq a thyrse (flowers) = LMWn. qudsarpoq shudders from sudden fear = L. quartaq worm of the rectum => LM.

que house or cave for stores of victuals = M? (kruinaktuartuark gathering victuals).

— * (Ws. hveket otter).

querpoq caught (once) = L C M Wn.

Drv. G. quersorpoq caught. — Wn. koaktslieenar. — Ws. kusgu catching.

qugdlugpd makes it double by folding = LM. Drv. G. quydlugiaq a caterpillar.

qugsavoq qugsalavog is anxious = LC. (kolcseatekpungar to scare). qugsugpoq stoops = L. qugssuk a swan = L M Wns. qugtoraq ihigbone = LCMWn.

quiagpoq is merry LMWs. (kujwaju pleasure) Wa. (Jcmanku glad).

qilik the thin bone in the hind legs of a seal.

quilertiwoq fears that the seals will be scared = L. (M. kruinyitcherktoark hastening?).

qu'inagpoq feels lightheaded == LCM.

qumarpoq * L. is detestable. — M. kruinarktuyoark wild. — Wrs. lcuinagtuk bad.

quinuk * Wns. kiveenuk (tobacco-) pipe.

qujavoq he thanks = LCMWs.

Drv. L. kujanak thank ! kujanarpok it is to be thanked for. — M. kroyanaine! — Ws. koyana!

quju ...* M. kruiyuyoark waltzing.

— * (ququgdluetin Ws. beard).qularpoq he doubts = L M ?

qule ten, only used in plur. qulit = L?C.MWnsa.

Drv. Ws. chollunhuin nine [qulailuat].

quliartoq *? M. krolearktoark «preferring») ? krolearkutsin a man of mixed race.

quloroq a sickly man.

quhuwoq it sounds clucking = L.

qumaq an intestinal worm = MWn.

qumarpoq is shortened by being pressed together = LM.

qumigd * M. krumigiyara loved (may be kamagissara «whom I love» — see: kamagd).

quite f something nice? = MWs?

Drv. G. quiupoq clumsy. — M. kuno little girl. — Ws. kuno-kaqa love.

qunuvoq he feels himself inferior to another = L M Ws. qungaseq neck = LCMWn. qungiaq a crack in wood or bone.

qungiarpoq regards something from a distance = LM. qungoq reflex of the daylight in the sea = L. qungujugpoq smiles, laughs = LCMWs. qunguleq sorrel, also: cochlearia (plants) = LC. quitgundrssuk (trad, tales) a falcon. qungusotariaq a merman.

qupd makes a room narrower by placing its sides nearer to each other LCM.

Drv. G. qdroq a narrow valley; qupanavarssuk a snowbunting. — C. kupenociesau. — M. korrok.

quperdluk a worm = LCWns.

»

qupivd cleaves, splits it = LC? MWn?

Drv. L. koppako \qupako\ a piece cut off from something. — C. kotopon «break». — M. lcrumnerk [quvneq] fissure. — Y\ n. kope-ruk a «split».

qnpugaq, qapujokl* Ws. a tree.

qusavoq is bashful = M? {kudjartoark bending his head downward.

qusoraq knot on a bootstring. qussaq " C. qudjoq white. qussungi * Ws. kotshungi running.

S*116

qui, qule the upper part of, or the space above something = LCMWnsa.

Drv. L. with suffix lcollinga [quia] what is above him: kollek the back of a man in a bowing position. — C. kooleetar \qulitse\ a coal. — M. lcrulerlc \qutdle\ what is highest, a lamp. — Ws. kodlo lamp; klipseen [qulivsiut] a pole. — Wa. kulachta the back; kulimutsha a pole.

quite f == LM.

Drv. G. quterorpoq follows the boat walking along the shore. L. (the stem still used: kote fine flat ground) lcoterorpok. — M. kroterortoark «the reindeers' road».

qutsimak* M. Polygonum (plant).

qutsoq very small (Ws. kchudoq low).

— * (Wn. kutye a wall). quluk collar bone = LM.

quveq * M. kruverk fizzle. — Wa. lcuoviljat stinking. quviaq * M. krubiark, Wn. koobralc fish or seal-net. quvdlauk * Wn. a mouse. quvdle a tear == Lj\l.

Drv. G. quvdlilivoq sheds tears. — L. lcugviorpok. quvdlugtoq * M. kroblulctoark trembling.

#

k.

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland (Ge, East Greenland) — L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— s, southern — a, asiatic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

kag ... * Ws. kagikhkluk \chengiaklek\ old. kdgak * Wa. great. '

kagdleq thunder = LCMWnsa.

— * (C. kagpennah afraid). kagpdf (hurting?) = LMWn.

Drv. G. kalugpd breaks it; kajumigpoq finds delight in his work; kamipd pushes it forward; kautaq a hammer. —

L. kajumikpoq flows quickly; kamipa. — M. kaukloark forging; kawk shaking. — Wn. kaoon a hammer;

karolctok hammering; lcaudlo a stone (jade'it).

kagsorpoq sils down to do his business.

kagutcit * Ws. kachutat hail.117

— * (Wn. kaijangna * northeast current?). kaikiggaiak * Wn. Larus Sabini. kaingu * Wn. the brown bear.

— * (Wn. kaiveeklook a forked stick?). kaivdl ... * L. kcdblaivok admonishes. kcijdq groin.

kajarpog remains home while the others are going out. kajoravog is tired from exertion. kajarpog is brown, red = LGWnsa?

Drv. Wn. kabeksua red; kavilsak small beads? kaeyok brown fox. — Ws. kcivisrak, kavychtschuk red; kaviak red fox. — Wa. kavilnuk red; kazilnuarak beads; kavilhuriak fox.

Note. It must be granted that the derivation of these words is very doubtful, they also remind of qajog with regard to the idea of colour.

kajugdleq * Ws. kajukchli, kaukichlit a hare.

kaqavog * L. kaqqamajdrpok shouts with joy. — C. kaqagalucir-pog is disposed to merry making; kakajog the child is merry.

kdk t hunger = LCM Wns.

Drv. G. kdgog is hungry. — (? L. kcivangovok has no appetite). — M. kraktoarq. — Ws. kektuden art thou hungry.

kakagpd carries it on his head = LCM.

kakagpog is extremely bad.

kakakdrtorpog the fox cries.

kdkik snot, snivel = LCMWn.

Drv. G. kdkiviaq the upper lip. — C. kakkeveeaga. — Wn. kukivia Septum of the nose.

kakiat * Ws. salmon.

kakivd pierces it (f. i. in sewing) so as to make the point appear again on the same side = L C M Ws.

Drv. G. kakilisaq a kind of small fish; kakiernerit tatloving; kakitdlarnaq a plant with thorns. — L. kakilasak. —

C. kakeena tatloving. — M. kakkillangnark. — Wn. kakibua [kakiak] a fish spear.

kaldleq a Greenlander = LWs. (kallaluik, katlalik a Schaman).

kalangavog * L. goes bowed. — (W7n. kcdlauroktok dance?).

kalimavog * L. is calumniated, slandered; kalivigiva slanders him.

kalerraq a sound from something = M.

Drv. G. kalerripoq gets an unsatisfactory information.

kalganagtuli * Ws. marmot.118

kaligpoq lows, draws = L Wns.

Drv. L. kallut instrument for towing. — Wn. kalleeaksliook swim. — Ws. kalimunik small chain \kalimneq Fabr.].

— * (Wa. kaliuhochta gale of wind. — Ws. kalnak, kanneschet a raven).

kalu . . . * M. kalodjat at once. — Wn. kalunyna many. kaluseriarpoq * L. goes a roundabout way. kamagcl loves him = MWs?

Drv. iVI. kimmariark «respectable». — Ws. kamgyk love. kamagpoq is angry (Ws. kumychtachtukf). kamelika * Ws. kayak-halfjacket. kamik a boot = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. kamiydllarpoq is barefoot; lcamigpoq puts on his boots. L. kammilurpok. — C. kameeykpoke. — (Wns. kttmmuk, kamhyk).

kamukale* Wn. I don't know.

kana here just below or west, yonder (close by) = LCiMWs. Drv. G. kanangnarpoq the wind blows from the west. — C. kannungnakpoke the \. b. f. the north. — M. kcinoangnark north-wind. — Ws. kanayagtok south. kanagat' Ws. wolf.

kanagpoq * (or may be qancigpoq, from qaneq mouth?) Wn.

kanukhtuk tell. — Wa. kanachtok speaking.

kanojajorpoq is vexed by envy = L.

kanajaut diaphragme.

kanojoq frogfish = LC.

kanerpd covers it with dew or hoarfrost. •

kan ...* M. kanopaluktoark mud. — \n. kooweea. — Ws. kagujak. — Wa. kaniak sand.

kanungneq a sort of drift wood = LC.

— * (kanungra Wn. yolk of eggs).

kangak * L. the ancle (fool). — Ws. kamuak.

kange towards the middle, farther from the sea = LC.M. Drv. G. with suffix kcingia\ kangiane on the inland- (east-)side of it; kangerdluk a bay or fiord.

kange q, with suffix karra, a promontory, the lop of a plant = LCMWns.

kangesugpoq * L. presumes, suspects something.

kangn ... * Wn. kangneen young woman.

— * (Wn. kaignenoostrak instrument for cutting ivory).1! 9

kangniisak copper = LCMWns. (kannujak) Wa. (kaninjak)

— (W n. kangnoak black colour. — Ws. kcingyuk lake colour).

kapaqin * Wn. foam.

kapiagd is concerned about him = L C M. (Ws. kabiivaskak bad ?).

kapipd puts the inner into the outer part of a double piece of clothing, f. i. skin socks into the boots = LCMWn.

Drv. G. lcapitaq waterproof jacket; kapiseq scale (of fish). — •M. krapisirk. — Wn. kdpise.

kapha stabs him = LCMWn.

Drv. G. kaput, M. kapuna, Wn. kapun spear, lance.

karqavaq* Wn. kolkabuk, Ws. kalkchabak, Wa. kalchapak an ax.

karre bud of a plant.

katagpd has dropped, lost it = LCM.

katak inner end of the doorway = LMWn.

katipai unites them — LCM.

kato drum-stick.

— * (C. katoivyer halo).

katsorpoq is quiet, calm = LM.?

Drv. G. katsorsarpd cures (the sick). (M. katchortoark «from both sides» ; katchorertoark licentious; katsornikayortoark grows angry).

katsuaq muskle of the upper part of the arm.

katungiaq a kind of shellfish.

kauk walrus hide = L C.

kauvd puts something in an opening of it = LM.

kavagpoq * Wn. kovuktunga sleep. — Ws. kavachtuk sleeping.

— Wa. kawangnakunga sleeping.

kaveq the top = LMWna. ?

Drv. G. kavseq the crown of the head. — L. kabsek. — Wn. kabbra, kabdjaka (my —). — W7a. kasko head.

kdvigpoq runs or turns round = LCMWn. (M.kavitoark good, perfectly? — Ws. kaiuksua round?).

kaviruk * Wn. arrow head of bone.

kavdlo a sheet of bone on the end of the paddle.

katoq gels loose.

kavnar ...* M. kavuartuark plunders, spoils.

kavntignarpoq * L. is hewing wood in the forest.

he f, kina who = LCMWnsa. Drv. G. kia whose; plur. kikut.120

keavalineq * L. wet spot near a heap of snow.

keok ... * L. keoksungnilerpok it stinks (from reindeer-buck).

keora ...* L. kcoraliktorpok has fissures.

kersorpoq * L. has falling sickness.

kiak heat, warmth — LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. kiaguypaq sweats; kissagpoq grows warm; ktagpoq is warm. — C. keegtok summer [kiagtoq warm]. — M. kidjartoark «feels feverheat». — Wn. kushunyk hot. — Ws. kechtuk summer. Wa. kehmy summer.

kias upper part of the body = LCMWn. Drv. G. kiasik shoulderblade. — M. kecitsik. — Wn. kiasia (his—). — Ws. kukiuykt

kiga southern (Wn. kukakka?).

kigdipoq goes slowly = LM.

kigarpd makes a notch in the = LM.

— * (Ws. kek a year. — kegarduk sinew for sewing).

kiggivoq * L. kikkutekarpok makes some joke. — C. kikitoa to play.

kigigpoq * L. stops, ceases; kiggorpa betrays something to him.

kigiguaq* M. pyrites.

kigdlik border, limit = LCM.

kigdlik (II?)* Wn. arrowhead chipper; koglo a stone for sharpening; keegleechea, kigdliak a hard stone.

kigdlo a fire-place for cooking == LWs.

kigdloq inverse, wrong == L.

kigsarpoq desires = L. Drv. G. kigsaut (I) a wish.

kigsaut (II) the net of an animal = L.

kigserpoq (kirkserpok Fabr.) jumps down = L. (kiggerpok) M.

kigssavik f = L. {kigcivik peregrin falcon} M. [kigiravik falcon] Wn. {kissigaoi k falcon}. Ws. (kjegoet falcon; keegleoght \ulture). Drv. G. kigssaviarssuk falcon.

kigtorpd-j kigtorarpd tears rends it asunder = LCM.

kijik* M. kiycirk picus (bird) — Ws. kiik, kiikagajak heron (bird).

kikdrpoq turns his arras or wings backward. kikergaq * L. crackling. kikiavoq* M. kiltiaorh paddles (?).121

kikiak a nail = LCMWn.

kikik fy for shame!

kikipd* L. omits him in distributing.

kikivd cuts a piece of its margin.

klkuleq seal-hole in the ice = L.

kilak hole in the skin, wound = LMWs.

kiligpd scrapes it = LM.

Drv. L. kiUipa [kilipd] cuts it off.

kilijut * Wn. a hornblade.

kilivfaq (trad, tales) a fabulous animal == M. (fossil elephant) Wn. (fossil ivory).

kilo the foot end or hind part of the ledge = LM.

kiluk seam, hemming = LCMWn.

kilunaq * (kaganat) Wnsa. a wolf.

kilungna* Wn. southwind.

kimagtut handle of a woman's-knife = L.

kimik (I) f acting on, or inflicting? = LM. Drv. G.kimigpa has proved effective; kimigtoq effective, strong. — M. kimnartoark medicine.

kimik (II)* Ws. kemilch, kmyk flesh. — Wa. kymyka flesh, kymyk body.

kimugsuk * L. shelf of a snowheap.

kinaq face, edge (of a knife) = LCM Wnsa.

kineq tip of a jacket = L.

kinerdleq* LM. almond of the throat.

kinerpoq is swampy or thick to get through (f. i. snow in the water) = LMWs?

kinipd soaks, steeps it = L M.

— * (Wn. kinjuran voracious).

kiniva lets the child do its business = L.

kingaingok* L. frosts smoke. — M. kiyeiouk foggy. — Ws. kaljaigik fog.

kingeq the hole where a tooth has been lost.

kijigiaf * Wn. kiolya, Ws. kingiat, kichgaet aurora borealis.

kingiypoq is high = LCMWs.

Drv. C. kiugyi, kingnak mountain. — M. kinnak mountain. — Ws. kcinachtuk high; kanachkituk low.¹²²

kingmik heel = LCMWn. kingmungnak * Wn. lake (colour). kingo what is behind = LCM.

Drv. G. kingugdleq last; kinguaq successor; kingumut back, again; kingulerit one after another; kinguneq space behind, or lime after. — I., kingurlek, kinguvak. — M. kingomun, kingulere'it, kingiinerlc.

kingok ' Ws. strong.

kinguk a kind of shrimp = LM.

kinguvoq, only used in plur. kinguput they are gone.

kiiiguvofj capsizes = M.

kipipoq dies from longing for seeing one whom he loves = L. Drv. G. kipilerpoq is longing.

kipivd cuts it across, shortens it = L C M Wns. Drv. I., kippoko a piece of something; kiblorpa cuts it several limes [kipako, lcivdlorpa]. — C. kikparilcpoke it is regular square [kiparigpoq]. — M. kiputic scissors. — Wn. keepeegcih «culling» [kipiga lhal which he has cul].

kipu ...* L. kipukpuk they do not meet; kipujungavok speaks abruptly, can not find the words; kippalivok is violent. — M. kipuktuark changing, bargaining; kipuktartoark talking, telling. — Wli. kipuchuk sell. — Ws. kipujsu buy!; kibutschachtsclu sell!

Note. The vocabularies contain several more words like these and as difficult to bring in any reasonable relation to each other; perhaps a part or even the whole of them have to be ranged under kipivd.

kersagaq, used in Ge. for capelin.

kisa finally, at length = C. (L. ketci a little?).

kise the state of being alone, «aleness» = LCM Wns. Drv. G. kisma, kisivit, kisivta I, thou, we alone; kisiane («in

its aleness») only, but. — Wn. kissind «all» : ketmi only.

ktsipai counts them = LM.

kissik * a sealskin = L C.

kissigpoq doubts, desponds of his success.

kit (opposite to kcinge), with suffix kita farther towards the seaside = LC.

Drv. G. kitsigpoq is far out towards the open sea; kitsigsut small outlying islands.

kita* Ws. yes!

kitik t kitigarpa fastens his clothing to the kayak. kitdlavdq indentation of an edge = L.12-3

kitdl . . * C. kidellok a hole. — Wn. kitdla eddy, a hole. — W a. chylpenuk a hole.

kitdlit * Ws. cowberry (Vaccininm).

kitsiak, kethugak* Ws. a bow.

kiugut * Ws. an abyss.

ktuna * Wn. an ivory cup.

kiuvoq * L. answers; kigusiva a. him; kigusek answer. kiva biles him = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. kisorpoq bites often; kigut tooth; kigutaernaq blew-berry. — L. kigiak a beaver. — M. kigut, kigeark; kiriduktoark tooth-ache. — Wn. kaiooktoon biting; kigu, kigutik teeth. — Wa. chutit, uutinka [kigutika my teeth].

kivaleq * L. kivgaluk. — M. kivalerk. — Wn. keebugaUck, musk-rat.

kiverpd fills it completely.

kivfaq servant = LMWsa?

kivigpct raises, lifts it = LCM.

kivivd sinks it, lowers it = L C M Wn.

kivkarpd gnaws all the flesh of its bones (Ge. kivkaq bone) = LM.

kivkutuk ' C. instrument for discovering seals under the ice.

kivdligpd the weapon penetrated it, the instrument was applied with success.

kivdluat . . * Wn. kibluatyia shoes.

kivtairpoq * L. keptairpok is agile, jovial (kebvhyok soars with spread wings).

koluagtoq * Wn. noon.

kotsakalak * Ws. an eagle.

kovdluaq * C. kobluak large yellow berries.

knalin ... * W

n. kooalinoekt puffin. kuaneq Angelica = L. (eatable seaweed). kuggik* LC. hind part (of a body). kugsak, kugsataq a kind of small birds. kugsaga is anxious to save the remainder of it. Itugsugpd shortens it, practices witchcraft. kugumja * Ws. whistling. kail ... * Ws. kivilewt a fly.124

kuinga * Wa. a tame reindeer.

kuingingeq name of a mountain in Greenland = L. (a pig. —

kuinivok is fat) — C. (kovinneewoke «is thin", perhaps for kuirupoq is not fat).

kuingitser ... * M. kuingitcherktoark hastens, speeds.

kujak lower part of the spine = LMWns. Drv. G. kutsineq a lower vertebra; kujapigaa a vertebra connected with a rib. — M. kuyapiyark. — W n. kuyapikhua spine.

kujat south, or the left when facing the sea = W S. {kyjagum tungy — G. kujcitip tungd southside).

kiik running water, river = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. kfigpoq flows; kuiva pours; kiiaaraq a small river;

kugssuaq a large river. — M. (kituk) kurark. — Wn. koorook large river. — Ws. kuchii to pour.

kukaaq rest of meat left between the teeth = LM.

kukik nail, claw = LCMWn.

kukiss ...* Ws. kukishivctk a gull.

kukugpd sets fire to it = LM.

kukujuk a young one (man or animal).

kukur ...* M. kukurtiput eatable muscle.

kukuvoq commits a fault.

kulcivaa a fullgrown female reindeer = M.

— * (Ws. kylchet berry).

kidu/'poq is careful with his things.

kulumavpuk * L. they are singing against each other.

kulut * Wn. kulun a ring.

kuma* Wn. ankle bone.

kumak an external parasit, a louse = LCM Wns. Drv. Wn. komeeaktok [ktimigpa] scratching. — Ws. kumagutat moss or lichen?

kumuk* Ws. liumhyk, koomogik an eagle.

kunigpd kisses him.

kur . . .*? M. kuraru a kind of bird. — Wn. kurrauna Lycodes (fish); kuncio. kulaio sculpin (fish).

kunakat * Ws. a tree. — Wn. ktinakin fire wood.

kunanguaq (trad, tales) penis.

kuniak * Wn. a goat (?).125

kunigoq * L. eiderdown. kunulerpoq it withers, fades. kunuvok * L. is unwilling. — * (Wn. kungmumi to day).

kuseq a drop = L. (kute) M. kussagd likes it, is fond of it. kutagpoq speaks indistinctly. kutsiorpoq asks for assistance. kutsuk resin, pilch = LM. kutnvaq* Wn. kid to contain oil. kuvdloq thumb = LCMWns.(?)

111.

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland, (Ge, Eastgreenland) — L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— s, southern — a, asiatic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

ma that, there = LCMWns.

Dry. G. mane, tamane here; massa, tamcissa here it is, namely; mana now; mcina, matuma this one. — C. .mane: moionga hither \rmaunga\; manna, manga now. — M. madja this one. — Wn. mauna hither. — Ws. manni here.

maggangai'oq * L. his voice is not clear.

magdliaq* "Wn. muklok large seal. — Ws. makliak large seal.

— C. angakok language: maqdlaq.

magscirpoq, magsdpoq shouting from the shore (L. maksarpok appeases the child).

tnaik f hardness? = L.

Dry. G. maipoq is delicate, thinskin; maigssaq the inner skin of whales. — L. makjak the thin oilier pellicle on the skin of whales.

majorpoq moves upward, rises = L C M Wn.

maqaipoq f is absent = L. (the stem still used). Dry. G. maqaisivd feels the want of it.

mcigigpoq carries the kayak upon his head over land =-- LWn. Drv. G. marqaq overland road. — L. makkak upper part of the head. — Wn. maknek name of place.¹²⁶

maqivoq it opens = LM.

Drv. G. marneq the matter of a boil or blain.

mak t something getting loose = LCM Wns. L)rv. G. makipoq rises from where he was lying; makitdssuseq haughtiness; magperpa opens it. — M. makitoark rising. — Wn. mukkeetin gel up! — Ws. maktu gelling up. (L. makkitek hip, haneh.

— M. makittark Hi on).

makutiva * L. is stronger than he. — C. makkokcpoke is young.

— Wn. makkuchtok is strong.

malaq front of the. neck = L.

malik what follows, a wave = LCMWn. (mating). Drv. G. maligpa follows him.

malugd observes it = L.

mamagoq harpoon without bladder (for boys).

mamarpoq (the food) has a good taste = LC. (mamukpoke he is good). Wn. (mamagpoke he is good).

Drv. G. mamara likes it, also: likes to slander; mamdipoq has a bad taste. — C. mamaitpoke he is bad.

mamarpoq moults (hair, skin) = L?

mamiagd feels offended by him = C.

mamik tlesh-side of the skin = L M ?

mamtpoq is closed, healed = LM.

mamivoq has pollutions.

mamorqdq jacket of reindeerskin.

maneq moss used for torches C M W7s. ?

manernaq a sort of blain filled with blood.

manigpoq is smooth = LCMWn.

Drv. G. manipoq is uneven. — Wn. monilya ice-hummock \rnamlaq\.

manik an egg = L C M Wnsa. manivd shows, presents it = L M.

Drv. G. manigupoq is humble, submissive. — M. maniyumi-yartoark «sighing».

ma no lowest pari of the neck == L M.

manorpoq t manordlorpoq Ihe pain abates, soolhs = L.

tnanukok " C. ball of foot.

manungnaq * Ws. a quab (fish).

mangerpoq is hard = L.mangeru * Wn. armlet.

— * (mangkatiga my song, trad, tales).

marramf (makes it muddy?) = LCMWs. Drv. G. marrak, L. machak, Ws. magayak clay.

mardluk two = LCM Wnsa.

mdrpoq, mdlavoq yells, howls = LM.

masak, mascigpoq is wet = L.

masik gills = LMWns.?

massatj * Wnsa. maisak, mutchuk, madjak. matschak the sun; mukachtuk, mcitchachtuk, warm, heat.

— * (L. mutsuk a fold in the hoots. — M. madja-kigelerk white streak in the boots).

mdtak the outer skin of whales.

mdtarpd undresses him, takes o(T his jacket = LCMWn.

materte band on the trousers.

mato a cover, a door = LCM.

Drv. G. mcituvd closes it. — M. matuyoark.

— * (M. matcholorortoark tumbled, disorderly). maujugpoq is disgusted with something. mautat Ge. kayak-mittens.

mauvoq walks through a swampy ground = LCM. Drv. G. mang'dpd puts or pushes It in; mangugpoq the weather is getting milder. — L. mangukpd, mangupok.

mavto hardness = L.

Drv. G. mavkorpoq gives the sound of hard against hard; mavtuvoq is hard, strong. — L. mapkullukpok gives a sound of hard from the roof of the house; mcipko the wood in the bottom of the kayak.

mavssaq milt, spleen = LC.

we, micoq-j- man, is born as man? = LWn. Drv. G. merci, merdlertoq. — Ge. merserteq a child. — Wll. mukqlukto.

meriarpoq vomits = L M.

merqitarpoq * L. the sea moves with breakers against the shore. — M. mirkriptcharnerk cleaving.

— * (M. mirkroyoyork well. — Wa. matschinka well).

merqoq hair, feather, plant = LCMWns.

merpd f penetrates and appears again on the same side of it = LCMWns.128

Dry. G. merqut a needle; mcersorpoq sews. — Wn. mitkon needle.

merpoq f exertion of strength? = LMWs.

Drv. G. mingavoq is powerful; vxcrngorpoq is tired. — \\ s.

rnuganokhtuktuk is tired.

merserd fears him, is apprehensive of his superiority.

metagdlo * Wa. a raven.

mevqoq a bird's-leg = Wn. (mipkioo).

miaggorpoq howls as a dog = L C.

mianivoq, mianersorpoq is cautions = L.

migdliaq a skin used as underlayer or cloth , also navel string (in trad, tales also used for «brother»).

— * (Wn. misuetyua a <• fair Eskimo» — Ws. muchtatslia son).

migssik the direction in which something is seen, the straight line to it = LC.

Drv. G. migssiga performs his work like that, has it for his guide.

— * (M. mitsipartok travelling. — mijoraluk few).

7iiiq . . . *? M. milcrorkta meager. — Wa. mclikoruk a skeleton (?).

mikikvin* Wn. take it!

mikivoq is small == LCMWnsa.

milali a stain = LM.

mildrpoq * L. is broken on its edge.

milik a stopper — M.

milorpd pelts him with something = LCM.

milugpoq sucks = LCM. Drv. L. milugialc a kind of flies.

mimek * L. backpart of the thigh.

minarpoq takes some food along with him in going home = L Ws.

mine drizzling rain = L.

minik train oil by drying converted into a tough substance. minipd omits, neglects him in distributing = L.

mingigpd hurls it accidentally = LM? viingoq a water-beetle = L. mingiik dirth = LMWn.

miperpoq stands waiting as a beggar = LCM.129

mxpoq (the bird) goes down and slops = LiM. misarpoq gives a cracking sound = LM. misiarpog denies, will not confess = L. misigct observes, feels it = LM. misugpd dips it == LCWn.?

Drv. C. missomajung a glacier dipping in the sea. — Wn. mizoghin kid lo contain water.

missigpoq * L. hops, jumps.

mitagpa mocks, ridicules him = LM.?

mitak % plur. mitit Ws. stars.

miteq eiderduck == LCWn.

miterivoq * L. plaits or braids well. — M. miteretkretsijdara •«uniling».

mitilik * L. ghost, spectre.

mitdlik * Wn, mitdliq, midellik a knife.

mitugdluk* Wn. a raven.

tnituk * L. pieces of ice in the fishing-hole.
 mivse, nivse dried fish = L. (pipse) C. (peipse) M. (piptsi).
 mivuk* (nuak?) Wn. saliva.
 moq, muk? f morssugpoq disappears by sinking into something = L.
 momerenet * Wn. a root. morepoq is rounded at its end = L.
 morpar... * M. morpariyoark «copper»?; jnorpariktoark «sound-ing»?; morpaoyark a bottle?
 mugsorpoq whistles.
 niugtuk * C. black. — Ws. muugtuk blue.
 muka ... * Wn. mukakhiouk rabbit.
 mukut * Ws. mykut excrement.
 mulaka * Wn. a young imber goose.
 mulik woman's breast, also a leaf = LMWn.
 mulupoq stays out, is absent = L.
 miime whale gum = Wn.
 mumerpoq sings dancing and beating the drum = CM.
 mumigpa turns it upside down = LC.
 munauta * Wn. quiver strap, xi. 9130
 manga * Wn. codlings (fish).
 mungarua* Wn. a light?
 mungi . . . * Wn. mungidzing wrist guard.
 mussaq eatable root of an umbelliferous plant = LMWn.
 (marshan).

mutura * Wa. mytyratuch struggle. muvtegu* W. mupteguh cache (mivse?).

II.

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland, (Ge, Eastgreenland) — L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— S, southern — a, asiatic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

nd-d, interjection indicating pain = LM. ndgga no = L. (naukok, aukak) CWn.

ndgpoq hurts something in moving and is stopped = LMWn. Drv. G. naligpd throws the harpoon and hits the animal. — L. naidaJc harpoon. — M. nciuliktork. — Wll. nauliga harpoon.

nagsarpd carries it along with him = L M.

nagseraq a mark to be aimed at in shooting = L.

nagsiaq * LC. skin-neckcloth.

nagsigpoq * L. turns up his nose.

nagsivoq slicks in the sea-bottom or being entangled.

nagsoqipai makes no distinction between them.

nagssuk horn, antlers = LCMWn.

nagssu ...* C. negdjugctrun a siring for keeping the dogs.

nagloraq a kayak-implement used for towing = LWs. Drv. G. nagtorcdik, Ge. nagtivalik an eagle. — Ws. nylygaiojak.

nagtulik * Ws. iron.

naguinak * Ws. noise.

nai . . . *? M. nineoptoark listening [nalagpoqf]. — Ws. naintuik ears; neecheewunikin hear!

ndipoq is short = LMWns.

naicd smells it = LCM Wns. (Wn. nognoch, Ws. nikch nose?). najagaq * Ws. dancing.¹³¹

najaq, with suffix najd his younger sister = LCMWna. najangarpoq falls asleep in silting = LM. najorpd stays (here or with him = L. najugpd hollows it, scoops it out = L.

ndq skin of the abdomen; plur. ndssat, with suffix nai his whole belly, exterior and interior = LCMWn.

naqigpoq is low = LM.? Wn.?

naqugpoq * C. ncikkokepoken, M. nakrotoarq the moon is full. — Wn. naqakto, Ws. nauk halfmoon ?

nakd has pity or compassion with him = LM. Drv. G. nagdliugpoq is suffering, is in a pitiful state of pain or want. — L. naiperkutigiva has pity with him ; neglikpa loves him. — M. nagdligidjark «loving».

ncikdpd bends it downward = L M. Drv. G. ndkarpoq falls.

nakaq* LCM. root of a plant.

nakasuk bladder == LCMWn.

nakivoq\? meets a hindrance in proceeding = LM. Drv. G. nakimavoq loiters, lingers in his undertaking; nagtipok it blows; nakerpoq moves quickly in a straight direction. — L. naki-lerivok is inconsistent; nakivoq the wind has become steady. — M. ncikerktork directly.

nako f strength = L M Wn.

Drv. G. naktivoq is very strong; nakuaq a first rate hunter, a powerful man. — L. nakokpok is good, faultless; nekkokqok is powerful. — M- nalcoyoark is good, excellent. — Wn. ncikuruk good.

ndkord likes him = L.

nakunak * L. a kind of small fish.

nakut * L. blewberry plant.

nakuvoq he squints = LC.

ndlagpoq he listens, obeys = LCM.

nalavoq lies stretched out = LM.

lialik, with suffix nalingci his equal = LCMWn. Drv. G. ncde, with suffix nald the direction of, or level to it (as to place and time); nalikaq interstice between the legs or trousers; nagdliilpoq it happens, it is its usual time (f. i. arrival, festival). — L. nelliupok. — M. nalerekturk [naligiysut] equal to each other. — Wn. nellikak trousers.

naliuk * Wn. the moon.

nalugpa throws it without lifting his arm = C M.¹²⁻³

naluppoq swims = LCMWn. ndlungiaq an infant.

naluvoq is ignorant, does not know it == LCM Wns. L)rv. G. nalunarpoq is difficult to know; nalunaerpd makes

it known. — Wn. nyloogah I don't know [naluvunga]. — Ws. nalluara I don't know it [naluvara\].

ndmagpoq it is sufficient = LCM.

nanako * Wn. by and by.

nanerpd presses it in resting upon it = LCM.

ianivu finds what was lost = LCMWn. Drv. Wn. veneron a candle (or lorch?).

nano the polar bear == LCMWna.

nanuaq (I)* Wn. neroak, riahuaq a lake. — Ws. nannuiak, nanuak, nanvik a lake; nanvaknak a bay. — Wa. nahcak sea (lake?).

uanuaq (II)*? Wn. minoivrunguk bones; nannuaq a bowl of wood. — Ws. nunokut, nenoet bones. — Wa. nynnuku bones.

nanuypd * L. nennuerpa wets, waters the sledge runner to make it slippery. — M. nanuktuavk wetling. — Wn. vunitikh lamp (-oil?). — Ws. nahnuk lamp-oil.

nanuk . . . * Ws. nanughna, nanuktun stand.

nanyaypoq * L. passes by.

nanyarpd refuses, forbids = L.

nangat * Ws. berries.

nanyeq child's cloth = L.

nangiarpq is anxious = LC.

nanyiypoq continues.

ndnyivoq he hops once = C.

Drv. C. ncinneeyakpolce [nanyissarpoq] hops (several times).

— * (L. nangivarlakpok is not satisfied with the answer. — M. nanginerminik prodigy?).

ianymagpoq carries something on his back. nangmik crossbeam in the bottom of an umiak. nangmineq self = L. napaq of sickness, ndparpoq grows sick. napavoq stands upright = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. napartoq a roan tree (L. fir tree) naparut mast. — M. nappartork tree, forest. — Wn. ncipaktu larger timber. — Ws. nabat forest.¹³³

naperpd catches in a snare = LMWn. ndpipd meets with him = L. napiva breaks it across = LCMWn.

Drv. G. navdlorpa breaks it into several pieces; ncivguaq a joint. — C. nabloote knee. — M. nablon knee; nabgoark member. — Wn. naviktuk broken.

napo cross piece in the sledge = L.

naraseq of a frog? (Ge. narajarteq a shark) == LM.

ncirdluvoq is straight = LMWns.

narqoq arrow head.

narnerpoq pulls or paddles with all his might. narutiguk Wn. backbone. narruvoq shows contempt. narssaq low and flat land = LC.

narssngpd crosses his way, approaching him from the side = L. nasaq hood of a man's jacket, cap = LCMWnsa. nasigpoq goes up the hill to have a look out = LM.? naterpoq cartilage = LCM.

nateq, with suffix narqa bollom, floor = LCMWns. Drv. G. natarnciq halibut. — L. nettarooik. — C. nateerooik

snowdrift. — Wn. nateringak flat land; neetarmuck «old wife» (fish). — Ws. notuik sea bollom.

natseq small seal = LCMWna. nauja gull = LCMWna.

nauk where is it?, although = LCMWns.

Drv. G. name no. — L. namut. — Ws. natmyn whither.

naularnaq a kind of shrimps = L M Wsa.

nauvoq grows, appears = LCMWs. Drv. G. naussut plants. — Ws. nautt grass.

nana finishes it = L.

navarkroktuten* M. echo.

naviaga considers it dangerous, will not venture it = L. navdlik, with suffix navdlinga adapted for it = L. navsoq f indistinctness? = ?Ws.

Drv. G. navsuerpa makes it clear, explains it. — Ws. nasjuag-kagni showing (natschichaak «truth» ?).

ncivssdq something found or discovered without being searched for = LM.134

neqe meal, flesh (in Ge. also of one's own body) = LCMWnsa. Drv. G. iierivoq eals; nerdlerpd regales him; nerpik flesh of fish. — M. nerkriktsat \neqigssat\ something to eat. — Wa. nyrnakut eating.

nerinarpoq is square built (man or animal). neriugpoq hopes, expects = LM. n&rqrpoq it creaks = L. nerdleq a goose = LCM Wns.

nerdloq the vertebrae of a bird which are grown together = LM. nerof spaciousness? = LMWs ?

Drv. G. nerulripoq is narrow; nerutuvoq is wide. — Ws. njukalmulc narrow (nilcilnuk short).

nersorpd praises him = L.

nerssut a terrestrial mammiferous animal = LC. 7liaqoq head = L C M Wnsa. (naskok). nigaq a snare = LCMWn. (neegallok a net). nigorpoq avoids something = L. nigsdgpq belches = LM. nigsik a hook = L M Wn.

nikavoq considers anything trifling compared with what he is concerned about = L.

nikipoq has been displaced = L.

nikuipoq rises from silling = LCM.

nilak a piece of of freshwater ice = L C M Wnsa. Drv. G. nigdleq the cold. — C. niglarpoq it is cool. — Ws. nindlyetok cold.

nileq a fizzle, fart = LCM.

nimaq bandage, ligature = LCMWn.

Drv. G. nivnipoq is narrow. — M. nimarodjark bundle, faggots. nimarpoq wails from pain = L. ningagpoq is angry = LM.

ningauk sister's' or husband's sister's husband = L. (son in law) M Wn.

ningeq share in a game = L. (L. ningek snowwall around a house?).

ningioq eldest woman of the house = LM. ningipd lowers it by means of a line = LM.135

ntnguvoq is lough, nol easely broken = L. nio leg = LCMWn.

Drv. G. niutoq long-legged, a spider. M. niuluktoark [iniulugpoq] has a bad leg. — W. neeugha, niunga leg [i. e. niuga my leg].

niorpoq has become a little crooked = LC. Drv. G. niungavoq is benl. — C. neyooktepoq bent.

niorpoq drills, bores = LMWn.

Drv. G niorttit. — Wn. nioktun a bowdrill.

nipagpoq * L. is vanished. — C. neepakpoke pas he does.

n pd wears il by rubbing = L.

nipe voice, sound — LCM.

Drv. G. nivdlerpoq emits his voice, speaks; niparpoq cries loudly; nipangerpoq becomes silent. — M. nipaitucirk keeps silent.

nipigpoq sticks or adheres to a thing = LMWn. Drv. (L. nippivok, M. nipyork), Wn. nippeiulce, nepirok sunset; M. nipititeron [nipititerut] glue.

niporpoq * L is quiet, content.

nisa purpose = L.

nisoraq the hollow of the neck = LM.

nit ...* Ws. nituk hearing; nitutcnka doesl thou hear?

niu ...* Ws. neogtok talking; niuioan ^narrating.

niumak (trad, tales) a personal name. — L. flesh of the hands and feel. — (Wa. neok rope of rawhide line?).

niurdleq * L. a kind of frogfish.

niuvd takes it out of the boat or of its repository etc. = LCM. niuverpoq trades, barter = LM.

Drv. G. muvertoq a trader. — M. niuvarektocirk [niuverigpoq] trades conscientiously.

nivagpd flings, throws it with the end of his body (f. i. a whale) or with an instrument, digs or shovels it out = MWn.

niverpoq falls backward = LCM.

Drv. G. nivingavoq. — M. nivingciyoark is hung up.

nivfik the peritoneum (of the intestines).

nivgo the mucus of fish etc. = M.?

niviaqniviarsiaq unmarried woman = LCMWnsa.

nivvd dwells or remains in the vicinity of it = LCMWn. Drv. G. niviuvaq a fly. — Wn. nibraruci.

nivko dried meat = L.136

jiivtcivoq is dry weather = LCMWa.

Drv. G. nivtailaq thick weather with snow and rain. — M. niptaira thick w. — (Wn. niptahuktua 4th quarter of the moon).

noqarpd strains it, bends the bow == LCMWns.

nordloq a hole with a string or such like to fetch hold of a pot etc. = LM.

norraq reindeer calf = LCMWn.

norssaq harpoon thrower (wooden) = LCM.

nuak spit, saliva, catarrh = LCMWn.

nuanerpoq is pleasant agreeable = Ws.

nuaraluaq (her) sister's child = L.

— * (C. nugaleenik a poor thing. — Ws. nuivagiut Denlalium. Wn. nuchtoolit a snipe).

nugsagpoq * L. becomes frostbitten.

nugsaq * Ws. nyhoagtugtvak spruce. — Wa. nuchsak wood.

nuivoq makes its appearance = LCMWn. Drv. L. nuisipa offers it for sale; nueq, plur. nugfit bird's arrow; nuvia cloud. — C. nooyooee dart for birds. — M. nuirci sunrise. — Wn. nubujci cloud.

nujaq, plur. nutsat, hair of the human head = LCM Wnsa.

nujaluk *? Wn. nyelloolc frock made of guts.

niik point, end of anything, cape, promontory = LCMWns. Drv. G. nugpa removes it; nujuarpoq is wild. — L. nupok. — M. nurutoark removes.

nukagpoq becomes tired of his work.

nukaq younger sister or brother to a person of the same sex = LCM Wnsa.

nukik sinew, tendon, strength — LMWn.

nukut* Wn. «yukali», dried salmon.

— * (Wa. nukutu broad; nymeenkin large). nulavoq * L. is grown up, tall.

nuliaijq * L, wild celery; nulliaijunguartok Angelica. nuliaq wife, married woman = LCM Wnsa. nuloq rump, bum = LMWn.

7iuna land, homestead, birthplace = LCM Wnsa. Drv. G. nunasivoq gets sight of land, settles down ; nuniagpoq gathers berries; nunangiaq alder (tree). — Wn. nunangecigit alder. — Ws. nunagutat berries.¹³⁷

nunanetdlarpoq * L. feels pain. nunekameruak * Wn. a child.

nunuvoq resists, abstains from speaking, langhing etc. = L.

— * (Ws. nyknikuk, nuiknikkuk sweet; nyknilnuk, nuiknilgak bitter).

nungul ...*? Ws. nyngyljachtua, nuinliachtua langhing. nunguk . . . * Ws. nungukhten stand? nunguvoq has disappeared, is consumed = LMWs. nusikcirpoq* L. is leaky, not well joint. nusiligpoq * L. dies suddenly.

— * (iI. vutsarearvik a seat. — Ws. nussedu to keep, preserve; nuschagak name of a river).

nutagut * Ws. a kind of small fish.

nutaq a new thing = LCMWns.

Drv. G. nutaraq a newborn dog (L. a newborn child).

nutavdleq a natural stain on the skin of men.

nutigpoq it barns, cracks = LMWn.

Drv. G. nutardlugpoq it sparkles. — M. nutdyork sparkling. — Wn. nitiktut burn.

nuvf . . . * Wn. nilbwa one half; nukwa all?

nuvnuka * Ws. fingers, toes. — Wa. nyngit hand.

0.

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland (Ge, Eastgreenland)— L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— s, southern — a, asiatic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

ogigtuaq * Wn. birch.

ogdlavoq * L runs about in the houses.

oqaq tongue = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. oqarpoq speaks; oqaitsoq Pelicanus carbo. — M. orak-tuark talking. — Wn. okaluktuaru a great speaker; okaktuk talk.

oqipoq is light (not heavy) = LCMWnsa. Drv. G. oqilavoq is swiftfooted; oqimdipoq is heavy. — M. okrumdituark heavy. — Wn. aketyua. — Ws. okichtuch not heavy.

oqoq\ genial temperature? = L C M Ws.138

Drv. G. orqoq sheltered place, leaside. — L. oqgorpok is soft, keeps warm. — YYs. ookorree skin of birds [oqorut warm clothing].

oquq mould = LCMWn?

oqumerpd puts it in the mouth.

okuk *? C. okohvak a stick — Wn. ookuk wood.

olorojunt * M. fading.

omijuk * Wn. drill socket.

onui ...* M. onuidjti.il shame; onuiyuayartocirk ashamed. opigugpoq * L praises.

opingaivoq * L. it surprised; opiunarnak no wonder that. opugto * Wn. after or last. oriarpd spits it out.

ordluvoq (Ge. ortuvoq) falls, tumbles = LM. ordlerpoq aims with a missile.

ornaq (trad, tales), nrnakit Ihy wings omane his wings (wneg? armpit).

ornigpd goes or comes to him = L.

— * (M. orotkroga judged; orotkraun judgement; orotpit wilful).

orpik tree, bush = L C M Wns. (ukpik, orkbit willow). Drv. G. orpigaq a small bush. — Ws. opoliak firewood.

orseq a part of the dog harness, a hole to fasten the siring.

orssoq fal, blubber = LCM Wns.

orulovoq is morose, peewish = M.

or tine some intestines of ptarmigan = L.

— * (Wn. ouligaganik old maiden).

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland (Ge, Eastgreenland) — L, Labrodor

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— s, southern — a, asialic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

pagpd-\ pcikasipd plays pulling the arms with him = M. pdgpd fixes it with pegs = L. pagunak * Ws. a bear.139

paivoq remains home, watches the house = LM.

Drv. G. para lakes care of it. — L. pairiva nurses him.

pajugpd brings or sends him a present = LWn. Drv. W n. patukturin, pajaklurin, «the sharing out of food» name of a constellation \pajugdlugit giving them presents|.

pdq (I) Fergus serrator (bird) = L.

pdq (II) opening, entrance, kayak-hole == LCMWs.

paqumigd has some superstition with it = L. Drv. Ge. paqingnarpoq is afflicted.

pakaluaq butterfly.

pakatsivoq is ashamed.

pakerpd (Fabr.) snatches a thing out of his hands = L (pakkiva).

palei'pd it has made him sunburnt.

— * (M. palerkitak «terasse»).

palugtoq * Wn. palukhtak, Ws. palochia a beaver. paluvoq lies with his face downward = LM.

— * (M. pamangnartork «properly speaking"). pdmurpoq is slow in working.

pamioq tail of a terrestrial mammiferous animal. pdmigpoq causes a disagreeable feeling, is annoying. pana a large knife = LCMWnsa. panerfaq second wife (in polygamy). panerpoq is dry = LCMWns.?

Drv. G. parqerpd (the sun) has dried, emptied it. — L. pak karpok begins thawing. — M. patlcreliguniga dying of thirst. — Ws patsnartolc warm.

pnnik daughter = LCMWnsa.

pangaligpoq runs (a quadruped) = LCM. (Ws. pagaliut a worm?).

pdngnaq Epilobium (plant).

pangneq fullgrown reindeerbuck.

paoq soot = LCMWn.

pciorqivd lakes care of him.

paormaq berry (Empetrum) = LCMWnsa.

paorpoq pulls his kayak = LCMWn.

papdq * L. after-birrh.140

papik bird's tail = LMWn.

parngutigd (Ge.) has it for his custom or habit.

par pa -J- parnaerpa fixes it so ar not lo become shaken = LM.

pdrpd meets him coming from the opposit side = LCM.

parsarpoq f parsangavoq has a delicate health = L

pasivd believes him to be the guilty one, suspects him = LM.

— * (M. patagmrjk soon, quickly).

pateq, wilh suffix parqa marrow == CLM. Drv. M. pakron marrow spoon.

patigpd keeps resting or lets fall his hand on il = LCM.

patdleq willow, bush, faggots = LM.

paldligpd approaches it closely = L.

paukarut crossbeam of a house.

pauna* Wn. musk-rat.

pava upward, eastward = LCMWn.

Drv. G. pavane, tapavane, yonder in the east, up high; pavna he up there. — L. pane, takpdne, pangna. — Wn. pugna «the sky»; pungmunga \pavunga] upward.

pdvd fights with him without weapons, wrestles = LMWs.?

pavdlo * L. a handle.

pe and pivoq, the nominal and the verbal form of a stem by which in some measure the affixes can be made independent, as the latter may be used in this connection without essentially altering their original sense, pe signifying «a thing-o», and pivoq «does» (but also: gels, goes, says, it happens) = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. pia his property; pequt properly with its appurtenances; perqigpog is healthy; perdlerpoq dies from starvation; perorpoq grows up; perpahik a noise; perpd takes it off; perujuk rubbish; pigd owns it; pigigpoq is well off, rich; pilerpoq begins; pilerpd furnishes him; piniarpoq strives to gain something, is a sealhunter; pini'upd provides for him; pinguaq toy; pisagpoq is in want for something; piseq a song; pissuseq quality, condition; pissut cause; piumavoq wishes; piuvoq is a thing, is useful; piungilaq is to no use.

L. pekarpok he has, there is; perkuvci commands him; perngarpa does or gets it the first time; perorpok is grown up; pigiva owns it; pillipci gives him presents; pilliut a gift, present; perlerpok perishes with famine; pingilak has not done it, has got nothing; pingilut hindrance; petok poor; pitjut cause; piunek usage; piumcivok, pissek.

C. pikliktoo starving; peletay give me!; peeuke is it good?; piyek a song.

M. piwok «to be willing» ; pin! it must; pinnago it must not; piyara take away; piloriktoark to be benevolent, amiable; pimartoark¹⁴¹

essentially>; pinerluktchimayoark to be malicious; pinerktut nearly all; piktaylinikdjoark to prevent, hinder.

Wn. pile pun then; pinikherit to give; peedlo he has none; peetuk no, not; pitsingitsok strong?

Ws. binartua I have got; pjuchtua I will; piuknaclitua I will not [piungnaertunga?]; piliachtu beating [pitdlarpd

Wa. pidlungci to have, to get; pinygtok a good man?; pinheeha healthy?

Note. The examples of derivatives belonging to this stem are comparatively scanty and imperfectly rendered in the latter vocabularies. Their real nature and kinship have hardly been understood by most of the foreigners.

pero a burden, a stone to secure the tent against the wind = LM..

perpd f? = LCMWn.

Drv. G. peqipa bends it; perdlaiwa plaits it. — C. peller a line platted of sinew. — Wrn. pidrairuara «the little braider, a spider».

persoq drifting snow, snowstorm = LCM Wns.

pigdrpoq watches = LM.

pigpoq f pigdlerpoq jumps = LM.

— * (Wn. piksun snow shovel).

pika here eastward, up here = LCM. (similar to pava).

pikalujak * L. pekkaiujak, C. pikadlujang an iceberg.

pikiugpoq -j-? = L. pikkiokpok is laying eggs. — The name of place pikiugdleq, occurring in G., may be a derivative of this.

pilagpd cuts it up (the seal etc) = LCMWnsa.

pilo a leaf.

— * (Ws. pinagtok, paschnachtiuk cold). ,

pi . . . *? Ws. petneit. — Wa. pidnak mountain sheep (see: ivnauk).

pineq straw for the boots = LCWn. ptnerpoq is handsome beautiful = LC.

pingajoq three, in singul. only as pingajuat third, plur. pingasut = LCMWnsa.

pingeq a sort of hard driftwood = L. (larch tree) Wn. (fir tree).

pingo a knoll or little hillock formed out of turf, where birds use to stay = LM.

pirigugpd gives him a buffet, pushes him = L.

piorpog paddles quickly towards his pray.

pisigpd shoots it with an arrow = LCM Wns.142

pissugpoq walks = LCM Wns. pissaq strength, power = L.

— * (Wn. bidsuk the sun).

pissukak* C. in the angakok - language; pissukang a fox. — M. pichukte fox (pirtotcliark Lynx). — Ws. piuchta a dog (paichtuclischa fish otter).

pitdipoq is lascivious, wanton.

pitarpd surpasses him, passes it.

pito lamp-stool.

pitorarpoq a squall, a gust of wind comes suddenly.

pitsaq something excellent, first rate = LCM.

pUsiulik * L. Uria grylle.

pitugpd binds, fastens it with a siring.

pitungo * Wn. a bowl.

pivdle insane, lunatic. = L.

po\ lifting? = LCMWn.

Drv. G. portuvoq is high; ptikipoq is low; puak the lung; pualavoq is fat, big; puerqorpoq is cool; ptiqpoq bows so as to make his middle part the highest. — L. poktovok, pokipok; puije [puisse\ a seal. — C. puiva emerges; pooivite lungs; poongakpoke \pungavoq\ he nods. — M. puktuyoark high; pualc, plur. puvait lungs; puoalayoark big. — Wn. publun bubbles; puive lung.

poq a bag, sack, any sort of case or means for enveloping = LCMWn.

poqerpoq is docile, teachable = L.

porpivoq feels cold.

pualdtit (Ge.) mittens of bearskin = L. (pudlo) C. (pooalook mittens, po'dhlo gloves) Wn. [p-ualo mittens of bearskin).

— * (pugdlianuk Ws. the sun. — Wn. pooktaun yellow. — Ws. puchtan a baidarka).

puigorpoq forgets = LCWn.

pujaq blubber dried on its surface = LM.

pujoq smoke, vapour, fog = LCM Wns.

pukdk a loose sheel of snow = L.

— * (pukartortuark to commit a fault). pukeq the belly-skin of a terrestrial animal. puktpd picks, plucks it = LM.143

pulavoq slips or glides through an entrance, travels into, enters = LCM Was.? (Wn. pudlaru eclipse; pooluruk

dance).

pumiugtoq (pa ...?)* Wn. an otter.

puneq sperma ceti = L.

pungajoj * L. a kind of blewberries.

punguaq a dog, in the angakok language of G., and pungnu, in the ang. 1. of C.

pupik a mushroom, also: eruption (on the skin) = L. pusuk the thumb and the forefinger kept together = LMWn.

puto a hole which goes through = LCMWn. putugoq the big toe = LCMWn.

— * (Wn. poodoo-ayar to sing; putura dancing). puvaq * M. pivark fy!

puvaleren * M. a shovel.

S.

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland, (Ge, Eastgreenland) — L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— S, southern — a, asiatic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

saga .. * Ws. tschagaty a kind of plants. saggaq having thin hair, a thin sheet of snow = L.

— * (Ws. tschakai, tschgichnci give! — possibly belonging to sikik (II), see hereafter).

sagdluvoq tells a lie = LCWs.

sagsagiaq * L. a little passerine bird. — Wn. stiksagia.

sailivoq stays home.

saimavoq is mild, gentle = LM.

sajavoq is incapable of working = L.

— * (Ws. tschaiukmiduk healthy). sajugpoq shakes = LM. saqivoq walks about.

sak and two forms of which the first with suffix also is sd, its front side = LCMWsa?144

Drv. G. sagdleq foremost; sugpa turns lo him; sdpoq is thin; sarqaq sunside; scitsigpoq is far seaward. — L.

sangane [sane] before him; saJcka, with suffix sakkanga has visible side; sadjakpok [savssugpoq\ passes by. —

C. seadpoke Ihin he is; sahtook Ihin. — i\l. tsatork Ihin; tsayrork a house of wood \sagoq what serves as a

shield?]; tsarkrocirmut forewards; tsatoyark a bow. — Ws. sedlerok a bow; saliochpuk a cap.

sakagpd pushes him = L. sakan . . * Wn. chakoonarook crooked. sake father or mother in law = LCM. sdqek Ge.. a women's-knife (ulo).

sakiak a rib with its apperlinenl flesh, breast — LCMWnsa.

sakimerd is very fond of him.

sdko any kind of weapon or tool = LWs.

salavoq suffers from heal.

sdlagi ... * L. sdlagije vanquisher.

satak * Wn. tschallak bad.

salausugpoq * L. sleeps quietly.

salissik* Wn. scissors.

saliva scraiches the hair of it = LMWn.

salugpoq is meager = LM.

sama what is lower or seaward (opposite to pava) = ?Wn. samik the left hand.

— * (Wns. chamme, chammi «salutation». — sanaratuk never), sanavoq works, fabricates = LCMWnsa.

sane the side, the room close by = LMWs.? sanik dust covering something = LM.

— * (Ws. chanjwok to like; tschakuinalgu do not move!; tschak-nak a hole. — Wn. sanugsuk 1 go).

sangigpd searches for louse.

sdngivoq he is strong = L.

sanguit * Ws. tschanguit grass, herbs.

sanguseq * L. samgusek refuse, rubbish.

sanguvoq turns, winds, is tortuous = LM.

saoq loose earth or snow spread over something = L.

sapangaq a bead, pearl = LC.145

sapangipd leaves hold of it = L M.

saperpoq is unable to obtain or to do what he wished = LCM.

sapivd blocks up, stops the way = LMWn.

sardpoq f sarajagpoq is slippery = L.

sarfaq current = LMWns.

sdrfaq strand snipe, Tringa mariliraa.

sarik* Wn. tsharik, tshegarik gray spotted rat.

sarqagpoq is getting tainted.

sarpik tail of a whale = LC.

sarsarpoq has no fixed place.

salami* Wa. schatami the moon.

sat . . . * Wa. tschatilmak the swimming snipe.

sauneq bone = LCMWns.

sauvoq* M. tchauvoark «interring».

sava a sheep = LM.

savaq* M. tsavark laltoving; tscwarkreyoark dressing.

sav . . . * Ws. tschaue, choivyat a drum. — Wn. choioysuk tambourine; sowsorouk hoop for a lent.

savgaq * L. Phalaropus rufus (bird).

sdvigpoq goes a drift = LM.

savig ...* M. tsaviktoark a box (?).

— * (M. tsavioyartoark talking merrily).

savik a knife, also: iron = LCMWns. (tschaivyk iron, tschaivyk ulwak knife) Wa. (schawik knife, tschavykak iron).

Drv. G. savfiorpoq forges. — M. tsaviliortoark forges. — Wll. schebya «knife» [savia his knife].

savipd touches it with his hand = ? M.

savi ...* Wn. choioetuk lo make, work. — W7S. choweezerukhli making.

savsigtoq * Ws. tschauchsichtuk making angry.

segdl ...* Wn. shekhiliuk cache. — Ws. cheklouk a house (may belong lo sak).

seqerpd besprinkles him = L.

seqineq the sun = LCMWns.

Drv. C. sakaniukpoke «sunrise» [seqinerpoq the sun shines].

sequngerpoq closes his eyes = LCM. xi. 10146

sequgd breaks it asunder = LM Ws. (G. selliko break?). serfaq black guillemot, Uria grylle.

serqani . . . * M. tserkaniluktuark grinning, laughing; tsirh-ckrealuk an assuming person.

serqoq hindflipper of a seal = LC.

sdrqoq the knee of man = LCMWnsa.

serqorpoq makes a crack = LC.

— * (M. tserkobtsidjoark removing).

serdlaq * L. nearly.

srdlerpoq f serdlernarpoq is hurtful = L.; in Wa. the stem still preserved as sachdlrok bad, ill.

sermeq ice formed on a solid ground, glacier = LM.

sernaq * Wn. eagle tail (?).

seme * M. wale of the kayak.

sernigd defends, protects him = LM.

serpeq matter in the eyes = M.

serpoq perceives a sour taste in his mouth = LCM. Drv. M. tsernartork [sernartoq] sour.

serravoq pronounces a magic spell.

serrivoq * L. is glad, thankful.

seruk* Wn. tserrunun snare for birds. — Ws. scruk wing; serulik, sharuliat bird (see: suluk).

siagpai arranges them in a row = LM.

siakut * C. seakkoot a scraper for skin.

sialuk rain = ?Wns.

Drv. G. siagdlerpoq it rains. — Wn. sealuktok rain. Note. Probably sialugpoq and silardlugpoq (see: sila) «is bad weather» are confounded in the vocabularies, and this may explain the want of examples from LCM. here.

sicinivoq perceives, has consciousness^ has reason.

siargivoq * L. slides down.

siardlivoq * L. is sorrowful.

sigarpoq * L. it creaks, crackles. — M. sigarialuk Tringa alpina.

sigguk a beak, protruding muzzle = LCMWn. sigdlaq a crow-bar = LMWs. (chiklak an ax). sigdlat * Ws. tschiglat sleep mountains.147

sigdleq * M. tsiglerk name of the Mackenzie-Eskimo.

sigpd cuts it in the direction of length, especially the belly of a seal LMWs?

sigssaq shore = LCM.

sigssik (I) several hard substances in the body, as in fish-heads, the edge of whalebones = M.

sigssik (II) a squirrel, a marmot (even as traditional doubtful in G.) = LCMWn. (sikarik marmol) Ws. (chukeet ermin) Wa.

sigut * Wa. mushroom.

sikagpoq is hard and brittle = L M.

siket (I)* Wn. sitka backfin.

sika (II)* M. tchitkayoartoark filled up, full.

sikersarpoql (trad, tales) sikersarpalulermat as a grinning and laughter was heard (sivkerpoq?).

sikigpoq bends, bows = L C M Wn.

sikik (1) t sikigigpoq is regular equilateral = L.

sikik (II)* Wn. chikeeka; Ws. cheekekha, a gift, a present. siko ice upon water = LCM Wns. (kjikkok). Drv. M. tsikoleark [sikuaq] thin ice.

sikutaq a blain, blister of the eye.

sila the visible world, the open air, the human reason = LCM Wnsa.

Drv. L. sillaluk «rain» ; rillanerdruk bad weather [silardruk]; sillcdek neighbour; sillatovok is prudent, intelligent.; sillaipok is a fool. — M. tsillcitane \silatdne\ outside of, before it (the house). — Wn. selame the weather [silame in the open air]; silalu rain. — Ws. tscheljaljuk rain (see: sialuk).

sileragpoq has taken a wrong direction.

siligpoq is broad, thick = LCMWna.

silivd grinds it, sharpens it = LMWn.

silo a carcass, especially of sea-animals = L.

— * (M. tsiluartsidjork leaving).

silugpoq lifts his arm for throwing = L.

simak* Wn. cheenmuk rock. — Ws. tschimak stone.

simerpd, penetrates, permeates it (moisture).

simik a stopple ==. LCMWn.

simivdf sivneq surplus, excess = LM.

sinar . . . * L. sinnaungcivok is peewish ; sinnarnciuvok is gray.

10*148

4

sine the edge of any thing = LCMWns. Drv. Ws. tshaak, tschnag shore [sinaq\; tschnagmut coast-people (name of a tribe).

sinik (I) the sleep = LCMWn. Drv. M. tchiniktoark \sinigpoq\ sleeping.

sinik (II)* Ws. schinik beaver; chinnikitk otter.

— * (M. tchinulayoark «explosion»).

singarpd squeezes it — L.

singavoq is envious = LM.

singeq boot siring = LMWn.

singipd sweeps or presses il off or out = LC.

singivoq * C. singeewoke is big with young.

sioraq sand (a grain), plur. siorqat = LCMWns.

siorniorpoq * L. suffers from violent pains.

sipaq * M. tchipark awake.

sipilertoq * M. boasting.

sipivd cleaves, divides it = LM.

sirak* Wn. a «yourl».

siranok * Wa. horn.

sisak hardness = LCWn. {sisirua hard}.

sisamaq four, when applicaled to certain objects always in plural: sisamat — LCMWnsa. (stomal).

sise a fox's den = LM.

sisiwoq glides, slides = L C.

sitserpoq the water soaks through = L.

situaq * Wn. tsedooak narwal; seesunuk, seetuuk Beluga; seeshuak skull of a porpoise. — Ws. tschtoak Delphinus leucas; tiztuak sturgeon; stung Beluga.

situ ...*? Ws. stut, stunka, tschikuk, tsclitat; Wa. ssituaka finger nails.

situgtipaq * L. bleeds from his mouth.

siugtojoq * L. large woman's-knife.

siut ear = LCMWnsa.

sivci * Ws. chiva, tschuah, tschuuvat a fly.

sive-j- lime? duration = LM.

Drv. G. siveMpoq is of short duration.

sivfiaq hip, haunch = LM? tchiveark buttock).149

siverpoq i" sivingavoq the ground slopes = L.

sivelle lamp sediment.

sivdluvoq * L. feels offended.

sivkerpoq * L. it cracks (see: sikersarpoq).

so some thing, anything, a «what?» — the same to lifeless objects, as he (a «who?») is to persons = LCM Wns.

Drv. G. suna, subjective: slip, what, which; sulivoq is occupied with something; sfivoq is something; suvoq is what?; sume where, sumit whence. — L. sumut whither; sididik work; sokkot cause, effect; sujuqpoq is wet, dirty. — M. tchumik \sumik\ with or of what; suat-sark commodity, ware. — Wn. sukluten why [suvdlutit thou being what]; sudliving autumn, «time for sewing» [sulivfik time for indoor work]; sume, sumun. — Ws. tschim

why; tschaugvci lo what. — Wa. tchunici what; tchamit with what.

soqulavoq attends at the festivals with nith-songs or singing matches = CM.

sorqaq whalebone = LCMWna.

sordlaq a root, the root of *Sedum rodicola*.

sordluq opening of the nostrils to the palate = LM.

sorruk a sort of boils.

sorssugpd attacks, makes war upon him = L.

suagpoq is harsh, severe (thing as well as a person) = LMWs.? Drv. M. tchuaga, tchuannitoark punishes with trashing. — Ws. tchuaga friend; tchuagunnitoga enemy.

suak spawn (of fish) = LM.

suarutaq * L. shower, rain.

sue * Ws. tschue a leaf.

sugaq arrowhead of iron.

sugdlugd refuses it as being too little = L.

suikak a complete whole without any division or incision (f. i. certain mountains. — Ws. tschocik hard. — Wa. tchuekak pain?).

suinaq * M. tchu'inayocirk terrible, «committing sin»; tchuinark wicked, villain.

suingnipoq emits a smell of foxes.

suivnuik * Ws. low land.

sujdpd roasts it = L.

sujavoqf sujaneq sound of metal = LCM.

sujo what is straight before = LCMWsa.150

Drv. L. sivunek aim; sivuru what he is able to see, what is before him, his view [sujuneq, with suffix sujorna its foremost part, the time before it, aim, notion]. — M. sivulerk the first one [sujugdleq].

sujorssuk a whistling, blustering sound.

suk * L. sorrusek a child. — Wn. y&kilyuci an active person; y&kiasurua a lazy person. — Ws. sliuk alive, a man; shutout they; shwinok twenty: suivogat, schwciat fingers; ssuk a man, plur. ssut people; schuinak twenty ; tschagaloi child.

Note. It might seem possible, that this stem was identical with «so», but its importance to the western dialects in connection with what is commented upon uinuk» (see above) has been decisive in giving it a peculiar position.

sukak a pole for support, a pillar = LCMWns. Drv. Wn. sukairo fast, quick [sukavoq moves quickly]. — Ws. tschukaladu quick.

sukardlit * (?) Wn. yulcakqlin mokkasins.

sukiv ...* Wn. sukibruta «Ulna».

suktpoq gets a splint under his skin = L M.

sukuaguat * Ws. alder (tree).

sule still, as yet = LMWns.

sulua * Ws. tschuluali a hut.

sulu'itoq * C. dancing (Wn. tsoolootaktok shakes with cold). suluk a wing = LCM Wnsa.

sulut* M. tchulootit, tchuluratsiark a chest, box. — Wll. choo-loodit box.

— * (M. tchumayuiktuarlc «not injuring". — Wa. tschumachtachtu grief, mourning).

sumivoq * L. is too little to him.

sunag *? Wn. tsunarr, tsunak a bear. — Wa. sunar, simar old (sunagdlat a claw?).

sungaq (I) the gall, bile = L. Drv. G. sungarpoq is yellow.

sungaq (II)* C. shoongoxoyat beads. — M. tcliunauyark blue beads. — Wn. tshungaunik beads (sungalctok yellow). — Ws. tshunagtook green or blue; tschunieskak blue.

Note. It is not unlikely, that confounding exists between sungaq (I), (II) and tungiortoq blue (see hereafter), or between «colour» and «beads».

sungivoq -{- sungerpoq is unwearied and of good cheer = LMWn.

siingmigpoq scents out something = L.151

snpivd blows through a narrow opening = L C M Wna.

— * (Ws. tsuzshutekeio to strike. — Wa. tscliucleegne year?).

suterpoq* L. he is in danger, also: he gets wet, and: he has been successful. — M. tchurektoark suffering, agony; tchuralidita having pity; tehidiginerktoark tormenting.

sutuat * Wn. tchudooat freshwater.

suvarpoq feels unwell, ill disposed = M.

— * (Ws. tschuvigilnuk fish otter; tchuvcivit coal). ssefrpoq gives a whistling sound.

ssit willow bushes used for fuel.

t.

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland (Ge, Eastgreenland) — L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— s, southern — a, asialic) — *, NOT mel with in Greenlandish.)

ta that, there. The stem represents one of the few prefixes existing in the language. Alone it is used as interjection, in asking attention. As a prefix it is used with the adverbial stems: ava, pava, qava etc. in order to intensify their demonstrative nature = LCM Wsa.? Drv. G. tdssa there it is; tauva Ihen, thereupon.

tagiarpd wipes, rubs it.

tagiug . . .* Wn. takhyukhpuk fish (salmon). — Ws. tcigiogvak Salmo orientalis.

tagdligpoq * L. dresses skin.

tagdlni * Indian snowshoe. — M. takelu. — Wn. tugeluk. — Ws. tungyuk snowshoes.

tdgpd lakes the inner part out of a double clothing = L.

tagsdrpoq there is surf on the shore = M.

tagukak* Wn.tokoyk a bear. — Ws. tagookcit, tahokak a bear; ttakukak red bear.

tai . . .* Wn. titi, tijuk come!; tizhu, taisfiki bring! — Ws. taigut come!; taidou, taskjo bring!; tajahu give me; tajikua I come.

taivd names him, calls him, gives him a name.

tajaq bracelet = LM. (Wn. taiaranere wrist).

tdq (I) darkness, shade = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. tarraq shade, reflection. — C. takkaktot looking

glass [tarrarsut]. — Wn. tayaktuen a mirror. — Ws. taituk fog \tartoq dark; Ge. tarteq black]; tangiaguk mirror. — Wa. tanhak shade.

tdq (II) Ge. man (-inuk).

Note. The discovery of this word in Eastgreenland was astonishing on account of its resemblance and apparent relationship with the «tan» of the Alaska Eskimo (see hereafter): and taursaq «man» in the angakok language of G.

taqaq a vein = LCMWn.

taqigpoq is reserved, modest.

taquaq traveller's provisions.

takik* L. the moon; takllak new moon. — C. tatuk, Wn. takkuk, Ws. tangik, Wa. tankiik moon.

takillk * C. tdkkeelikheeta, Wn. takullookwitak a butterfly.

takivoq is long = LMWns.

takuvd sees it = LCMWns.

Drv. G. tagpigpoq sees well; tayplpoq is blind. — L. takkong-iupa sees him again after a long time; tagplpok does not see well. — M. takugara «regarding» ; takuyark visible. — Wn. takuvia pupil of the eye. — Ws. tauhuh look.; takchuik eye.

taleq the arm = LCMWnsa.

taltpoq leans against, or is supported by something.

talo a screen LMWns.

talord avoids him, fearing not to be welcome — M.

tamaq «totalness», entirety, used only with suffix = LMWns. Drv. G. tamavta (our totality) all of us; tamarmik, tamaisa Ihey, Ihem all. — L. tamdt the whole. — M. tamatkerklurit [tama kerdlugit] doing so with Ihem all. — Ws. tammeda tamaita all.

— * (Ws. tamaridreeth finger; tamardootka thumb). tdnarpd has lost it = LCMWns. tamorpa chews it, eats it = LCMWs.

tanagtoq * Ws. tanachtok, tangli black. — Wa. tanachtu, tungilra black (Wn. taksibuk black).

Note. Possibly this stem may be related to, or have been confounded with tungo (see hereafter).

tanag * Wn. tanuk. tangajuk water; Ws. tanak water; tanagok drink.

taner .. * L. tanertovok is great. — M. tanerktoyocirk [from takivoq?]. tanerpd forbids him severely = L. tanipa paints it, besmears it = M.153

tan tak?)* M. tunutsulk people. — Wn. tuak a man. — Ws. tan man; tagut people; tennuhak boy; tannujak young man. — Wa. tannojak child.

tangajorpoq sneezes = LCM. (Wa. tataachta).

tangeq solid matter with which a fluid is mixed, solidity, ground, strength = LM.

tangmdrpoq makes halle in travelling = L. tangmigpoq grazes without hitting on being thrown. tangnit * Wn. wood.

taorpd makes good for it, is put in its place by exchange.

taparpoq dances = L? (tappavok is disobedient, stubborn).

tapeq surplus given in the bargain = LM.

tarajoq saltwater, salt = LCMWnsa.

tarfivoq is a lounge, an idler = L.

tarqigpd makes the lamp burn better == C.

tdrqorpoq tarq&mavoq becomes silent.

tame the soul = L.

tarnovtik * Wn. the wrist.

tarorpoq diminishes, dwindles.

tarparpoq is funnelshaped, widening.

tartdrpoq the sea ripples.

tarto kidney, reins LCMWn.

taseq stagnant freshwater, lake = LCMWn.

tasiorpd leads him (by the hand).

tasivd stretches it = LCM.

tatagpoq is benumbed with soreness and pain = L. Drv. G. tatdipoq is terrified by a sight; tatamigpoq is frightened to death. — L. tatamipok can die from surprise.

tataka * Wa. stand!; tataka far off.

tate somebody to have confidence in = L.

tdterdq a kind of small gulls.

talik * Wa. nose.

tativd makes it narrow to him = LCM.

tdtdlangimik (trad, tales) reindeer = ?C. angakok language taitlamikdjuak a whale.

tatdlimaq, with suffix tatdlimdt the fifth, plur. —mat five = LCMWnsa. tauto appearance, exterior of a person = L. (Ws. tatyk forehead).

tavagpoq is fickle, wavering.

tava ...* Wn. tahwatai enough; tatuak finished. — Ws. tawatlo none (i. e. finished); tawatli enough [«na, taima, taimak?»].

tacqaq a cross siring on the kayak = LMWn.

tavdloq the chin = LWn.

tavsigpa* L. tapsikpa, C. tapsikaktok feeling.

tavsik belt, girdle = L C M Wna.

tavtaq scale (of fish).

tavuk * Ws. window.

teqerqoq corner = L.

teqiga dares nol pronounce ihe name of ihe deceased. tengmi ...* Wn. tengmitkosakto hail.

teriaq f (a weasel?) = L. (weasel) C. (ermine) Wn. (ermine). Dry. G. teriangniaq a fox. — C. terreeaneearioo. — Wn. teregunia.

terigpoq is slender, liny.

terqiaq a shade for Ihe eyes = L.

lerdlik security.

tertipaq * L C. (tertitak) boiling.

— * (Wn. dirduk belly of a woman).

tetsuipeq * L. the skin is torn off.

tiarpd gives (the dog) a smart with the whip.

tigdlaq * L. an ax.

tigdleq the pulse = LM.

tigdligpoq steals = LCMWnsa.

tigdlugpa blows him with the clenched fist = LCM Wns.

tigpik side rib of the kayak = LM.

tigpoq-j- feels sexual desire? = L.

Dry. G. tingavoq copulates; tiggaq a male seal.

tiguvd takes it, seizes it = LCMWnsa.

tikeq the forefinger = LCMWn.

tikipoq he has arrived, is come home = LCM(Wnsa?).

tiliva sends him on an errand = LM.

tilugpd cleans it from snow etc. by beating = LCM.155

time body, trune, central part = LCMWn. Drv. G. tirnane (nunap of the lands) farther from the sea: timerdleq he who dwells farther up the counlry. — L. tigvarpd carries it farther up from the shore. — C. timikitu wilh a small body.

tinagpoq * L. shivers from cold.

tine ebb, low water = LCWn.

tinuvoq a swelling or tumor is forming = L.

tingivoq takes lo move through the air by itself or bv the wind = LCM Wnsa.?

Drv. G. tigsiarpoq sails; tigssaluypaq wells or springs forth (water). — M. tinmiyork flyiug; linmiark a bird \tingmivoq, tingmiaq\.

— Wn. tingiruci he flies; tingidrauda [tingerdlauta its sail] a sail. — Ws. tyumiak a bird.

tinguk the liver = LCMWn. tipdpoq f (is indecent?).

Drv. G. tipdipoq is joyful, delighted (M. titanguyartoarkf).

tipik smell = LCM.

Drv. M. tipiritork \tipigigsoq\ odorous.

tipivd (the current) brings it on shore = L.

tiruvicit * C. a kind of lichen.

tisigpoq * L. tijikpok has a hard crust.

tissavog cuts fish or meat for drying = LM.

titala * Wn. barbot (fish).

titarpd makes streaks or lines on it = LCM.

iiterpoq it creaks, jars.

tivavog dances = M.?

tivfik * L. tibviane, iibvinme etc. in his, my etc. absence. twforpa f tivfuarpa spits it out with one blow = L.

tivdle dirtb about the mouth = LM. tivsigd finds it ridiculous. togo death — LCM Wnsa.

Drv. L. tokkovoq [toquvoq] is dead; tokkopa \toqupd\ kills him.

— M. torkrotark \toqutaq\ killed. — Wn. toggongitsok alive \toquny-itsoq not dead], — Ws. torrovok.

torqorpd lays it by, deposits it = LM.

tordluk the throat = LCMWna. Drv. G. tordlorpoq shouts, cries loudly.

tornaq guardian spirit = LCM Wnsa.

Drv. Ws. tungalik [tornalik having g. sp.j a Shaman.torssdq house-passage = L.

torssuvoq is densely covered with hair, also: it is thick fog = L.

tuagpoq is slander, liny = !\1. tuapaq pebble, boulder= LWs. tuaviorpoq makes hasl = LCM. tiigaq tusk, ivory = LCMWns. tugiukpuk * Wn. mink. tugdlik Golden plover (bird) = LCWn. tngsiarpoq begs, prays = L. tugto reindeer = LCMWnsa.

iugulatoq * L. the flesh is loosened from the bones in boiling.

iujorpd (t?) is charitable to him = CM. Drv. G. tujormivoq is without shelter. — C. tugurumidjen a visitor. — M. tuorktitark «introduced».

tnikak, tukuk * Ws. urin.

— * (Wa. tuitlachkiin wedding. — Wn. tyoongme a kind of long fish).

lujuk * Ws. a chief.

iujuk a rare kind of snipes.

tuk t a radical word or sound indicating a collision between two objects = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. tugpoq hurls against something and is stopped or takes it along with itself; t-ungavog is resting upon something; tilngavik foundation, basis; torpa pushes thrusts it; tuckerpd treads on it; tug-dleq the next one: tugpatdlersarpa comforts, consoles him; tukaq harpoon; tulagpoq he lands; tunge side, direction: tuve shoulder. — L. torarpa goes towards him; tuglek, tokak, tullakpok, tunge, tungavik. — C. tokerpd he strikes it; toowoke [toq\ icechisel; tooveega shoulders [my-J. — M. tukeraya thrusting; tuik shoulders. — Wtl. tuku head of the walrus harpoon; tudla second. — Ws. tungy direction. — Wa. tuichka shoulders.

tukagpoq is curled (hair).

Drv. G. tukagfdjoq a land snipe (Wn. tuva-tura curlew. — Ws. tuavia Robin snipe).

tuke* L. sense, meaning; tukkisinek to understand.

tukik the direction of length = L M.

tukuvoq stays for the night in a neighbour house.

iuli*1 Ws. deep.157

tulimak (f?), tulimaq one of the lower ribs === LCMWn.

tuluvaq a raven = LCM Wns.

tumarpoq is palsied, palsical.

iume footstep = LCMWn (Ge. ttimat foot).

tumo * Wn. toomoe certain small fish. — Ws. tuput.

tundq (-J-?) the object of one's hope and confidenc = L.

iuneq fabulous inlander = LC. (a strange nation formerly existing).

tunerssuk breastbone (of mammalia) = LC. tuniva gives him presents = L M Wsa. tunoq tallow = LCM Wns.

tunuk the backside = L C M Wns.

tunga* Ws. tunha kinsman; tunki cousin; tatchuk, tunchik grand child.

tungo juice of berries etc. = LCM.(Wnsa.?)

Drv. G. tungujortoq blue. — M. tunguyortoark (see: tanagtoq).

— * (Wn. tungyu while man).

Uipagpoq gets astart, is frightened, is waked = LCM.(Ws. tuppi to rise, get up).

tupeq tent = LCMWn.

tupiga wonders at it.

tupilak a fabulous monster = C.

tupipoq gels something sitting in the Ihroat, is nearly stifled = LM.

tuputa * C. toopoota nail of ivory for stopping the wounds of seals; toobetawyer a pin. — M. tuputauyark pin. — Wn. toopoo-tiivyak pin.

tusarpoq hears = LCM Wn.

tusiagpoq halls, lames — LMWn.

tusuvoq is envious = L.

tutfiq * M. tutdrk labret. — Wn. tootuk, tutfi lip ornament.

tutorialik * Fuligula mollissima.

tutsineq a bald spot on the side of the head = L.

tutuq * L. tuluvok his hair is entangled. — M. Murk fillhiness; tutoyork unclean, filthy.

tuvaq* LC. old Ihick ice (M. tuvartuark bursting?).158

tuvne tattooing = LCWn.

tusvimavoq * L. oul of weariness is he unable (o walk.

11.

(EXPLANATIONS: G, Greenland, (Ge, Easlgreenland) — L, Labrador

— C, Central Regions — M, Mackenzie — W, Western (n, northern

— S, southern — a, asialic) — *, NOT met with in Greenlandish.)

ud take care! beware !

uartaq a wooden stopper to the hunting bladder.

uavaq * L. uavarpok is westwind. — C. ooagnuk west; uang-nangraun "northwestern". — M. uavarnek west. — Wn. waleengnami northwest. — Ws. oonidak west.

uerneq * L. the foremost part of the sledge.

ugagtoq * Ws. clear; ugalkok while.

uggorpoq regrets, is vexed = L.

ugiunarpak* M. swordfish.

ugpd tries it, makes a trial of it = LM.

ugpat a lhigh = L.

ugperpoq believes = L.

ugpik an owl = LMWn.

ugsiu* WTs. uschkuk head?

ugsugtoq *? Ws. oksuktuk dark.

ugsunaq * L. ugsunak, M. ugiungnark a shrew mouse. ugsugpoq licks.

ugssuk Phoca barbata = L C M Wn.

— * (Ws. ukhtok yesterday. — ugunsat a bird). uiaq young whale = L.

uiarpd passes by the outside of, rounds it = L.

uiartorpd tears him asunder, dilacerates him.

uigo, uio a part added to the length = LM. Drv. M. uiivulere'it [uigulerit] arranged in a row.

— * (Ws. uigpagaga crying; uikak a strait; uiknuiidc bad). uioloq muscle, bivalve = LCM.— * (C. ooinya dirly he is. — Ws. oimi down, nelher; uinuJc, usinuk old man).

uingiarpoq whistles = LCM.

uipoq opens his eyes = LM.

uiverd * L. uiveriva deceives, cheats him. — M. oiyyet a deceiver; iciyiya deceived; o'iniktoark deceiving.

uivfaq fern plant = C.

ujagpoq •{- ujdarpok stretches in order to get higher = L. (the stem still used) M?

ujajarpd plunders, pillages him = M. (ivayartork).

ujalo sinew, sinew-thread == LCMWn.

ujamik neck-lace = LCMWnsa.

Drv. M. ujamitkrork ivory ornaments or beads. = Wn. uyami ivory needle-case. — Ws. ujanut, ujakunka neck. — Wa. ujankuvka neck. (The latter perhaps are nearer the true stem).

ujameriak a swarm, a shoal.

ujaq* f? = iggiaq] M. uyak throat. — Wn. weeakkote throat; toeeakuk neck.

ujarak a stone = LCMWnsa.

ujarqerpoq Ge. gets something to eat.

vjarpa searches, looks for it.

ujeq * Wa. line of walrus hide.

njorojivoq * L. is not right angle.

ujoruk (his) sisters child — LCM.

ujuaq * ? Wn. ungavunga, oonugvk brother. — Ws. ojoara, ooyitciga, oyuagok brother (ujuanaka sister).

— * (Wn. ooyooar squirrel skinrock. — Wa. ujuchachat raspberry).

ujukuaq a piec of blubber used a baid for gulls = L.

ujumiga *? W7n. a stone knife.

ujumik vapour from the sea — LM.

Drv. M. ujumeriaq warm air (Ws. ujutschujukjak air).

uqak * Wra. uchak chalk.

ukaleq a hare = LCM Wna.

ukamarpoq (I) totters, shakes with his body or his kayak. ukamarpoq (ii) LM. drags the boat along the shore.
ukarpoq gets loose and falls down.160

ukiluvuk * ? Wsa. a bow (Wn. ookivakta a bowstring. — Ws.

ulmiuk, usliuvit bow).

ukineq * L. a cankerous wound.

ukioq winter = LCMWnsa.

ukt'pa drills a hole in the needle = L.

ukivoq has become desirous of getting more of the same kind = L.

ukoq Ge. stepmother.

ukuaq son's or brother's wife, husband's or wife's brother's wife = LC.

— * (Ws. ukugaltuk big; ujukalnuk narrow. — Wa. ukuiutcichtu weak).

ukuvoq is bent together, bent double = LCM. ulamerpoq is round = M.

ulaptpoq is pressed wilh business, is busy = LM. ularuaq * M. Sperma-celi whale.

ule a cover, a layer or coat over something, inundation, flood = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. ulivlcarpoq is full. — L. ulligarpok is inundated; ulipkipoq is quite full. — Wn. uligrua blanket; uliktuci flood tide.

ulerpd t ulerupai can nol discern them, confounds them = LM.

uligileq a kind of drifl limber.

uliligit * Ws. uljiligit, uliguik while fox.

iiligpoq Irembles = LCMWs.

ulimavoq hews with an ax = LCMWn.

uliut loin or part of the back of a seal = L. (uliut sinew from the back of a reindeer) CWn. (ooleeooshene tenderloin).

ulo (I) woman's knife, also: harpoon point = LCMWns.

ulo (II)* Ws. ulu, ulju, cilicinuk tongue. — Wa. ullju, uliu tongue.

uloriarpoq startles out of fear == LM. uluaq the cheek = LCMWnsa.

ulugpd rubs it with the hands for making it pliable = L.

umaq * L. a seam on boots.

umavoq is living, is still alive = LCMWnsa. Drv. G. fimassoq living, an animal; -dmat heart. — M. omayok, oman. — Wn. omen heart. — Ws. unayuak, ongokok alive; unachtuk life; ungoan heart.161

umerpd regards it with downpressed eyebrows.

umiaq an open skinboat == LCMWnsa.? (Ws. anliat, aniak. Wa. cingiak).

Drv. Wn. omaylik a chief [umialik boat owner].

umigd is very angry with him, hates him = LCM.

umik beard, curtain of a tent = LCMWnsa.

— * (Wa. uminctgtuk reasonable, sensible; uninhaclituk stupid. —C. wnik-bilik blue. — Wn. umudraktua blue. — Ws. umunyk an owl).

unajua . . .? L. unajoalik an animal which just has got hair.

undq harpoonshaft without the bonefeathers = LCWn.

unangmiva ventures to try something with him, either to make him grant a desire, or to emulate, to vie with him = L.

una ... * L. unane eastward, seaward among the islands. — Wn. unani north, unnnga northward. — Ws. unaliak east.

unangnipoq moves the head in'dancing = M ?

unasungiaq the next youngest of small children of the same parents.

unatarpd flogs him, also: kills the seal with the lance = L.

unavoq (the dog) wags with the tail = LM?

uneq armpit = L M Wn.

unerpoq says, tells = LCM.

uniarpoq drags something = LCMWn.

unigpoq stops, stands still, does not move = L.

uniorpd misses his aim = L.

unugput * L. they are many. — C. oonookpoot great many. — M. unurturk perfectly.

unuk evening = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. unuciq night; unuarorpoq night is setting in. — L. unuivok spends the night in the open air. — Wn. oonamin morning; oonalagin[l] day before. — Ws. nnak morning; oonmaku morning; oonuyoo to morrow. — Wa. unua evening; unnjak night; unum kuk-dra [qeqa middle] midnight.

unga f extreme? = LCMWnsa.

Drv. G. ungasigpoq is far; ungat with suffix ungatd the space beyond it. (C. ungaleago second day after to morrow). — M. ung-asiktork «removing». — Wn. oona-seeshuk far off.

— * (Wn. ungasliark whale-line. — Wa. ungajak reindeer-lichen).162

Utigal ...*? M. ungalirkraijocirk gusl of wind. — Wn. unyalu southwest wind; unyaluna whirlwind; ungalakpuk storm.

ungavoq feels continual attraction to a person or thing = L.

ungavuk * Wa. eleven.

ungialigsivoq blinks.

ungilagpoq it itches = LM.

ungna, ungnisut twenty one.

ungoq a wart = LCM.

— * (Ws. ugnychkat, ognakak spring).

ungujungvjdrpoq throws something to people for scrambling. upa, interjection used with infants: look!

Drv. G. upaypoq stretches out his hand for the meat set before him, also: goes whaleflshing.

upalorpoq is surprised by something without being duly prepared = LM.

upernaq spring LCMWns.

vpernivoq keeps his hand to the cheek.

upipoq wails, cries out of grief.

upipoq falls, tumbles down.

— * (Wn.. cbovik spoon, ladle. — oorunnee stone for killing seals). US ...* S. usivga, uschchaga cousin.

use (I) yes, now I remember! — L.

use (II) what is loaded in the boat or on the sledge — LC.

userpd drops, sprinkles water upon it = LM.

userpoq takes oil his boots = LM? Wn. (ustasu, wilakto barefoot).

usord wishes he was so happy as he.

us ...*?* Ws. oosewitok, usuitok, usjuichtuk wise, prudent; usjaituk stupid.

usuk penis, sexual organs = LCMWns.

usulkak, uijulkak* Ws. a child.

ntarqwd waits for him = LMWs.

ute the way back = LCM.

Drv. M. oterktocirk returning \uterpoq\.

ntivoq the hairy side of the skin is gelling loose = L.

utdlagpd (?) Ge. runs to catch him = L. Drv. Ge., L. utdlagtut three stars of Orion.163

utorqaq old = ?CWns. utilk furfur of a child.

uva (the root is: u) ihere (pointing) = LCM Wnsa. Drv. G. una that ihere (derived immediately from the root), plur. vko, ukoa; uminga by that, umunga lo lhal. — M. una, okkoa, uminga, omnua. — Ws. oona.

uvd* (?) Wn. wah! icaa! yes.

iwciq the smaller codfish = LCWn.

uvakaq * Wn. uakak south, noon. — Ws. vagak, ooagtok south; ovagak southwind.

uvanga I, me, plur. uvagut = LCM Wnsa. (ooanga, woonga, chvjy, chivanga, ivy, uankuta).

uvasaq * Ws. oaschak, ooisiak norlh: ovasakak northwind.

— * (uvatarigat they fell in love with him; uvfaserpdt Ihe same in a high degree — Irad. tales).

nvatse stop, wait a little! = LCWs.

uvavfaq Ge. (snail?) shell (L. ubvertok a small shell, muscle). uve, with suffix uvia her husband = LCM Wnsa.

uvevpoq inclines, slopes = LM. uvfarpd washes him (excepting the face) = LM. uvigarpa * L. hits it.

uvinik flesh of men and animals (alive) = LCMWn. uvui ...* CWn. ooweuktoo bark (?). tivkaq front wall of a house = LM.

uvkusik f (still preserved in Ihe other dialects) a pot = L C M Wn. Drv. G. uvkusigssaq potslone, soapslone.

uvdlo bird's nest, eiderdown = CWnsa.

uvdloq day = LCM Wns.

uvnit although = L M.

uvoq is boiled, baked, burnt = LCM Wnsa. Drv. G. unartoq hot; Ge. unarqit a lamp. — W(l, unaktok warm. — W s. uknachtuk. — Wa. uochnapichtok.

nvsigpoq is light = L.

nvtoqigpoq stammers, stutters = M. To be had at the library of Mr. C. A. REITZEL:

GIESECKE'S *mineralogiske Reise i Grønland*

(Bericht einer mineralogischen Reise in Grønland 1806—1813) ved F. JOHNSTRUP. 1878. 7 sh.

MEDDELELSER OM GRØNLAND.

(Communications about Greenland).

I. *Undersøgelser i Godthaabs og Frederikshaabs Distrikter* (the inland-ice) ved JENSEN, KORNERUP, LANGE og HOFFMEYFR. 1879.

II. *Undersøgelser i Julianehaabs* (sandstone and sodalith-syenite), *Holstensborgs og Egedesminde Distrikter* ved STEENSTRUP, KORNERUP, JENSEN, HOLM og LORENZEN. 1881.

III. *Conspectus Florae Groenlandicae*, auctore JOH. LANGE. Pars prima. 1880.

IV. *Undersøgelser i Nord-Grønland* (glaciers and telluric iron) ved HAMMER, STEENSTRUP og LORENZEN. 1883.

V. *Om Forsteningerne i Kridt- og Miocenformationen i Nord-Grønland* ved STEENSTRUP, HEER og de LORIEL. 1883.

VI. *Om en Undersøgelse af Grønlands Ostkyst og Julianehaabs Distrikt* (the ruins) ved WANDEL, NORMANN og HOLM. 1883.

Each number is accompanied by a *Résumé des Communications sur le Groenland*, and costs 6 sh.

*

Supplement to V. *Afbildninger af Grønlands fossile Flora* ved Dr. OSWALD HEER. 4°. 1883. 30 sh.

*

Copenhagen. — Bianco Luno, (F. Dreyer), printer to the king. THE ESKIMO TRIBES.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO LANGUAGE.

with a comparative vocabulary.

BY

[>r. H. RINK,

late director of the royal greenland board of trade. and formerly royal inspector of sol'th greenland. author of ..tales and traditions of the eskimo.., ..danish greenland., etc.

SUPPLEMENT OR VOL. II.

[SUPPLEMENTARY PART TO VOL. XI OF THE «Meddelelser om Grenland», EDITED BY THE COMMISSION FOR DIRECTING THE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.]

COPENHAGEN. LONDON.

C. A. REITZEL. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO'S

mdccclxxxxi.THE ESKIMO TRIBES.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO LANGUAGE.

with a comparative vocabulary and a sketch-map.

by

Dr. H. RINK,

late director of the royal greenland board of trade, and formerly royal inspector of south greenland. author of citales and traditions of the eskimo", ..danish greenland.., etc.

SUPPLEMENT OR VOL. II.

[SUPPLEMENTARY PART TO VOL. XI OF THE «M.eddelelser orn Gran land», EDITED BY THE COMMISSION FOR DIRECTING THE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.]

COPENHAGEN. LONDON.

C. A. REITZEL. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO'S. mdccclxxxxi.copenhagen. - bianco lino, (f. dreyer), printer to the king.

PREFACE.

*

The purpose of the present Volume is, in the first place, as an introduction, to continue the conclusions, which we are able to draw from the mode of life, the customs and usages of the Eskimo mentioned in the former Volume, adding one apparently safe inference from their language, concerning their homestead before their dispersion. Then, as the main object follows the Comparative Vocabulary of the Dialects. In the former Part it is tried to give the elements, out of which the words are formed, and the rules for employing this material. In the present Volume a selection of the words themselves is compiled. The arrangement of this Vocabulary will be found explained pp. 23 and 113, in connection with some other editorial remarks. There is especially rendered an account of the division into a General and a Special Part, of which the latter is founded on Powell's Introduction to the study or Indian Languages, the former on Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.

CONTENTS.

Page

THE ORIGIN OF THE ESKIMO AS TRACED BY THEIR

LANGUAGE..... 1.

New words needed by the Arctic settlers — Culture home

— Dialects — Names of animals, boats and implements

— Various words — Safe conclusions — Further conclusions — Alaska — Plan of the vocabulary — Various Notes: Dangers of the chase; seals of Alaska; Harpoons etc.; long voyages; Cape Rathurst; King William's Land; name for „White man"; the iceperiod; stemwords; poly-synthetisme.

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY.....33.

Explanation.

General Part35.

1) Existence — 2) Relation — 3) Quantity — 4) Order

— 5) Number — 6) Time — 7) Change — 8) Causation — 9) Space — 10) Motion — 11) Matter — 12)

Intellect — 13) Communication of Ideas — 14) Individual Voluntary powers — 15) Intersocial Voluntary p.

— 16) Affections.

Special Part.....64.

17) Person — 18) Body — 19) Dress and Ornaments

— 20) Dwellings etc. — 21) Travelling, Hunting and Fishing — 22) Numerals — 23) Division of Time — 24)

Animals — 25) Plants — 26) Land and Sea, Lifeless Matter — 27) Firmament, Air, Physical actions

— 28) Kinship — 29) Sociology and Religion — 30) Supplement.

Index..... 98.

Specimen of Narrative Style.....102.

Elements of Traditions.....107.

Notes.....114.

1) Literary Sources — 2) Ethnographical — 3) Traditional — 4) Linguistical — 5) Additional corrections to Vol. I. — 6) Additions to Vol. II.

Abbreviations.....123.

Errata123.

The origin of the Eskimo as traced by the language.

The object of the former volume was, in connection with an abstract of the Grammar and a comparative vocabulary to elucidate the question of the origin of the Eskimo by some general considerations. The chief result arrived at was a theory, according to which their ancestors originally inhabited a territory situated somewhere in the interior of the North American Continent, whence they emigrated and following the water courses, were led to a littoral of the arctic or subarctic regions, most probably that of Alaska. Settled on the shores of that country they developed their wonderful art of capturing marine animals which culminated in their marvellous capability of facing even the most terrible experiences of the arctic clime. From Alaska they then should have emigrated, spreading gradually to the East and North over the vast regions since tenanted by them. In bringing forward this explanation of how even the most forbidding part of our globe could obtain inhabitants, we have, it is true, omitted mentioning the possibility of the Eskimo having inhabited a more southern littoral, and by simply

following the coast line reached the higher latitudes. Such a supposition however will, on closer investigation prove to be more improbable. Migrations of this kind could only have been effected from three different coastal regions, namely those on the Eastern, or Western side of the American continent, or the Eastern of the Asiatic (Siberia), and we had to suppose that the shores traversed before reaching the arctic frontier had been found to be uninhabited. It must be presumed that the acclimatisation and adaptation of the newcomers to this arctic home extended over centuries before any generally wide spread diffusion could have taken place throughout the arctic regions. During such a period the population must have necessarily multiplied and increased towards the said frontier. An assemblage, or accumulation, of this nature on the sea shore itself barely agrees with their habits of subsistence by fishing and hunting. For like reasons we cannot imagine that, if they had come from the interior they could have wandered across the land, and not followed the river courses. The latter path would lead them naturally to a country bordering the sea and including the estuaries of rivers which, from their abundance of fish, supplied the necessary food for sustaining life during the supposed period of transition.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE ARCTIC SETTLERS NEEDING THE FORMATION AND ADDITION OF NEW WORDS. It can hardly be denied that the explanation thus offered is supported by various facts, but on the other hand we have to bear in mind that still we have been confined in the main to bare theory, and the writer has searched diligently for some source of information on which to base more exact conclusions. Such he believes to have found while prosecuting the study of the Eskimo dialects, and thereby adopting a proceeding which will be found quite simple. On first settling by the arctic waters and adopting an altered mode of existence, the newcomers must have been compelled to create a number of new words wherewith to designate or describe the objects of their natural surroundings, especially the animals which they met with here for the first time, and those contrivances and engines which necessity, in their struggle for existence, had compelled them to originate. When compared with the ordinary course of development of the lower races, as shown by the history of culture, such transformation must be regarded as having been of a somewhat sudden character. From having been the natives of sylvan districts, they had to become a people that may be said to shun the forests, and content themselves with the most barren and ice clad shores in existence. Their only means of sustenance was to be found in the marine animals, the seals and the whales, whose peculiar covering of fat (blubber) while affording them food, could at the same time furnish them with fuel and light, sufficient to the requirements of the severest climate hitherto known. But in respect to the capture of these animals instruments had to be devised which have, from their ingenuity and workmanship, gained the admiration of the civilised world. First they had to exchange the birch-bark canoe, adapted to lakes and rivers, for the kayak fitted to brave the waves of the ocean. Thus there can be but little doubt as to the nature of the objects which gave rise to the formation of new words, or expressions, by people subjected to such an entire change of life as mentioned.

THE ARCTIC CULTURE HOME. The vast extent of territory over which the Eskimo race is spread has often been the subject of discussion. It will be sufficient here to repeat that it comprises the littoral and islands of America north of a line extending from East to West and varying from 56° to 60° N. latitude, including Greenland and a portion of the N. E. corner of Siberia. The inhabitants of the opposite ends of this territory, to the E. in Greenland and Labrador, and to the W. in Siberia and Southern Alaska, in order to visit each other would have to travel more than 5000 miles by their ordinary means of conveyance, skinboats and sledges. In order to obtain a comprehensive view of the populations which lie scattered in small communities over this area, we will divide them into two parts, the Eastern and the Western, separated by Cape Bathurst, at about the central point of the continental coast, between Hudson's Bay and Bering's Strait. The Eastern groups would comprise the Greenlanders, the Labradorians and the Central tribes. The Western would include the Mackenzie River tribes, the Extreme Western or Alaska tribes, and finally the Asiatic Eskimo. The intercourse between these head groups is very slight, being restricted to the immediate neighbours on either side, and then only to certain times of the year. As regards intercourse generally between the tribes or communities of each group, hunting excursions, or migratory expeditions will occasionally lead families or individuals to undertake relatively long voyages, and in this way enable them to acquire a knowledge of other inhabited parts within a distance of two

hundred miles or more on either side of their usual winter station. But howsoever migration and removing of their settlements occasionally still may be continued, the Eskimo regions may tolerably well be considered as divided into territories now taken in possession by their different small tribes or communities. Certainly it was an exaggeration when an eminent arctic explorer asserted that the Eskimo of Smith's Sound believed themselves to be the only human beings that existed, but as a rule it may be maintained, that within the borders of a group many of the communities or small tribes know but very little about each other and as good as nothing about people of the next group.

The comparatively insignificant differences of language that have been met with among so widely dispersed and isolated tribes have often been mentioned. In order to more exactly ascertain the bounds of this similarity of dialects, the writer has compiled a comparative glossary classifying the words according to the ideas or objects to which they relate. This essay, in a concise form will be given in the present volume. First we will call attention to that part of it which should serve to guide us in our investigations concerning the obscure history of the nation. It is the above mentioned new words invented during the transition of the Eskimo to their present state as a really arctic people, that first have to be objects of our investigations. While the uniformity of the language in general must be derived from a common source before their migration to the northern shores, the subsequent dispersion might be supposed to have tended to cause greater differences especially in regard to the new designations. But just the contrary proved to be the result from duly examining them. The classes into which the glossary divided the words in general had no reference to those here in question, that had to be picked out and gathered from different classes, as for instance parts of the body, animals, hunting implements etc., and it was striking to observe, that with regard to the most important of them, the dialects exhibited the most complete resemblance or rather identity. Of course various doubts can be raised as to the question about what might be considered as belonging to the new words etc., but even if allowance was given to objections in regard to such, the proofs appeared so evident in favour of certain conclusions relating to the development of the present Eskimo culture, that no doubt could exist about them. They are:

1. That the original Eskimo, if they have issued from the interior continent, have not followed diverging directions, but **ARRIVED AT THE SHORES OF THE ARCTIC SEA STILL IN WHAT MAY BE CONSIDERED ONE BODY**. The maritime country which here they first occupied, we will call the «Eskimo culture home», to be distinguished from the original cradle of their race. **THEY CAN ONLY HAVE HAD ONE SUCH CULTURE HOME**, howsoever they gained it, along the seashore or directly from the interior. Certainly there are several reasons for believing, that after the dispersion of the first emigrants issuing from the culture home had commenced, bands from the interior may have joined these pioneers even in places distant from the culture home, but in doing so they wholly adopted the habits of the latter and became amalgamated with them.

2. The culture home must have been of **SMALL EXTENT** in comparison with the inhabited tracts of Eskimo countries and their scale of distances in general. In other words its first inhabitants must have been able to maintain **A CERTAIN DEGREE OF MUTUAL INTERCOURSE**, sufficient to the development of their common inventions, and to the adaptation of their mode of living and of their simple social organisation to their future arctic homes. A natural consequence of this co-operation was the formation of the series of words mentioned above which we might call the «new» or peculiar Eskimo words.

COMPARISON OF THE DIALECTS. In the former volume the author has tried to give a view of the elements, out of which the Eskimo language is constructed, the so called stem-words and affixes in an alphabetic order. In the present part; in some measure, the opposite order is used, showing how the words of the European language are rendered in the Eskimo, distributing them, as above mentioned, according to the ideas or objects to be designated. This arrangement seemed to be conformable to the ethnographic or culture-historical character of the investigations here, and is also, as well known, commonly used by authors on languages spoken by natives on the lower stages of culture. It will be seen that in the present case the schedules proposed by Powell in his «Introduction to the study of Indian languages» are followed. However as the Eskimo language in connection with the missionary work in Greenland and Labrador has been thoroughly studied and perfectly described

certainly more than most of even the better-known aboriginal American idioms, a supplement as a «General part» will be inserted, serving to fill out what in the first named «Special part» may be wanting, especially in regard to words relating to more abstract ideas. On proceeding to institute a comparison between the eastern and the western dialects in regard to the designation of certain objects, the first general difficulty might be expected from the relative poorness of the western vocabularies, while for Greenland and Labrador we possess regular dictionaries. But as to the said new words the western vocabularies nevertheless proved to be tolerably well provided. It will be seen that with a few exceptions all the principal objects here in question are represented in them. Another difficulty might seem to arise in trying to discern between what had to be considered new, and what had been known to the natives from their life in an earlier home in more southern regions. Certain well known birds, for instance are very characteristic of the polar sea, but may have been known from far-off lakes too, visited by them at certain seasons, and it is doubtful whether the invention of the Eskimo dog sledge is due to a period after their settling on the northern shores or before. But on the other hand it may be with safety asserted, that the emigrants from the south can not have become acquainted with the walrus and the polar bear before reaching the arctic sea. However in giving a list of such decidedly arctic objects there is no sufficient reason for omitting others of a similar kind, if even some doubt may be raised about their origin. At any rate it must be left to the reader, as to how they finally have to be ranged.

THE NAMES OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARCTIC ANIMALS. After these previous remarks we will turn to the appended vocabulary and select the words in question, arranging them conformably to their importance for our proposed research. The first class of course comprises the arctic mammiferous animals, the seals, whales and the polar bear. The vocabulary shows, that the following animals and objects relating to them have identical names in the east and the west: 1. the spotted seal. — 2. the fiord seal. — 3. the bearded seal. — 4. the saddleback seal. — 5. the walrus. — 6. the greenland whale. — 7. the white whale. — 8. the narwhal. — 9. the swordfish. — 10. the polar bear. — 11. blubber. — 12. walrus- and narwhal-teeth (ivory). — 13. whalebone. — 14. matak or eatable skin of the cetaceans. — 15. the seal's breathing hole in the ice. — 16. a seal lying on the ice.

As to details it may be noted, that the saddleback seal has a peculiar name in Greenland, unknown in the other dialects excepting the angakok (magician's) language in Baffin's land. But from Labrador, the extreme southeast, to Point Barrow in the extreme north-west the name of this animal is the same. In the latter locality however the same animal, so common in Greenland, is said to be rather scarce. In a few instances the names of seals in the same vocabulary are exchanged, probably by mistake. Finally our list does not comprise two, or perhaps three seals only mentioned as occurring in Alaska; one of them is called Maklak, but it is doubtful, whether this be the name of a peculiar species or signifies merely a large seal. Furthermore an apparently rare seal called *abba* is omitted, although occurring under this name both east and west of Cape Bathurst; and the well known Hooded seal of southern Greenland is not mentioned in the western vocabularies. The same is the case with several species of whales, well known to the natives of Greenland, though of but little value to them, excepting the finwhale. While in this way we still possess but imperfect knowledge about the occurrence of some species, it is evident on the other hand, that in the first named series of species, known to the tribes of all the chief groups, are comprised all the principal marine animals that have served to support the Eskimo in their struggle for existence during their life in the arctic regions. It will be sufficient here to point out the immense quantities of meat and fat furnished by the Greenland whale, the white whale and narwhal, the more regular and universal capture of the fiord seal which provides them chiefly with clothing and, so to say, supplies the daily food of the improvident natives of Point Barrow in the extreme West as well as in northern Greenland, and then the largest species, the walrus, the bearded and the saddleback seal, from which, besides quantities of flesh and blubber, they get the highly important skins used in making boats, tents and hunting lines. Finally what kind of animals might be considered more closely attached to the shores and the drifting ice of the arctic sea than the polar bear? Its occurrence in the New World justly may be said to correspond almost exactly with that of the Eskimo. It will be seen that its Eskimo name is everywhere the same, and we may add that it belongs to the

radical words of the dictionary.

WORDS RELATING TO BOATS AND IMPLEMENTS OF CHASE. We now pass to consider the products of human industry by which the capture of the animals enumerated above is performed, in the first place the means of conveyance and, secondly, the tools and weapons. In proceeding to discuss this class of objects, attention must first be called to the peculiarity in their designation arising from the development they still have been submitted to during the dispersion of the natives to their present homes. The changes caused by this development may appear inconsiderable, but still they are not without some significance for our investigation, especially as they are dependant on the different nature of the territories occupied by the settlers which required an adaptation of the contrivances to the localities. The same development is already mentioned in the former volume, but here it will require to be briefly referred to.

Of the means of conveyance we will, as before said, wholly omit those used on the frozen sea, the dogs and the sledge. Certainly the origin of this invention might be suggestive of several opinions, especially in connection with some very popular Eskimo traditions speaking of men who trained wild animals to cross the frozen sea with them. But still there seems to be such good reason for granting the possibility of the dog sledge having been invented by the Eskimo before their becoming a maritime arctic people, that we prefer not to complicate our research by arguing concerning this invention. Of the two kinds of Eskimo skinboats, the large and open Umiak («family» or «wives boat»), and the small, and wholly closed Kayak, the latter evidently occupies the first rank in regard to culture history. Although varying somewhat as to its more or less adequate construction, it shows no essential difference except in the mode of propulsion. When coming from the west and south, in Southern Alaska we first meet with the kayak, it is propelled with a one-bladed oar or paddle just like that used by the Indians in their canoes. Not before one reaches northern Alaska does the well known double-bladed kayak oar make its appearance, and, not before east of the Mackenzie river is the former wholly abolished and supplanted by it. Our vocabulary shows that the following objects are identically named in the eastern and the western dialects: 1) the open skinboat, 2) the one-bladed paddle, 3) mast, 4) sail, 5) kayak, 6) kayak side-laths, 7) kayak ribs, 8) kayak prow, 9) kayak cross-piece, 10) the double oar. Only the objects 6—9 have been omitted in the vocabularies of the Extreme West.

In passing to the weapons and other instruments of chase, we leave out the bow and arrow, the same as they may have used in their original home, and similar to those still used by their Indian neighbours in the chase ashore. As to weapons we therefore only have to consider those for stabbing and for throwing. The simplest of them is that which is wielded with the hand, and remains in the hand after having been applied: viz. the lance or spear for stabbing. The highest development on the other hand is exhibited in the large harpoon with the bladder and line belonging to the kayak. Between these two extremes the other weapons arrange themselves according to the operations for which they are intended.

COMPONENT PARTS OF THE CHIEF IMPLEMENTS OF CHASE. In endeavouring to explain the construction and use of the weapons and tools, we must refer to the immediate objects for which they are intended:

- a)** the weapon has to be thrown (a missile);
- b)** to be wielded or employed with the hand;
- c)** it has to be immediately withdrawn from the wounded animal;
- d)** its point has to be furnished with barbs to make it stick in the wound;
- e)** the shaft has to be immediately loosened from the head, but remain attached to it by a strap;
- f)** the shaft is to be wholly detached from the sticking head, while a long line still remains fastened to the latter,
- g)** the other end of the line or thong (**f**) has to be fastened to an inflated bladder which hinders the animal in

trying to escape;

h) the hunter himself has to hold or secure the other end of the line (**g**);

i) a smaller bladder has to be fixed on the shaft of the missile;

k) the upper or foremost part (foreshaft) of the shaft has to be fitted with a joint so as to bend with the motions of the animal; the length of the whole shaft will thus be shortened so as to free the point (**h, g**), that is kept tightly pressed over its head by the thong;

l) the missile to be thrown has to be generally kept resting in an implement, the «throwing stick», that remains in the hand of the hunter;

m) if the weapon at the same time is intended for the purpose of cutting holes or notches in the ice, its hind part or lower end has to be fitted as a pick-axe of bone or ivory.

Omitting a fuller description of the arctic hunter's modes of proceeding, which so often has been given in various works, we are now enabled to comprise his equipment, in the following list referring to the above statements:

For hunting by kayak and partly from open boats or from the edge of the ice:

- 1. THE LARGE HARPOON WITH THE HUNTING BLADDER, see: a, d, f, g, k.**
- 2. THE ORDINARY KAYAK-LANCE, see: a, c, k.**
- 3. THE BLADDER ARROW OR JAVELIN, see: a, d, i.**
- 4. OTHER SMALLER HARPOONS of various sizes, used in some localities, see: a, d, e.**
- 5. THE BIRD-ARROW, see: a, d.**
- 6. SMALL HAND SPEARS, AND FOR WHALES LARGE LANCES, see: a, d.**
- 7. THE THROWING STICK, see: l.**

For hunting on the ice:

- 8. HARPOON FOR STABBING, in watching at the breathing holes see: b, d, e or f, m.**
- 9. HARPOON FOR SEALS LYING UPON THE ICE, see: a, d, e or f, m.**
- 10. LARGE LANCES like 6.**

As already alluded to, the construction and the use of these implements in connection with the means of conveyance vary somewhat with the different tribes, partly according to their different degree of development, but chiefly from the climate and the geographical features of the regions occupied by them. Exceptionally even, the natives of Smith's-sound, as is well known, have no kayak at all, in other places the umiak is almost, or even wholly, wanting, whereas again in others it is preferred to the kayak, and with these differences the implements must also vary. SOME ELEMENTARY WORDS FOR DESIGNATING THE IMPLEMENTS OF CHASE. For the reasons here stated we might expect that a similar difference as that just mentioned would prevail among the names of these objects in the different dialects, especially between those of the extreme east and west. But a careful compilation and comparison of all the words that are found in the vocabularies relating to the peculiar maritime chase nevertheless has revealed a certain simplicity in designating the contrivances that in each case are meant. It requires no thorough knowledge of the language to discover, in running over such a compilation, a limited number of radicals or stem-words which make the chief constituent parts of it, the diversity in the orthography of the European writers of course apart. It may be concluded from this similarity, that in the earliest time of the culture home such elementary words have been invented or adopted for designating the notions to which the new ways of supplying the first necessities of life gave rise, and that this material has been maintained

and made use of for new inventions or modifications during the subsequent development and dispersion of the inhabitants. In examining the following list of the said elements some words certainly also here will be found, that likely may have existed during an earlier stage of culture, but as a tolerable completeness was required in the series of words to be found in the vocabularies relating to the whole mode of proceeding in the operations here in question, they could for the sake of plainness not well be omitted.

LIST OF ESKIMO WORDS RELATING TO SEAL- AND WHALE-HUNTING: (Explanation: The eastern dialects: **G.** = Greenland, **L.** = Labrador, **C.** = Central.— The western dialects: **M.** = Mackenzie River, **W.** = Extreme American West, **A.** = Asiatic.)

1. **G.** *unâq* the shaft of the large harpoon, also a smaller harpoon used on the ice; *unârsivoq* he lifts the (whole) harpoon in order to throw. — **C.** *oonar*, *unaq* harpoon, shaft of the harpoon.

W. *oonak* «harpoon as thrown»; *únû* harpoon for stabbing; *únakpûk* harpoon for walrus (*-pûk* large).

2. **G.** *nauligpoq* he throws and hits (the animal); *nauligaq* a small harpoon for boys. — **L.** *naullak* harpoon; *naulerpa* throws and hits it. — **C.** *naulang* harpoon point (for hunting on the ice).

M. *nauliktork* throws the harpoon; *naulirark* harpoon. — **W.** *nauligû* «retrieving harpoon» (uncertain whether anciently used); *naulû* loose point of the same.

3. **G.** *igimaq* the flexible foreshaft of the large harpoon. — **C.** *igimang* «walrus-harpoon».

W. *igimu* loose shaft, *ugimak*.

4. **G.** *qâteq* a cover of bone on the *unâq*, with a notch into which the foreshaft is pressed when secured in its straight position.

W. *katu* foreshaft, *katersak*.

5. **G.** *tûkaq* harpoon in general, or the loose point, in the same way kept pressed upon the head of the *igimaq*. — **L.** *tûkak*, *tókkak* «harpoon».

W. *túkû*, *toukak*.

6. **G.** *tikâgut* a small peg inserted in the harpoon shaft. -

C. *tikágung*.

W. *tika*.

7. **G.** *avataq* the loose hunting-bladder.

W. *awertak*; **A.** *awuétkak*.

8. **G.** *aleq* the long hunting line; **L.** *allek*. **H.** *allerk*. — **V.** *allek*.

9. **G.** *iperaq* a shorter hunting line used on the ice. — **L.** *ipperak*. — **C.** *iperrang*.

W. *sábromia* (?)

10. **G.** *norssaq* throwing stick. — **L.** *noksak*. **M.** *notsark*. — **W.** *norsak*, *norak*. 11. **G.** *agdligaq* bladder arrow. — **L.** *akligak*.

W. *akligak* «seal harpoon»; *akligakrak* bladder intended for sacrifice to the rulers of the sea.

12. **G.** *nueq*, *nugfit* bird-arrow. — **L.** *nuek*, *nugit*. — **C.** *nuirn*.

W. *nuek*, *nujapeit*.

13. **G.** *anguvigaq* kayak-lance (the ordinary) to be thrown. —

L. *anguvigak*.

M. *kâpotchin* «javeline». — **W.** —?

14. **G.** *kapût* hand spear. — **L.** *kapput*. — **C.** *kappun*.

M. *kâpona* lance. — **W.** *kapun*, *kaputit* (lance?).

15. **G.** *qalugiaq* whale spear. — **L.** *kallugiak*. — **C.** *kalugiaq*.

W. *kalugusit*, *kalogiak*.

16. **G.** *pana* a large double edged knife (obsolete word). — **C.** *pana*.

W. *pana* spear. — **A.** *pannia* lance.

17. **G.** *savigtorpoq* he fastens the harpoon point upon the end of the foreshaft (*savik* knife, iron). — **L.** *savikpok*.

W. *saväk* harpoon; *saväkpak* walrus-harpoon.

18. **G.** *tôq* ice pick or chisel (crow bar). — **C.** *tounga* the same on the lower end of the harpoon.

W. *took*, *tún*.

In this list the names of the chief parts belonging to the equipments of a sealhunter in Greenland will be found almost completely represented also in the statements from the extreme west. Only the names for 9 and 13 could not be found. It will be observed, that some uncertainty prevails in applying the word «harpoon» in the translation. We have distinct names for the single parts of the large harpoon in Greenland, but on the other hand we see one of them alone, that for the point, in the dictionary also as the «harpoon». Probably a separate word in this case is but scarcely needed, as either special parts are spoken of, or an action is mentioned for which separate words exist, such as for putting the point on, for raising, and finally throwing and hitting the object with the harpoon, which itself is implied by each of them.

VARIOUS WORDS RELATING TO ARCTIC NATURE. The seabirds, as already mentioned, although contributing largely to animate certain parts of the arctic regions during the summer, can not with safety be counted with the objects for which the arctic settlers had to form new names. Certainly however some of them may have got their names in this way. In the appended tables no selection of this kind has been tried; they contain: the species usually grouped under the common term of geese and ducks, and a series of others from the genera *Colymbus*, *Larus*, *Pelecanus*, *Procellaria*, *Uria*, comprising all those that have value in the domestic economy of the Greenlanders and showing a striking resemblance of names between Greenland and the extreme west. The names of fish are but few in the western vocabularies and therefore also but poorly represented in our tables, while at the same time we here observe a somewhat greater difference too. Of course in the present investigation there is only talk of saltwater fish, and these appear to be of much less importance to the Western Eskimo than to the Labradorians and Greenlanders; on the other hand salmon constitute one of the staple articles of food of the inhabitants of Alaska. However one well known name of a saltwater fish useful to the northern Greenlanders, the *eqaluvaq*, according to Jacobsen is met with here in the Extreme West, where its take has been rich enough to give the month July its name, and on the Asiatic side of Bering-Strait we find named the *ûvaq* which on account of its widely spread occurrence in the course of ages has saved many natives of Greenland from starvation.

As for the rest, in referring to our said tables, we will only call attention to some names in the domain of physical geography, as relating to the ocean, saltwater, and the tides, all of which are identical in the east and the west. One word, in relation to these, the reader perhaps will find undeservedly neglected, as it reminds us of apparently the most marvellous products of arctic nature, the floating icebergs. They are only named in the Greenlandic,

Labradorian and Central dialects, it is questionable whether they have an adequate name in the Mackenzie, and in the extreme western vocabularies none at all was met with. The cause must simply be, that the occurrence of icebergs is limited to Davis Strait, Baffin's Bay and a part of the northern Atlantic, stragglers occasionally slipping into the sounds of the Central Regions. If really the original Eskimo have immigrated from the west to the east, parting in the Central Regions for Greenland and Labrador, they could not have become acquainted with the icebergs before they separated. The word for bergs is also quite different in Greenland and Labrador, but of course this fact is too isolated and uncertain for serving to support any such conclusion.

SAFE CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN FROM THE FACTS HERE STATED. If now we retrospectively examine what here has been stated, at first it is possible, that more complete vocabularies from the western dialects would have added considerably to the number of words contained in our list, especially as this material originally has been collected by explorers without any idea of what could have been most desirable for our research. If this be taken into consideration, our number of identical names within the sphere of ideas we have proposed to investigate, must be found to be somewhat considerable. A comparison of the said names as we have given, with the appended and more complete tables, will show, that certainly difference is found respecting some objects still belonging to those which were new to the original Eskimo settlers, but they will prove to be of less importance. It also happens in several such cases, that the true Greenlandic word has been discovered as being used contemporaneously with the differing counterpart of it, apparently in the same tribal district. The very exact and careful investigations recently made of the dialect spoken in East Greenland have revealed a custom held in high consideration and having a remarkable influence on the familiar language of the natives there. It is the custom of not mentioning the names of persons recently deceased. If such names have been taken from current words of the language, the latter have to be altered. This custom, as we know, has been met with among many nations, but the consistency with which it is maintained in East Greenland is surprising. If the dialects of the extreme west had been submitted to a similar influence, the glossaries collected by the foreign travellers there, would have been of by far less value than they are now. But it seems not unlikely that nevertheless the same custom may have contributed to the said duplicity of designations.

Judging the weight of all the facts we here have stated concerning the probable creation of a certain class of words during a stay in the supposed culture home, we finally still have to take into consideration not only, as already mentioned, the question whether the objects thus designated have been really new to the settlers on the arctic seaboard, but also whether the words that have been adopted for this purpose are formed out of new invented radical words, or, in the usual way, by means of the existing stem words and affixes. As regards this question, our tables in connection with the Greenland dictionary have to be more closely consulted. But one conclusion may with safety be drawn from what we have already asserted; and this is, that the above series of words can not have been originated in two or more different places by Eskimo tribes, without there was sufficient intercourse. Consequently only one culture home can have existed and, within its frontiers, an intercourse must have been maintained sufficient for cooperation in developing the new inventions and customs, as well as adapting and completing the language for this change in the stage of culture. Certainly, as already mentioned, new emigrants from the interior may then afterwards have joined these pioneers even in places distant from the culture home, but the newcomers in doing so have wholly adopted the habits of the latter and amalgamated with them.

THE POSSIBILITY OF PRESENTLY ARRIVING AT FURTHER CONCLUSIONS. Having considered the conclusions which we believe may confidently be drawn concerning the first settling down of Eskimo inhabitants in the arctic regions, our next task will be to try what furthermore may be asserted concerning the same question on probability. We have already expressed our doubt concerning the opinion, that the immigrants should have reached the arctic or subarctic regions from the south along the borders of the sea: We preferred to assume that they have come from the interior of the continent following the courses of rivers discharging into the arctic sea or at least under high northern latitudes. This being granted, the culture home would have been situated at the mouth of a river, or of several rivers, and the nearest coast so as to enable it to receive, during the course of time,

settlers from the interior, while, on the other hand, emigrants successively spread from this home over the arctic regions. The culture home in this way would comprise, besides the coastline, the banks of rivers in the vicinity of their outlets. The change of culture to which the inhabitants were submitted certainly from a historical point of view must be called abrupt, but nevertheless have taken centuries. The population during this period must have accumulated, and a rich fishery in the rivers seems to afford the only means of explanation as to how these people can have gained their sustenance during such a period of transition.

In the former volume an attempt has been made to show how the dispersion of the first settlers seems to be indicated by traces still to be observed in the state of the present inhabitants, continued in a direction from west to east, and pointing to Alaska as the supposed culture home. The facts alleged in favour of this hypothesis were: 1) the successive completion of the most valuable invention, the kayak, with its implements and the art of using the latter, especially the double-bladed paddle, the great harpoon with the hunting bladder, the kayak-clothes and the hunters capacity of rising to the surface again, in the event of being overturned. 2) the gradual change of several customs, namely the use of lip ornaments ceasing at the Mackenzie river, the use of masks at festivals continuing unto Baffin's land, and the women's head gear, gradually altered between Point Barrow and Baffin's bay, 3) the construction of buildings and, at the same time, in some degree, the social organisation and religious customs. The gradual, but, of course, still only slight change in all these features of the state of culture, seems to go side by side with the increasing natural difficulties and the effect of isolation in removing from the original home. At the same time, the original stock of settlers in spreading towards the east, may have been augmented by those other tribes of Eskimo race above alluded to who, perhaps yielding to the pressure from hostile Indians, and retiring to the north by way of the Mackenzie, the Coppermine, and the Great Fish-rivers, may have met and associated with these immigrants of their own nation who already had reached the Central Regions beyond Cape Bathurst. This suggestion may explain several diversities between the east and the west, as well as the relatively large number of immigrants to Greenland.

Several facts speak in favour of presuming that Alaska was populated by Eskimo in very remote ages. Narrowly accumulated ruins, almost like remains of a whole Eskimo town are said to stretch along the river Yukon somewhat inside of its mouth. Lieut. Ray in his Report on the Point Barrow Expedition says: «that the ancestors of those people (present Eskimo) made it their home for ages is conclusively shown by the ruins of villages and winter huts along the sea shore and in the interior. On the point where the station was established were mounds, marking the site of three huts dating back to the time when «men talked like dogs» (as their tradition says) The fact of our finding a pair of wooden goggles twenty six feet below the surface of the earth in the shaft sunk for earth temperatures, points conclusively to the great lapse of time since these shores were first peopled by the race of man».

Even the present distribution of the races constituting the population of Alaska still exhibits a striking likeness to the probable state of the same during the supposed existence of the culture home. It has been a well known fact that in this country Eskimo were found also in the interior, independent of the sea as regards their mode of subsistence, but not before now have their numbers and distribution been more distinctly given through a regular census (1884). According to this the population of Alaska is composed as follows: Arctic division, 3094 Eskimo, of whom 800 live in the interior; the Yukon territory, 4276 Eskimo, of whom 1343 live along the river unto its delta, besides of 2557 Indians, and 500 Eskimo on the island of St. Lorenz; the Kuskokwim division, 8036 Eskimo, mostly in the interior, and 500 Indians; the Aleut division, 1890 Aleuts, 479 Creoles; Kadjak division, 2211 Eskimo, 1190 Indians, 917 Creoles; southeastern division, 230 Creoles, 7225 Indians. These numbers corroborate the interesting intelligence given already by the Russians (1839: Wasiljef and Glasunow) concerning a population of several thousands of such inland Eskimo inhabiting the south eastern part of Alaska traversed by the Kuskokwim river and its tributaries. Not less striking are the discoveries made in northern Alaska by Capt. Healy and Lieut. Cantwell in 1884. Their report has at once thrown light upon the nature of this north western corner of America, its inhabitation and the remarkable trading intercourse between the Eskimo of the western and the northern shores by the inland Eskimo as mediators. The way which is used for this intercourse, already

mentioned by Simpson, is formed by the Nunatak, Kuwak and Selavik rivers to the west, and the Colville river to the north, in connection with lakes. The Kuwak especially was investigated into the interior, Eskimo dwellings being met with the whole way. On the banks of a tributary river from the south, the Umakuluk, inhabitants of the same race were found who never had seen white men before. Relatively to the high northern latitude, the vegetation here shows an extraordinary luxuriance, trees being found measuring two feet in diameter. These natives had birch-bark canoes. Along the banks of the said three rivers together, they numbered somewhat more than 800 souls.

If these facts relating to the distribution of the present population of Alaska and its remnants from an earlier period are taken into account, it might with some reason be said to have still maintained the appearance of a country peopled by Eskimo in the interior, as well as on its sea shore, in continual intercourse with each other, like that of the supposed culture home, with the only difference, that the conflux to the latter from a still farther off interior, and, at the same time the spreading of emigrants from it over the arctic regions has ceased. To the said remnants, properly speaking, ought to be added the well known immense refuse heaps on the Aleutian islands explored by Dall. Certainly nothing can be ascertained concerning the nationality of the ancient settlers to whom the remnants are due, but still the latter, at any rate, indicate that a tendency to directing their migrations towards the north western sea shores has prevailed among a certain part of the aboriginal tribes of North America. However, we still must bear in mind that, notwithstanding what we have asserted in favour of Alaska as the culture home, this as yet remains a hypothesis. The origin of the Eskimo from Asia is still not sufficiently disproved, and this holds good of the surmise too that the culture home may have been situated in the east. We dare only maintain that, as not more than one such home can have existed, in the former case the emigrants from Asia must have crossed Bering's strait as perfectly developed Seaboard-Eskimo, and in the latter, that the further gradual modification of their habits and customs has been opposite to that above suggested.

THE APPENDED SYNOPTIC VOCABULARY OF THE ESKIMO DIALECTS comprises a General and a Special Part, the latter composed conformedly to the schedules given by Powell in his Introduction to the study of Indian languages, only with some modifications. The said schedules are intended for serving as a guide also to explorers whose chief object had no reference to language, and, in a similar way, they have to be applicable to the vast number of aboriginal idioms existing in America. If this is taken into consideration, the themes proposed by the schedules could hardly have been better selected and arranged than they are. But, if they have to be applied to such a special group of the said languages as the Eskimo dialects, of which two are as well known as those of Greenland and Labrador, some further information may be expected than what the rules contained in the schedules are intended for. In the first place we may recall the often mentioned affixes or imperfect words to be connected with the radical words and to express in this way a large number of ideas, that in other languages require the application of separate words. Secondly we have to call to mind, that the Eskimo language consists almost exclusively of verbs and nouns, and that pronouns and prepositions generally are rendered by flexion. If these peculiarities have to be duly considered, the words of our European languages in many cases can not be directly translated into Eskimo, for a dictionary, save by adding some explanation, for which the ordinary synoptical arrangement of the tables is less convenient. It will be seen that for this reason the arrangement of the words is somewhat modified, and that the author moreover has found it necessary to add the said «General part» in order to complete the tables. The «Special part», as we will call the tables, according to the plan of the schedules is limited to certain classes of concrete ideas, and therefore compared with that of a dictionary it must be deficient even in several principal points. It is also for the translation of words expressing more abstract ideas that the affixes and the flexional endings chiefly are required. How this is effected will also briefly be shown in the general part, but at the same time the writer still must refer to the linguistic sections of the first volume, viz Grammar, affixes and stemwords.

In looking over the vocabularies, above all it must be remembered that of the difference which instantly is observed between the dialects the far predominating majority is due to the heterogenous orthography and the imperfections of apprehending and rendering what originally was heard from the natives. In the first Volume are

mentioned the letters that have been applied, and the confusion arising from the want of rules and consistency in regard to them (p. 40—45). Secondly attention has been called to the influence of the peculiar construction of words and sentences, totally unknown to the foreign inquirers. To these inconveniences must be added the occasional faults in their questions, especially as the language by signs usually was resorted to. The foreign investigator, in pointing first at his own, then at his companions body, has asked about «beard» and «head», but as answers received the words for respectively «thy mouth» and «my hair»; mistakes of this kinds are frequently recognised in the vocabularies. If this be the case in regard to visible objects, the lack of tolerably sufficient information of course is still more felt in trying to compile groups of the most necessary designations of more abstract or spiritual ideas.

It follows of itself that in the present considerations we are to abide by the original state of the natives, before their contact with the Europeans. The difficulties in following this rule are especially perceivable in the sections for Sociology and Religion. The translation of the words from civilised languages belonging to these domains can hardly be given without adding explanation. Habits and customs that to the natives have the same importance as laws, nevertheless, if classified as such may be misunderstood. A still greater confusion has prevailed in the designation of ideas relating to religion. For the name of: «God», in Greenland and Labrador the word simply was taken from the Danish language. In the Extreme West we meet with several apparently Eskimo words as translation of «God» the origin of which however seems very problematic. In the Mackenzie vocabulary a word is formed signifying something like «the land its worker». For spirits or the ghostly world in Greenland and Labrador words have been applied, connected with the idea of breathing, which evidently is Europeanism. In the Mackenzie we find «Dieu des Esquimaux» translated as «Great breathing» and «Saint Esprit» as «High (*takiyork*-long?) breath or breathing». A similar abnormality has prevailed in the words referring to moral and physical evil. Some original Eskimo designations however have been maintained in the Christian instruction. This chapter on the whole also may be of some more general interest to the history of culture, by tending to show the origin and the earliest development or differentiation of certain important ideas.

The vocabulary offered by the present book of course can not be compared with dictionaries, it is but a selection taken from a very large store of words. First a suitable series of Greenland words had to be set up; then the other dialects had to be examined in order to pick out what was really deviating from this standard list, and finally a number of words was added chiefly as examples, representing diversities either of minor importance, or merely originated by the often mentioned different modes of spelling. This however especially refers to the General Part, whereas the Special Part is intended for more completely rendering the same service as the schedules in their ordinary tabular form. As the Labradorian and the Central dialects deviate very little from the Greenlandic tongue, only a small selection has been taken out of the L. dictionary. Of the Mackenzie much is omitted as dubious. A similar doubt in regard to correctness as real Eskimo certainly also prevailed in regard to many words of the lists from the Extreme West, but on account of the scarcity of these sources they have been so much more exhausted. Between North and South Alaska a peculiar difference seems to prevail, perhaps owing to the contact with Aleutians and Indians.

In the subdivisions of the General Part a peculiar place has been assigned to Stemwords and Affixes. This of course only refers to those, whose signification, apart from their extended application in other sections, is peculiarly related to what is indicated by the heading of the subdivision.

VARIOUS NOTES.

(1) DANGERS OF THE ARCTIC CHASE. The extraordinary dexterity which is required in the critical moment, when the kayacker has struck the seal and then with one hand has to perform the necessary operations in killing and securing his prize, while the other has to wield the paddle, has frequently been spoken of. Attention has especially been called to the importance of first getting rid of the hunting bladder. In catching seals from the ice

the hunter may be obliged to let his own body perform the service of the bladder in keeping hold of the animal. Richardson describes this sport as follows: «The seal being a very wary animal, with acute sight, smell and hearing, is no match however for the Eskimo hunter who sheltered from the keen blast by a semicircular wall of snow will sit motionless for hours, watching the bubble of air that warns him of the seal coming to breathe. And scarcely has the animal raised its nostrils to the surface before the hunter's harpoon is deeply buried in its body. This sport is not without danger that adds to the excitement of the success. The line attached to the point of the harpoon is passed in a loop around the hunter's loins, and, should the animal he has struck be a large seal or walrus, woe betide him if he does not instantly plant his feet in the notch cut for this purpose in the ice, and throw himself into such a position that the strain of the line is as nearly as possible brought into direction of the length of the spine of his back and the axis of his lower limbs. A transverse pull of the powerful beast would double him up across the air hole and perhaps break his back, or if the opening be large, as it often is when spring is advanced, he would be dragged under water and drowned».

(2) THE SEALS OF ALASKA. Jacobsen has informed me, that «Maklak» does not appear to be the name of a certain species of seals but rather to signify the skin of larger seals in general, that are prepared for covers of umiaks and kayaks, for soles of boots etc. The hooded seal of Greenland, he adds, does not occur in north western America where the Fur-seal occupies its place.

(3) HARPOONS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS. Petersen relates that in Smith's-Sound the lance without barbs, called «*angepuja*» is the only weapon employed in bear hunting (with dogs). The walrus is attacked, when sleeping on the ice, or from the edge of the ice, when it emerges from the water, first with a harpoon to which is fixed a hunting line, afterwards killing it with the *angepuja*.

Dr. Boas gives a very plain description of hunting on the ice in Baffin's land. A light harpoon is used, called *unang*. Before getting iron rods it consisted of a shaft having at one end an ivory point firmly attached by thongs and rivets, the point tapering toward the end; the point was slanting on one side so as to form almost an oblique cone, thus it facilitated the separation of the harpoon head from the *unang*. On the opposite end of the shaft another piece of ivory was attached, generally forming a knob. In Alaska he says, a similar harpoon is in use. The head belonging to the *unang* is called *naulang*. To this the harpoon line, *iperang* is fastened. As soon as a strain is put on the *naulang* it parts with the line from the shaft. The point of the kayak harpoon, *tokang*, is larger and stouter than the *naulang*.

Cranz (1770) says about the Labradorians that besides the five spears used in Greenland they have an «*unjak*» with three points for birds. Their kajaks are more clumsy than those in Greenland, and they are less expert in handling them.

(4) LONG VOYAGES OF THE ESKIMO. I know, says Rae («Nature» 1872), the American Eskimo go several hundred miles in one season either north or south, if the game moves away, and the trespassers are only stopped by some of their own countrymen who have had previous occupation. In Repulse Bay 1853 we found no natives where a large number had wintered in 1846—47. In spring 1854 we found that none had wintered within 200 miles from our winter quarters.

(5) CAPE BATHURST. When for the purpose of obtaining a proper view of the Eskimo tribes we have divided them into the Eastern and Western, determining Cape Bathurst as the boundary line, it was not intended thereby to demonstrate any difference between the nearest tribes on both sides of the same particularly greater than that existing between several other neighbouring tribes of the nation. The change on the whole, traceable in going from the Extreme West to the Extreme East, as we have tried to show, has the appearance of being quite gradual. But as regards the present intercourse, certainly a more than usually sudden interruption can be said to exist between the inhabitants on both sides of the said limit.

(6) THE NATIVES OF KING WILLIAM'S LAND, according to Schwatka (Science 1884), are divided into 5 tribes. Although wandering and changing their dwelling places the families or individuals belonging to each of them maintain their union. One of them, the

Kiddelik (Copper-Eskimo nearest to Cape Bathurst), live in open hostility to all the others, who on the other hand are on more or less friendly terms with each other.

(7) THE NAME FOR WHITE MEN. In the Journal of the Anthropological Institute 1885 I have said: «It is curious that the natives of Greenland, Labrador and the Mackenzie river have agreed in adopting (the name) *qavdlunâq* for white men». As to this question Simpson states, that he never could find any one among the people of Point Barrow who remembered having seen Europeans before 1837, but that they had heard of them as Kablunan from their eastern friends; more recently they heard a good deal of them from the inland tribes as Tanin or Tangin. Simpson mentions at the same time the intertribal trade and explains how commodities exchanged in this way will take almost 5 years to wander from Bering's strait to Hudson's bay or the opposite way. If this be taken duly into consideration it does not seem improbable, that the report on the arrival of the first whalers in Davis strait can during the lapse of years have found its way to Mackenzie river. It needs hardly to be added, that the invention of «new words» by the first Eskimo settlers on the arctic shores has no analogy whatever to the fact here mentioned.

(8) THE ICE-PERIOD. The origin of the Eskimo has, as well known, even been traced back to an earlier geological age and placed in relation with the glacial period. It has been suggested, that formerly they lived nearer to the north-pole and that they retired to the south as the climate became colder. Others have conjectured that once they lived as far to the south as the New England coast and gradually made their way toward the north with the walrus, the great auk and the polarbear, following the retreat of the ice. It may suffice here to remark that even in discussing the probability of the suggestions the question about explaining the similarity or identity of what we have called the «new words» in the different dialects offers the same indispensable condition to be complied with as in weighing the grounds of the other theories.

(9) STEMWORDS. In the above quoted article of the Anthropological Institute's Journal 1885 an approximate calculation of the so called stemwords or radical words is tried. The same has now been repeated, although the result must still remain but imperfect on account of the defectiveness of our sources. It gave: stemwords hitherto discovered, in Labrador 1153, Central regions 578, Mackenzie river 833, Extreme Western and Asiatic 796. Of these supposed stemwords there are in Labrador 998 common with those of Greenland, 107 differing, and 48 uncertain, making relatively 87, 9 and 4 pr. Ct.; in the other dialects comparatively to this: C. r. 524, 38, 16, making 90, 7 and 3 pr. Ct; M. r. 716, 60, 57, making 86, 7 and 7 pr. Ct.; E. W. & A.: 494, 137, 165, making 62, 17 and 21 pr. Ct. For Greenland itself is still computed 1371, although some might have been added as concerning East Greenland, while on the other hand perhaps some might have been rejected. As to the other dialects many of those which, in the former statement, were counted as uncertain have now been left out as too dubious, or at least not representing other radical words than those already counted. This especially refers to the Mackenzie vocabulary, which may be said, without failing to appreciate the worth which its richness in words has to us in other respects.

(10) POLYSYNTHETISM. In the «Compte rendu» of the «Congrès des Americanists" in Copenhagen 1883, the well known French linguist Lucien Adam communicates a lecture delivered by him on the Eskimo language compared with the other North American and with the Uralo-Altaic languages. He arrives at the conclusion that the Eskimo can not be classed with either of these groups, but constitutes a peculiar kind. His chief objection to its American character is his maintaining, that the Eskimo, contrary to the latter, is not at all polysynthetic. He asserts that polysynthetism requires that words can be formed by juxtaposition of other words or independent stems, and that this is a predominating rule in all the other North American tongues, whereas in the Uralo-altaic languages the same composition is executed by adding dependent stems or imperfect words to one principal word. Besides this he states about 4 grammatical properties, by which the Eskimo differs partly from the Uralo-altaic and partly from the North American languages. As I am no linguist I am not able fully to judge these assertions. But I have always entertained the opinion, that polysynthetism refers simply to the multitude of ideas that can be comprised in one word, and I can also hardly believe that the contrast alleged by L. A. is so complete as he describes. As to the former criterion I believe that still the majority of linguists never can hesitate in

granting the Eskimo in connection with the other North American languages the most decided superiority to those of the old world. As to the latter I especially consider the supposed absence or scarcity of true affixes in Indian languages more than doubtful. I could adduce many examples occasionally met with, of similarities in the construction of words of the Eskimo with the American, and on the other hand I know quite well the striking similarity with the Siberian languages as to the mode of appending the affixes and the dual and plural forms. But fragmentary remarks made on such questions in favour of some theory can hardly be of any use. A proper solution of these problems can only be expected from thorough-going systematical investigation such as that now instituted in the United States by eminent linguists and comprising the immense material collected from the numerous aboriginal idioms of North America.

Comparative Vocabulary

OF THE

Eskimo Dialects.

*

Explanation.

The plan of the present essay required to make its text as compendious as possible, keeping it within similar limits as the Lists of Stemwords and Affixes in the former Volume (I). Above all in the General Part of the present, the former Volume is supposed to be at hand, especially concerning the question, how far the Greenland words are known in the other Eskimo countries. On account of the scarceness of our sources, in judging this occurrence we must resort in the main to its supposed connection with the extent of the stemwords, a statement of which is given in the above quoted List. As for the rest, under the heading „Derivata, Examples“, some words which most decidedly seem to differ from Greenlandic are marked „*“, and of others that are less deviating, the cognate or in reality even identic Greenland designation, as correctly spelled is added within square brackets [], while finally those which appear most dubious are marked „(?)“. — As to the affixes, the signs indicating the rules for appending them and explained in Vol. I p. 64 are omitted here, excepting such as are necessary for distinguishing some of them from others identically spelled.

ABBREVIATIONS: **G.** Greenland; **L.** Labrador; **C.** Central Regions; **M.** Mackenzie River; **W.** Extreme American West (Alaska), **n.** northern, **s.** southern; **A.** Asiatic; **Stw.** Stemwords; **Afx.** Affixes; **Drv.** Expl. Derivata and Examples; **wsf.** with suffix.

The peculiarities of the Eskimo grammar in connection with the necessary simplification of our text have not always allowed to give the English word and its translation in corresponding flexional forms. Adjectives are partly represented by verbs in their normal form (indicative 3^d P.), as: „he or it is . . .“. Verbs may be given in the same form, even if in some cases the English word is represented by infinitive or participle. But the reader will soon find that this irregularity is restricted to a few alternatives which hardly can give rise to misunderstanding. General Part.

(Section 1 —16.)

Section 1. EXISTENCE. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) TO EXIST, TO BE.

Stw. He is ipoq, an important word, however only applicable in referring to the questions „where" and „how".

Afx. There is or are qarpoq; is thus or such uvoq; has it for . . . ga, rd.

Drv. Expl. How art thou qanoq (pit; he is in the house igdlume Ipoq (contracted igdlumipoq). In the most abstract sense is used qarpoq: igdloqarpoq there is a house (existing), imigtu-massoqarpoq cannibals (inugtumassut) are existing (in the world); it is a house igdluvoq; but if a possessive relation is to be added, a transposition is required: igdlugd he has it for his house, it is his house.

2) A THING, TO DO.

Stw. Thing pe, and its verbal form, does something pivoq; something or a „what" so, and its verbal form, does or is somewhat suvoq.

Afx. Working or producing ivoq, Uvoq; wrought or made iaq, liaq.

Drv. Expl. An extraordinary number of Derivata are formed out of the stemwords here named — see Vol. 1 p. 140 & 149.

3) NEGATION, AFFIRMATION.

Stw. No ndgga; take it! ak.

3*36 S.I. EXISTENCE.

Afx. Not ngilaq; without (—) ipoq (not to be confounded with the stemword so spelled), ilaq.

Flexion. Negation is also expressed by the peculiar infinitive ending nane, wsf. nago.

Drv. Expl. He has not eaten tier (ngilaq (nerivoq); he is poor p~ipoq (without things pe); a desert inuilaq (without people inuk); excepting that pinago (not doing with that); yes dp (subj. of ak), sdruna. If, on being asked negatively „is it not", the Greenlander answers in the affirmative dp, he means, contrary to us: „(yes) it is not".

4) LIFE, REALITY. VISIBLNESS.

Stw. Is visible erssipaq; lives Amavoq; man inuk (see Sect. 17).

Afx. Real, proper rpiaq, vik.

Drv. Expl. Becomes visible, appears ersserpoq; is born inu-ngorpoq; a real man (no doll, no animal) inorpiaq; living, also: an animal iimassoq; is a man, is born, lives infivoq (not used for animals).

5) DEATH, VANISHING.

Stw. Death toqo\ is consumed, has totally disappeared nu-nguvoq.

Afx. Is deprived of (—) erpoq, erupoq; has deprived him of iarpd, erpd.

Drv. Expl. Is dead toquvoq; is deprived of everything su-erupoq.

6) NATURE, STATE, CONDITION.

Stw. Behaves, proceeds ilivoq.

Afx See Vol. I p. 65: neq, siorpoq, ssuseq, toq, s-soq, te.

Drv. Expl. Nature, quality ilerqoq, 2}issnseq'i he is in that state taima ilivoq; a provider piniartoq (strives to get something piniarpoq).

Note: As to Articles see Section 3,5; Demonstratives S. 9,1 and 17; Pronouns S. 2 and 17.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: nipagpoq LC.; suk LWns.; tan Wns.A.; tivfik L.)

L. 4) Lives innovok (man), omavok (animal); man innuk, suk* — 5) in his absence (tibvik) tibviane*.8.2. RELATION.

37

C. No, not aqai(?), nami; yes ap — .4) Man innung — 5) Dead tokkijuk \toqussoq}; vanish neepakpoke*.

M. 1) To be, is rendered by the Afx. ituark, oyuarq; existence innutsark [inuseq]; world chiut, avalerk(?) [sujo, avatdleq (?) the sea in front, extreme horizon] — 2) Something tsuatsiark —

4) People tunutsuk* — 5) vanish taliktoark \tcdo screen].

Wn. 2) Which, what s7?,o, dice, shuma — 3) No nagga; not, none pidla (?), pinelatit [plngilatit (?)]; negation by the ending necho [:nago]; yes dh, ang, angektok [angertoq] — 4) Alive yoke*-, lives iyorok, yokealu — 5) Dead toakoro-, consumed numero.

Ws. 3) No pidok [pitsoq (?)]; nobody tschutaituk; yes aang — 4) Life unachtuk, alive unajorak, ongakok (?), man tan * —

5) Dead torrowok.

A. 2) To have or get pidlunga [pivdlunga I getting or getting me] — 3) No peidok (?), abungeto, winga(?); I have not avangit-unga* — 4) Child tanajak* — 5) Dead dokumak, tokok; consumed abangeta*.

Section 2. RELATION. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

I) RELATION IN GENERAL, APPERTAINING, PART, SELF.

Stw. Companion, the other of two dipaq; companion', part ila; environs erqaq; self ingme.

Afx. Has it for gd, rd; are to each other gigput; likewise givoq, gujoq-, proper, just the very rpiaq, pik, vik; belonging to taq\ fellowr qat; family, followers hit.

Flexion is of the highest importance for relations in general, especially by its subjective and objective forms and suffixes (see Vol. I, p. 49—59). In connexion with some general affixes it offers the principal means for supplying the want of reciprocal, relative and possessive pronouns. The most common of the said affixes are: toq (ssaq) and te, serving as nominal, and gaq (ssaq), as passive participles; gcduaq past, gssaq future. As for the rest the relation indicated by „wlio" and „, which is rendered merely by juxtaposition.

Drv. Expl. He possesses it pigd; concerning that pivdlugo (doing with that — piva); to .himself ingminut; thyself ivdlit na-ngmineq-, has him for his companion dipard; his housefellow igdlo-qatd; the woman of their (the men's) company arnat&t; kills himself toqupoq {-pd kills him); qitornat thy child; ajoqersorte, wsf. -id38

S.2. BEL AT ION.

lie who teaches (ajoqersorpoq) him; igdlo pigissara the house which I possess; pigissarigaluara which I have possessed; pigissag-ssaraluara which I should have possessed.

2) SEPARATE, DIVIDE.

Stw. Separate from, but still in some relation to something ase; divides itself into two parts avigpoq.

Afx. Preferred or favorit ngndq.

Drv. Expl. Is separate from others ingmikdrpoq; distant from it asidne (in its distance); my favorit companion dipangndra; divorced avltaq (see also Section 3).

3) EQUAL.

Stw. Thus ima, talma; eqal nalik; following malik; can not reach it inorpd; also dm a.

Afx. Also givoq, gujoq: eqally, in the same degree qat.

Drv. Expl. His equal, equivalent to it nalinga; as large as that angiqatd (angivoq); his housefellow igdloqatd.

4) OPPOSITE.

Stw. Opposite ake; the other side igdlrik; reverse kigdloq; exchange taorpd (succeeds him); wind side agssoq.

Afx. Hindrance, tailivu.

Drv. Expl. In a wrong way kigdlormiit; is his opponent agssortorpd.

5) SIMILARITY.

Stw. Likeness assik; imitates it issuarpd.

Afx. Has the appearance of palugpoq; similar to ussaq.

Drv. Expl. Some like them assinganik („of their likeness⁴"): resembles him assign; as if sordlo.

6) STRANGE.

Stw. Other, of an other or unusual kind avdla.

Afx. (.) naq, rnaq, arssuk.

Drv. Expl. The latter affixes are especially used for names of animals and of place, as: agparnaq (agpa an auk), ikerasdrssuk (ikerasaq a sound).

7) FITNESS (See S.3,4).

Stw. Hits it erqorpd; adapted navdlik, is sufficient namagpoq.

Afx. adapts it for npd.S.3. QUANTITY.

39

Drv. Expl. Fit for it navdlinga („its navdlik"); finds it satisfactory ndmaga; forms {livoq} a stone (ujarak) into (upa) a knife (savik) ujarak saviliupd.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: amutna, muku (?) Wn.; aturiit LM.; ijuka Ws.; tava (?) Wns.)

L. 1) it belongs to that oniunga ilingavoq — 2) Separate aturiit* — 5) Is similar to it adsigiva — 6) Peculiar, by Afx. luarpok* — 7) Congruous nablivok-, well adjusted toqqipok*.

C. 1) Self inminik — 5) Likeness ardjinger.

M. 1) Self, by Afx. nina, minarq, added to the „pronouns" (?) — 2) aturiit* — 5) Similar taymatsi, krawna(?), ilhdhjark(?) —

6) Different, strange allangayork.

Wn. 1) Companion angyow — 2) Half of a thing iglupea \igdlua\ — 3) Same tymuna \tamdna ?]; thus muntna — 5) Similar amutna, amutnasimuk; image innemoorok; like mukuchimuk —

7) Enough taniedli, tavatai*, tusra, [ʔtdssa~\.

Ws. 5) Similar, like ijuka [issuarpd?] — 7) Enough tawatli*. A. 7) Enough asino.

•

Section 3. QUANTITY. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) MAGNITUDE, DEGREE. Stw. Can not reach it inorpd; exceeds ingagpoq, simivd.

Afx. Makes or finds it too —, (—) narpd, vatdlarpoq-, almost ngajaq, rqajarpoq-, more neruvoq;, most neq, pak; degree ssuse'q. — Appended Particle lo and.

Drv. Expl. How small it is mikissusia (its smallness); still more ingangmik: surplus sivneq; is worse ajorneruvoq (ajorpoq is bad).

2) LARGE, EMPHATIC. Stw. Is large angivoq-, strongly agsut.

Afx. Is rich in gigpoq; having large kdq, toq, tuvoq; large largely, emphatically ssuaq, rujugssuaq, qaoq, ngdrpoq.⁴⁰

S.3. QUANTITY.

Drv. Expl. Having large teeth kigutikdq; the large country is very mountainous nunarssuaq qaqartuvoq.

3) SMALLNESS.

Stw. Is small mikivoq; a little ingma; is narrow amipoq; cuts, curtails it kipivA.

A fx. Small nguaq, aq, araq, ralak; a little Idrpoq-, has small or little of klpoq; tolerably tsiaq, atsiaq.

Drv. Expl. A little bit ingmaraldnguaq; a small house igdlu-nguaq; has a small mouth qaniklpoq; rather old utorqatsiaq.

4) WHOLENESS.

Stw. Is a whole, entire iluipoq; totalness tamaq; finishes it nam; unites them katlpai.

Afx. Completely dluinarpoq.

Drv. Expl. Altogether katitdlugit; he entirely ilungarme; they, them all tamarmik, tamaisa.

5) PART. DIVISION* THE ARTICLES.

Stw. A smaller object as part of a larger ako; divides itself avigpoq; part of any thing ila; contents imaq.

Afx Ruined, dissolved ko, koq; piece of mineq; part belonging to taq, saq.

Flexion. The language is devoid of articles, but flexion generally supplies this want. The indefinite article, indicating a part or some of a whole or of a kind, is rendered by the widely used Modalis (appos. mik), especially for the object of halftransitive verbs, or more generally explaining the action, f. e. ujarkamik tig-usivoq (halftr.) he took a stone; ujarkamik milorpd he pelted him with a stone; ujarak (obj. case) tiguvd (trans.) he took the stone. If more expressly one individual out of several or many is meant, and especially as subject of a sentence, the article „a" requires the addition of ila (part) wsf., f. e. ivssaq tuluit (pi. of tuluk Englishman) Hat (one of the)' nunaUpoq the other day an Englishman landed; whereas tuluk nunalipoq means: the E. (of whom was spoken) landed.

Drv. Expl. Having a part or companion ilalik; comprises or contains it ilagd; intermixing, a middle part akuneq; breaks, splits, cuts asunder aserorpd, sequgpd, pilagpd.

6) SIMPLE, SINGLE.

Stw. The state of being alone kise.S.4. ORDER.

41

Afx. Only tuaq.

Drv. Expl. He, him alone kisime, ki.siat; my only son erni-tuara.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: erparpoq L.; kdgak A.; nuvfa Wn.; serdlaq L.; taner LM.; kita L.)

L. 1) Surpasses him pikkitipa*, akkipa; compensation ina-ngertak* — 2) Is great tanertovok* — 3) Seems him too little. sumivok*; a little kita — 5) goes to pieces erparpok; Part avvako, ilanga [ild part of it]; nearly serlak*.

C. 1) Comparison, by Afx. nirtseq \nerssaq f. e. angnerssdt the largest of them ?] — 2) Much main (?): strongly agsnt — 3) small, poor mikkin, kerlu* — 4) is full akeetokepoke* (L. akikpa ?).

M. 1) More tchikpalik, Mlu * (?) — 2) Is great tanerktoyoark*

— 3) Small, by Afx. dluk, atsiark — 4) All tamaita, tamatkireit

— 5) Breaks, destroys oruloyork, tchigarnerk.

Wn. 1) Additional shooley [sule still] — 2) Large, big onga-rurum — 3) Small mikkirok; little rnikitua, mikarurum — 4) All iluhun, tamutkwo, illokaisa, nukwa (?) — 5) One half ntibwa*, awigalukpuk, kupah [qupa]; breaks asunder naivikto [navigpd].

Ws. 2) Large anguk, anguserak, angenirok — 3) Small mikilingok — 4) All tamaita.

A. 2) Great kegak, nymeenkin (?) — 3) ekitochtu.

Section 4. ORDER, I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The. common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) USUAL, PECULIAR.

Stw. As usually asU; again dma; strange avdla; aloneness kise (see also Section 2 & 3).

Afx. Unusual arssuk, neq; usually tarpoq, araoq; always inarpoq. — Appended Particle taoq also

Drv. Expl. Custom, habit ilerqoq\ he visits frequently pular-tarpoq; is always bad ajuinarpoq; however, but kisidne („in its aloneness'4).42

S.4. ORDER.

Styv. Arranges it arqigpa; places it ilivd ; direction migssik-, frontside sak; arranges them in a row siagpai; hurting against tub f: a part added to the length tiigo.

Drv. Expl. Gathers them katersorpai; the next tugdleq; they form a row tugdlerigput.

3) DERANGE. DISPERSE.

Stw. Overturns agssagpd; entangled ilagpoq; inverse, wrong kigdloq; turns upside down mumigpd.

Afx. Awkwardly palarpq.

Drv. Expl Deranges kigdlorpa; breaks off, interrupts it kijriuu; disperses them siamarpai.

4) BEGIN, END.

Stw. Before sujo; extreme point in both directions wo; entrance pdq; finishes, ends it wawi.

Akx. Begins lerpoq; farthest towards leq, dleq; first or before rqdrpoq; does it the first time rnarpd.

Drv. Expl The first one sujugdleq; got sight of it takulerpd („began seeing"); middlemost akugdleq-, the end of it naggatd.

II. PECULIARITIES AM) EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stem words: tuto LM.)

L. 1) Custom illusek; usually, by A fx. pakpok — 2) Gathering kattimanek; connection ilinganek — 3) Confusion illakemanek; is entangled tutuvok*; spreads them erkittiveit* — 4) Beginning iso.

C. 4) End isso.

M. 2) Put in order kakkiyorkrork (?) — 3) Derange malchoJor-toark{?}, nungrutark; filthy tutdyork* — 4) Preceding tsimderar-tuark; succeeding inangiodjuark; ending utseartoark(?).

Wn. 3) Turn mumeekto; spread manochenok(?) — 4) Other otla, ipar, aiba; before or first oohmgneakpungar (?); after or last opuktu (?); end echoa [isua\.

Ws. 4) Other middlemost (?) akrderpak.

A. —S. 5. NUMBER. 43

Section 5. NUMBEK.

I. SELECTION 01 THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) SINGLE, ACCOMPANIMENT.

Stw. One out of several ardlaq; alone kise.

Afx. Only rnaq, inarpoq, tuaq; companions etc. kut.

Drv. Expl. All etc., see Sections 3 and 4.

2) MANY.

Stw. Are many amerdlaput; swarm ujameriak.

Afx. Many pait, pagssuit, iaq, iagpoq.

Drv. Expl. Many amerdlasut; many people inuiagtut; a village igdlorpait.

3) FEW.

Stw. Are few ikigput.

Afx. It lias, or there are few kipoq.

Drv. Expl. Few ikigtut, ikigtunguit; there are few people inukipoq.

4) COUNTING.

Stw He counts them kisipai; how many qavsit.

Afx. Has got (caught) that number (of them) rarpog; does it so many times riarpog.

Drv. Expl. . Number kisitsit; how many times qavsiniq (Mod.); he has got three (f. e. seals) pingasordrpoq; doing it four times sisamariardlune; more dmalo.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: kalngna MWn.; nimaja, momaja LM.; mijoraluk M.; unugput LCM.)

L. 1) Companion aipak, ingiakatte — 2) They are many unnuktovut*, unuksivalliavut*; swarm nimajadlarnek* — 4) He counts them kittipeit.

C. 2) A great many oonookput* — 4) How many qatsining.

M. 1) "At once kalodjat — 2) A group momayut; assembled atunin-ituk* (?negation by Afx. ipoq).44 S.5. NUMBER.

Wn. 1) Only kesheme — 2) Plenty amaloktuk; many kalu-gna*, tamaun, amadratu; all iluhutin, tamutkwo — 4) Count kepeetkege; how many kapsing.

Ws. 1) Only tdivkwun — 2) People amalachtelsut.

A. 2) nimkakeen, abaelaktuk.

Section 6. TIME. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) TIME IN GENERAL.

Stw Duration, time sivef; (the time or day) proceeds ilivoq.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. The only word that might represent the abstract idea of time is the (supposed) stemword sive. The original real existence of this word seems proved by the derivata, as „having long" and „having short sive" signifies lasting a long and a short time; but without Afx. the word is not used (see the subdivisions here following).

2) TIME WHEN AND WHILE.

Stw. Proceeds ilivoq; coinciding nalik (nale).

Afx. Letting him, or while he tipa; when or while fik, vik.

Drv. Expl. At what daytime did he start? qanoq ilingmat (as it had proceeded „how") autdlarpa? — answer: ima ilivdlune (pointing at the place where the sun had been standing) autdlarpoq it standing thus, he started; inutitdlugo letting him live, i.e. during, his lifetime.

3) PAST AND PRESENT.

Stw. This ma; still sxde\ now the first time aitsdt; when qanga; before sujo.

Afx. Formerly galuaq; only first gatdlarpoq; begins lerpoq-, has finished rerpoq; has or is done simavoq.

Drv. Expl. Now mana: the first one sujugdleg; has passed (f. e. the day) qangiupoq (stw. qak surface). Flexion comprises 110 tense; the past tense generally is given by the context, if this not appears to be sufficiently clear, then the above named affixes are applied.

240

4) FUTURE, SUBSEQUENT.

Stw. When qaqngo; after, later kingo; continues nangigpoq; waits for utarqivd; stop! uvatse.

Afx. Will or shall (serving as the future tense) savoq, uma-rpoq\ future, intended for gssaq; strives or intends to niarpoq; waits till he serpd, is in danger of naviarpoq.

Drv. Expl. To morrow we will start ciqago autdlarumarpugut; he will not die toqunaviangilaq; waits till he comes tikitserpa (tjciipoq); hereafter kingorna.

5) LONG TIME, FREQUENTLY.

Stw. Is longing, impatient erinivoq; slowly akunif.

Afx For a long time mersorpoq; usually, frequently tarpoq; incessantly tmnarpoq.

Drv. Expl. Takes much time erininarpoq (is to make impatient); lasting long sivisdq; has a long life inumersorpoq.

6) SHORT TIME, RARE, NEVER.

Stw. Soon qila; directly ernerpoq; hastens tuaviorpoq.

Afx. Suddenly (g)alugtuarpog; liastely (g)asaarpog; never juipoq; in a short time lertorpoq.

Drv. Expl. Of short duration sivekitsoq; never speaking, mute oqajuUsoq; quickly qilamik; instantly erninaq.

7) EARLY, NEW, YOUNG.

Stw. New nutaq; forestalls ingiarpd.

Afx. Young araq; early jarpoq-, new Mg.

Drv. Expl. He started early autdlajdrpoq; my new kayak qajartdra; young Eiderduck miteroq.

8) LATE, SLOW, OLD.

Stw. Now at last aitsat; finally Msa; is slow pamarpoq; old tdorqaq.

Afx. old toqaq.

Drv. Expl. Timewasting pamdrnartoq; an old house igdlutoqaq.

9) HAPPENING, OPPORTUNITY.

Stw. Did not expect it arajutsivd; expects it ilimagd.

Afx. Happened to torpoq.

Drv. Expl. Is to be expected ilimanarpoq; he happened to fall down ndkartorpoq; uncertain nalunarpoq (naluvoq knows not).S.6. TIME. 240

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: aquaq Wns. A.; qajangata M.; kagik, sunar, patagmik Ws.; kuingitser... M.)

L. 3) Has already arrived tikitsarerpok- past time nelliutoq, kangertok — 4) After, by Afx. gocirpok — 7) Soon manakut — 9) It happened him unexpectedly suingarn * opalliva.

C. 3) When kanga; once tesmane — 0) Wink koobloo-shooktoo — 1) Is young makkokepoke *; child piarak — 9) It is time for nellikirpa \nagdliupoq\.

M. Each time krayarana, krayangata* — 4) Henceforth krakoryaror — 6) Promptly tcharkortoark; to hasten kruingit-cherktoark* — 7) Young tsiumuk. [sujo ... ?] — 8) Old innutkro-artork.

Wn. 2) When shupen — 3) Now pukmumi*, pukma*; now here mune; past ages hipane; ancient adrane — 4) By and by wanako\ wait nanako [mdndkut now]; awhile anakame* — 5) Ever sandratuk; slow sikichuk — 7) Young tsiumuk; new nutok — 8) Old oofookok.

Ws. 6) Quick patagmyk*, kjugaluden [?sukavdlutit thou hastening] — 7) New nutarak — 8) Old akkaljat, kagikhklok*, suuar *, simar.

A. 3) Now eute(?), wanni — 4) By and by kiwa — 6) Quickly tinionhak [erntnak? in a moment] — 7) New nutoWok — 8) Old ootookwo.

Section 7. CHANGE

(see also section 4: Order).

I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) CHANGE IN GENERAL.

Stw. Other avdla; exchange taorpa; extreme point nuk.

Afx. Grows, becomes ngorpoq, dlivoq, rpoq; new taq, tarpoq.

Drv. Expl. -Grows a provider piniartungorpoq; nugpa changes its place.

2) REMAIN. Stw. Stands still unigpoq. Afx. Always tuinarpoq; never juipoq.

Drv. Expl. Stability Uuinarpoq (ipoq), aidajuipoq (aulavoq moves).S. 7. CHANGE.

3) PERSIST.

Stw. Continues nangigpoq.

Afx. Grows more and more rorpoq.

Drv. Expl. Grows up inororpoq; supplants sivnerpd.

4) TO STOP, CEASE, RESTORE.

Stw. Stops unigpoq; turns back uterpoq.

Afx. Ceases erpoq, saerpoq.

Drv. Expl. Ceases going out anisaerpoq; restores it utertipa.

5) VARIATION.

Stw. Has no fixed place sarsarpoq.

Afx. Now and then tarpoq (after: ildne once).

Drv. Expl. Strolls about angalavoq; is unsteady tamaloqisarpoq.

6) FUTURE.

Stw. & Afx. see Sect. 6: Time.

Drv. Expl. Future fate nagdliutugssaq, kingunigssaq.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: kigigpok L.; kipuk... LMWns.)

L. 1) To change (trans.) ablatsangortilugo; growing worse assinak *; exchange taungniarneq [taorniarneq] — 3) Continue piganerlugo (?) — 4) To cease, by Afx. jungnaipoq [gungnaerpoq ?]; stops kigipok* — 5) Unsteady arkpdvok.

C. 4) I feel better pivalikpunga.

M. 1) Changing kipuktuark*; transforming irkreyoark — 4) Return otertuark; restore to life aneyoark [anauva ?].

Wn. 1) Other otlici — 3) Continue oglanituk — 4) Return ootiktook — 5) Turn from mumekto; turn inside out udliliigo [ulitdlugo].

Ws. 2) Preserving nussedu (?); standing nanuktun (?)

A. 4) Stand tatako(?).48

S. 8.- CAUSATION.

Section 8. CAUSATION. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) CAUSE.

Stw. Hurting, pushing kagpd; believes him or it to be the cause pcisiva.

Afx. Cause or remedy ut, gut, ssut, utaq; commands or desires quva; causes it to t'tpa, serpa, sarpa; can be the cause of narpoq; does so to him or with it upa.

Flexion. Because, if, as, are rendered by the conjunctive and the subjunctive moods.

Drv. Expl. Cause pissut , patsit-, is inclined or liable to kajumigpoq; is to get cold from qianarpoq; brings it aggiupa (aggerpoq comes); why? sdq; in order to be loved assarquvcllune (assavd loves him).

2) EFFECT.

Stw. It (the weapon) is applied with success kivdligpa; acting on something kimik-, behind kingo.

Afx. As passive participle are used: gaq, saq, ssaq, taq-, is prone to javoq\ the uttering or result neq.

Drv Expl Captured angussaq (anguvd lias caught); offspring kinguaq; a knot qilerneq (qilerpd binds).

3) POWER, SEVERITY.

Stw. Strength nako, nukik; power pissaq-, is strong sdngivoq; is severe suagpoq; solid matter, strength tangeq.

Afx. Duly atarpoq. Emphatics see Section 3.

Drv. Expl. A very strong or powerful man pissarssuaq, naku-arssuaq-, strains every nerve agsordrpoq, Hungersorpoq; exceedingly sualugpoq.

4) POWERLESS.

Stw. Is tired, slacked qasuvoq; exertion of strength merpoqf-, powerless sajavoq.

Afx. Miserable kuluk.

Drv. Expl. Exhausted merngorpoq; powerless sangepoq, naku-

ipoq.8.8. CAUSATION.

49

5) WORK.

Stw. Lets fall his hand on it patigpd; prepares something with his hands sanavoq.

Afx. Is working livoq; makes, prepares liorpoq; does so to him or with it upd.

Drv. Expl. Works it with the hands passupa; is occupied, working snlivoq (so), piliorpoq (pe); accomplishes it inerpd, piarerpd; builds a house igdltdiorpoq.

6) DESTROY, OPPOSE.

Stw. Is consumed nunguvoq-, can not master it saperpd; although nauk, uvnit.

Afx. Hinders, prevents tailivd.

Drv Expl. Destroys, wastes aserorpd, nungtipa; opposes akerrar-torpoq; obstacle pasernut, akormit• however taimditoq.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stem words: kingoq Ws.; makntiva LCYVn.)

L. 3) Power pitsartunek; is stronger than he makkutiva* —

4) Tired tutakpok*; weak sangcpok, kettusukpok* — 6) Hinders agviarpek.

C. 1) Why souk [soq~\ — 3) Strong sangijok — 4) Weakening piunaernak [piiineri<neq~).

M. 1) YYTeak tsigolayoark \?siggilavoq is brittle].

YY n. 1) Exhort katchuga — 3) Strong shungiroom, pitsingi-sok(?), makkuchtok* — 4) Tired muganokhtuktuk [merngortoq] —

5) Make savakto.

YYs. 3) Strong king ok, tistrak (?); strength oonachkiktook, ikndchu — 4) YYreak ariUsrak (?).

a. —

Section 9. SPACE. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) PLACE, DIRECTION. As to this subdivision the language exhibits a remarkable store xi. 2. 450

S.9. SPACE.

of words derived from peculiar radical terms, while on the other hand prepositions, as rendered by flexion, are wanting.

Sxw.:

(1) Ordinary stemwords: Place, dwelling ine; stays there najorpd; places it Hied, ikied-, vicinity erqaq; where is it? nauk; is sloping siverpoq; straight before sujo; direction of length tukik; direction in general migssik, mile.

(2) Words of place proper: nether, below at-, upper, above qui, qule-, front side sak; before sujo-, behind tuno, kingo; side sdne; opposite ake; interior iluk; outside, exterior silat, avat; surface qak. (See Vol. I, p. 52.)

(3) Demonstrative roots: here ma-, there tass, uo-, yonder ik. (See Special Part and Vol. I p. 52.)

A fx. The place where fik, vik-, inhabitant mio.

Flexion. The prepositions relating to place are rendered by the local cases, formed by the endings (appositions): on or at me; from mit; through kut; to mut (see Vol. I).

Drv. Expl. The place from which we started autdlarfigput; in the direction of the island qeqertap migssdne; at the foot of the mountain qdqap atdne; here mane; from here manga-, hereto maunga; from the cape nungmit; to the cape nungmut.

2) DISTANCE.

Stw. Extreme unga; near qanigpoq.

Afx. Farthest towards leq, dleq; rather far towards (pa)sigpoq.

Drv. Expl. Is far off ungasigpoq.

3) LARGE, LONG, BROAD.

Stw. Is large angivoq; thick loss uvoq ; broad siligpoq; long takivoq; spaciousness nero f.

Afx. Large ssuaq.

Drv. Expl. Its (size) largeness angissusia; wide nerutusog; large island qeqertarssuaq; long takisoq.

4) SMALL, SHORT, NARROW.

Stw. Is small mikicoq; narrow amipoq; makes it narrow to him tativd; short ndipoq.

Afx. Small nguaq, kipoq.

Drv. Expl. Very small mikissoralnguaq; is narrow neru-Mpoq; becomes shorter nailivoq; thin, flat satoq {sak}).S.9. SPACE.

51

5) HEIGHT, TOP, BOTTOM.

Stw. Top ingik; is high kingigpoq; is low naqigpoq; upright napavoq; bottom nateq-, shallow ikdpoq; deep itivoq; lifting po f; pillar sukak — (see Place).

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Is high portuvoq; very high kingigtorsuaq; low pukitsoq.

6) EXTERIOR, INTERIOR.

Stw. Surface border kigdlik; point, end n&k, iso; is

open angmavoq; cover ule, mato\ edge sine; contents wj; central part fome; middle qiteq — (see Place).

Afx -

Drv. Expl. Inmost ilordleq; is filled interpoq; is empty imaer-poq; outmost qagdleq; the inland nunap timd; interjacent akuneq.

7) FORM.

Stw. Is round angmalorpoq, ulamerpoq; is sharp ipigpoq; corner teqerqoq; exterior of a person tauto; straight nardluvoq; a hole pato; top ingik; even manigpoq; bending per pa; a stopple simik.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Is bowed peqingavoq; uneven manitsoq.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: aurung . . . LMWn.; Ws.A.; quai (suai) Ws.; tatake(?) A.; foK(?)Ws.)

L. 1) Behind inganga; whither namut — 3) Enormously, by Afx. jovaksoak; is great tanertuvok [tangneq length] — 4) Narrow nerrokipok, igvikipok* — 6) Bottom of the sea erkd*\ contents illulek — 7) appearance tciutu.

C. 1) Where is it? taima — 2) Over there timar\ thither tauvunga — 7) Even maniradlu; uneven manilaradlu.

M. 1) Beneath ilimajara — 6) Filled tchitkrajodrtork (?); excavated patkrertoark — 7) Is curved, arched aurungayoark *; curve amariuk (?).

Wn. 1) Where? tiah; which way nutmun\ here

down there kahvuna; dwelling ingin — 2) Near imukt (?), konikto: distant ahpi (?) — 3) Big angidouruk; long tukasrook — 4) Small mikero; short nichuk, thin shattu — 5) High mukachana (?);52

S.10. MOTION.

bottom natka; depth etipchung — 6) Outside silatana; side sane-kok; border okkoora (?); full seelawikto * — 7) Round kahtksua; square itkaura (?); crooked chakoonarook; a shrew aurimak*; hole pootoa; upright nupukto.

Ws. 1) Here chonich; there chuni; down oimt; thither jawyt — 2) Far off yaikhtok* — 3) Big ukugaltuk; broad iugutuln*, kauchtuk — 4) Narrow igukimuk*, ujukalmuk — 5) High iugtulu *; low- iuchkalnayak* — 7) Open eyeerasha; hole tschaknah (?).

A. 1) Upwards andkukuk* — 2) Far tatakaw, near kunetoo-ruk — 3) Big nomainkin, ongare\ broad nukutu — 5) Height ykuchtuk* — 6) Outside avatagdne.

Section 10. MOTION. I. SELECTION OF THK GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.J

1) MOVE, VELOCITY, STOP.

Stw. Proceeds, travels ingerdlavoq-, comes qaivoq-, slow akunit; stops nnigpoq.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Moves aulavoq (auk blood); m. quickly sukavoq (sukak pillar); immovable aidajangerpoq.

c2) STRIKE, PROPEL.

Stw. Collision tuk f; hurts kagpd f; is stopped ndgpoq-, draws uniarpoq, kaligpoq; brings it aivd; throws away

igipd.

Afx. Pushes with . . . migpoq.

Drv. Expl. Thrusts it torpa; pushes it forward kamipa; transfers it nugpd (nuk extreme point); butts with its horns nagssung-migpoq.

3) MOTION WITH REFERENCE TO DIRECTION.

Stw. Lifts it kivigpd; sinks it kivivd; nether (?) moq f; bends downward nakapd; draws out amuvd: hits it erqorpd: moves upward majorpuq; turns round kdvigpoq; has passed beyond it qimupd.

Afx. Goes to liarpoq, mukarpoq; passes by rqupoq.

Drv. Expl. Emerges puhoq (pof); straggles angalavoq; goes across ikarpoq (ik); falls down ndkarpoq-, travels to the cape nuli-arpoq.

53

4) WITHDRAW, PROCEED, FOLLOW. Stw. Goes out anivoq; leaves qimagpu; following malik. Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Precedes sujuarpoq; follows maligpd; takes to flight qimdvoq; departs antdlarpoq.

5) ARRIVE. RETURN, ENTER.

Stw. Has arrived tiklpoq; is coming aggerpoq, ornigpd, qaivoq; return ute; enters iserpoq, pulavoq.

Afx. Has arrived at lipoq.

Drv. Expl. Brings it aggiupd, qdipd; returns itterpoq; visits frequently pulartarpoq; has landed nunalipoq.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: kaivdlu-arpd (?) L.; nangagpoq (?) L.)

L. 2) pushing forward kaibluarlugo *; hurting tbkpa —

3) Straggles cirvertarpok — 4) Passes by ncmgakpok*.

C. 2) Pushes on serpitipok(?) — 3) Rises majoarpa — I) Goes out anivoq — 5) Enters issivoq.

M. 2) Throwing igitoark — 3) Turning kaibartoarq [-[qivi-arpoq]-] {[qivi- arpoq]+} — 4) Going out aniyaoark — 5) Penetrating itertoark.

Wn. 1) Moves ollaro; quick kellamanik [qilamik]; way apkutin [avkut] — 2) push shoopooloa; drag ooneahah — 3) Fall over olorok \ordluvoq~\ — 5) Gome kgle [qaile, opt. may he come!], tulla*; come in echukatin [iserdlutit],

Ws. 1) I go ichuka (?); running kijmeoclituk, kutschengi *; don't move tchakuinalgo* — u2) Strike t.schukschutekew (?) —

4) Go away anova.

A. 1) Go oivetokto; quick shukwilnuk — 3) Sink k'dugoota% stand up mukkoovuk _makipoq~] — 5) Gome tug a*.

Section 11. MATTER. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) MATTER IN GENERAL.

Stw. Is light (not heavy) oqipoq; solidity tangeq; adheres nipigpoq; dust sanik; stiff eqarpoq; tough ninguvoq\ flexible qitug-54

S. 11. MATTER.

poq; soft aqipoq; hardness sisak, mangerpoqhard and brittle sikag-poq; wet qauserpoq, masak; semifluid kinerpok; frozen qerivoq; running water kitk; vapour, smoke pujoq.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Is heavy oqimaipoq-, is brittle siggilavoq (slgpd); runs as a fluid kiigpoq; air as enclosed in a bladder putdlaq.

(See Sections 2G and 27. For Matter in an abstract sense hardly any word exists).

2) ORGANISM AND LIFE.

See Sections 1, 17, 18, 24, 25.

3) SENSATION.

See Sections 1S&27.

II. FECILIAKITIES AM) EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

L. Heaviness oknmanek; fluid kt/rlormk: vapour kessvk*, pujok; hard sittivok\ brittle ingnek*; wet kauserpok, aijungarok*; frozen koaksimavok; soft nerromikpok*.

M. Weighing okmmagtoark; brittle kuineytuark [-[qajangnar-toq]:-] {[qajangnar-toq]:+} hard atchuitork [autsuitsoq never melting].

Wn. Hard sisirua; dried panekta; brittle chegokaluktoak; pouring (fluid) koovega, smoke

Section 12. INTELLECT. 1. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND >V0KDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stem words of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) INTELLECT, REASON, ERROR, MADNESS.

Stw. Thought, mind isuma; reason has sensation, reason sianivoq: soul tame; straight before sujo; says something untrue or incorrect sagdluvoq; insane pivdle.

Afx. —

Drv. Expl. Thinks isumavoq; notion, meaning sujuneq\ is foolish, stupid poqlpoq, siariipoq\ mad silaerupoq, pivdlerorpoq.

2) OBSERVATION, INQUIRY, KNOWLEDGE.

Stw. Has learnt ilipoq; examines qinerpoq; perceives malngd, S. 12. INTELLECT. 55

misigd, sianivoq; is ignorant naluvoq; listens nd lag poq; is cautions mianivoq; tries ugpa.

Afx. Searches, looks for siorpoq; finds, gets sivoq.

Drv. Expl. Observes misigssorpa, snjunersiorpd; knows na-Ixmgilaq; neglecting isumaipoq; I don't know asukiaq; very learned ilisimassorsuaq.

3) REASONING, EVIDENCE, DEMONSTRATE, RELIEVE. •

Stw. Doubts qularpoq; is conscious sianivoq-, suspects pasivd; believes ugperpoq; is right, true Huarjwq; indistinct navsoq.

Afx. Probably, perhaps rqdrpoq, nerpoq; so it may be sima-voq; believes sora, tipd, ga, rd.

Drv. Expl. Reasoning, considering silagd; evidence nalunaerut-, cause pissid; knows, has comprehended it ilisimavd. tusavd, pasivd (found the entrance); unknown nalunarpq; certainly ilumut, Ha!: explains navsuerpa; eontradicts agssortorpd; asserts akuerd, angerpoq.

4) MEMORY, IMAGINATION. EXPECTATION.

Stw. Remembers erqaivoq; forgets pnigorpoq\ expects it ilimagd; hopes neriugpoq; did not expect arajutsivd; wonders at it tupigd.

Afx Supposes sord, tipd.

Drv. Expl. Never forget puijuipoq; supposing it was a fiord-seal I wondered at its size natsiusoralngo angissusia tupigdra.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: qarane, qujavoq M.; kita Ws.; orotkroya M.; take L.; uminachtuk A.; us ...(?), oosevitok, usuUok Ws.)

L. 1) Thinking isumavok, erkaimava: meaning, sense tukke* — 2) Comprehend tukkisilugo*; observes kammagiva*; indifferent nippungavok*; knows kaujivok* [qausivoq has found light]: knowledge kaujimanek, ignorant kaujimalungilak — 3) Explain tnkkisi-nartipa*; surmises kangesukpok* — 4) Guessing nellaupsarlugo.

C 2) Just as I thought assuidlak; I don't know am easut\ certainly atako [atago].

1Y1. 1) Thought, reason kadjunak* [qansineq?]; incredible onerksimayoark (?) — 3) Judging orotkraivn*; doubt karane, karaptw*\ believing angerktoark — 4) Probably tabling).

Wn. 1) Foolish kenungokto; mad kinmingaroa [qiningaroq ill tempered] — 2) knowing ileecienuge: I don't know atchu, 56 S. 13. COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS.

kanome [qanorme why not!], kamukale(?) — 3) Believe echemalu [isumaliorpoq].

Ws. 1) Wise usuitok*, usjuicMuk*, ooseivitok*; stupid uschjuutUituk*; truth paichpiak (?).

A. 1) Intelligent uminachtuk; stupid uninachtuk — 2) knowing neshemuk.

Section 13. COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) INTELLIGENCE. CONCEALING, MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Stw. Tells unerpoq', knows not naluvoq; meaning isuma; conceals it angigd\ lies sagdluvoq\ a sound from something kalerraq; voice nipe\ throat tordluk; tongue oqciq; foot step tame.

Afx. Says that he nerarpd\ says, or people say goq (particle); dissimulates ussarpoq.

drv. Expl. Gives intelligence nalunaerpd; news tusagagssat (to be heard); is silent nipangerpoq\ deceives pequserdlugpoq\ sign nalunaerut; says oqarpoq.

Z) LANGUAGE.

Stw. Name ateq; calls taivd; whispers ivsuvssugpoq; stammers ivtoqerpoq; asking opera; answer ake; denies misiarpq.

• •

Afx. Orders or begs rquvd.

Drv. Expl. Word oqauseq; language oqaitsit (pi.); talks oqa-lugpoq; void of sense sujunerupoq\ intelligible navsoqdnngitsoq; accost oqarfign, sapd (turns to); answers akivd: shouts tordlorpoq.

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: dlavoq L.; qorqugpoq LCM.; kiggorpd L.; kcmagpok(?))

Wn. A.; m'w Ws.; uiverd LM.)

L. 1) Groans, moans alavok*; informs him akparlugo*, kaujitolugo*; calls loudeley Jccrkukpok*; is false

annerpanaipok; conceals angijiariva; betrays kiggorpa *; gesture ibvuarnek, omilaneq; deceives uiv'eriva* — 2) Sense of the word okautsib tukkinga*; interpreting pijutserjiok; intelligible tukkisinarpok*; speaks little napterepok.S. 14. IN DIV ID U A L VOLUNTARY POWERS.

57

C. —

M. 1) Announces kilwg oncer ark (?); listening neneoptoark*; deceiver oujeyet *; to be sure pimmarik; calling crying kokroartork* — 2) Answering kangerktsidja*.

Wn. 1) Silent imungiaqto [imangertoq]; to lie cliuklurune [sagdluvcllune]; truly chukloonecho [-nago]; telling kanukhtuk*.

Ws. 2) Speaking neichtuk, neogtak*; narrating njuwan.

A. 2) Speaking kanachtok* [ʔqaneq mouth].

Section 14. INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTARY POWERS. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. fc)

1) FREE WILL AND NECESSITY GENERALLY.

Stw. Self ingme, nangmineq-, chooses qinerpoq; mind isuma.

Afx. Will umavoq; necessary giaq, riaq, riaqarpoq; causes, brings about tipa, sarpd, rquvd.

Drv. Expl. Spontaneously, out of his free will, his own mind isumaminik; doing it on purpose piaralugo; as thou likest piumas-sangmik (piumassaq wished); is needed pissariaqarpoq.

3) MOTIVE, AIM.

Stw. Wishes kigsarpoq; pushes kagpd f; finds fault with it issord; finds it dangerous naviagd; is satisfied with ndmagd.

Afx. Is prone to gajugpoq; should like to sugpoq; motive ut; intended for gssaq; goes to iartorpoq; intends to lerssdrpoq; will (future) umdrpoq-; strives to niarpoq; goes to look for siorpoq; object, aim fik; to cause, make, incite tipd, sarpd etc. see above.

Drv. Expl. Desires kajungerd; intends isumalerpoq (begins thinking); leaves (autdlarpoq) on account of (ut-gd has it for his motive) autdlautigd; leaves for travelling to autdlarfigd; irritates ningagsarpd.

X

3) DIFFICULTY, OPPOSITION, BAD.

Stw. Windside agssoq; is bad, useless ajorpoq; hurt, injured by accident arqunarpoq; wrong kigdloq; dirt ipeq, minguk; sickness ndpaq; avoids nigorpd; can not master it saperpd, artorpd; is angry ningagpoq, kamagpoq; attacks sorssugpd; requital ake; emulates uriangmivd; ridicules mitagpd.58 S.15. INTERSOCIAL VOLUNTARY POWERS.

Afx. Inferior aluk, kasik; bad dink; vile, detestable piluk; binders tailiva.

Drv. Expl. Suffering, need, starvation ajorssarpoq perdlerpoq; difficult ajornarpoq, artornarpoq; hindrance akornut; opponent akeraq; revenges akiniarpd.

4) MEANS, ASSISTANCE.

Stw. Uses it atorpd; strength nakof; excellent pitsuk; feels compassion ndkd\ helps ikiorpd; protects sernigd; partizan ///r; friend ikingut.

Afx. Is or has it fine gtypoq; well, right dlнарpoq-, does so to him or with it

Drv. Expl. Excites pity ndkinarpoq; protector sernigssorte\ availles himself of it iluaqutigd; provides for him piniupd.

5) WORK, TIRED, IDLE.

Stw. Places it ?7/r<; alert ptypoq t; works sanavoq; is at his ease(?) sungivoqf; watches pigdrpoq-, looks sulky anugpoq; lies down inarpoq; tired qasuvoq; morose orulerpoq; sleep sinik; exertion merpoq\.

Afx. Is occupied with erivoq; makes, fabricates ivoq, iorpoq; hastens asuarpoq; can (s)inauvoq.

Drv. Expl. Trains perorsarpd\ is well trained up for, quite accustomed to it snngitipd; is working sidivoq; industrious pikorigpoq\ alert qUavoq; skilful pimak; idle eqiasugpoq; tired merngorpoq\ can master it sapingild, piginauvoq.

6) RESULTS.

Stw. Is saved anugpoq; hits it erqorpd; misses uniorpd; finishes ndvd, iverpa; disappointment angiluk f.

Afx. Succesfully dlnarpoq.

Drv. Expl. Accomplishes ndmagtipd; .not vanquised ajugaq (ajorpd can not); failure angilugtorneq.

II. PECULIARITIES AM) EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: atsuilik LM.; itagivd L.; kavagpoq Wns. A.; k injur an Wn.; kivtairpoq L.; mutura A.; opigugpoq L.; salagi ... L.; s<m . . . Wns.; sipak \L; tutuk LM ; Ws.; uinga C.; sunia ... MA.; suterpoq LM.)

L. 1) Will pijomanek', free will isamainakinek — 2) Intention kajusimanek — 3) Unwilling kunnuvok; deficient nakkoepok\S.lo. INTERSOCIAL VOLUNTARY POWERS. 59

misfortune kannoetok, idluitok; dangerous suairnarpok*; miserable oguarnarpok; sick kannimavok; dirt allorluk*; entangled (hair) tutuvok* — 4) Willing, ready igisimavok, ablosimavok*; healty atsuilik*; perfect idluarmarikpok; praises opigukpok*\ well nakok-pok — 5) Cautious itagiva*; work, by Afx. erivok; agile kibtairpok\ audacious katjak; pursue udlalugo, tired sengnerpok; lazy avdnga-voq — 6) Hits it uvigarpa-, false atep tuningavok\ vanquisher salagije.

C. 3) Want tahoomarwungar (?); dirty ooinga*.

M. 3) Injuring killangneariga.; bad tchuinark*-, plunders, spoils kavuartuark; unhealthy imcereloktoark; suffering tchurerktoark*; filthy tutoyork*; quarelling orotkroyat — 4) Healty atsuiUyoark*; harmless tchumaymtuark *; doing well tsavareytork (?) — 5) Awake tchippark *; watching natchalerktoark (?) — 6) Revenge tclierna-ngiktoark (?).

Wn. 3) Bad ashooruk*; sick ananah!- dirty wahak* — 4) Good nakooru, areegah *; excellent nakoopeakto — 5) Work savakto*, chavitka*. choveetuk: couragions kumaroa; an idle person yukiamriia \inuk eqiasugtoq?]; sleep siniktoga, kovuktunga*; awaken muketiw, watching tdwtukuk *; tired minooktook — 6) Finished tdtinah (?), tahwatsi*.

Ws. 3) kumychtuchtuk (?), nikmmtk *; fighting pngachattUtk [paggdput] — 4) Healty tschaiukmiduk (?) — 5) Working chowee-zerukhli*; sleeping kavagtuk* — 6) Finished tahwutun.

A. 2) Hitting tiguok — 3) Bad tschallok, sukaluk; dirt tschuekach; struggle mytyratuk*; mourning tchumachtachtu* — 4) Good opinuktook* — 5) Sleep kavek, kavangnakunga*.

Section 15. INTERSOCIAL VOLUNTARY POWERS. I. SELECTION OF THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) GENERAL INTERSOCIAL RELATIONS.

Stw. Comits to his charge im'ipa; forbids tanerpd; sends him on an errand tilivd; commands indpd; leads him by the hand tasiord; venerates atarqivd; obeys ndlagpoq; servant qivfaq; begging qinuvoq; feels himself inferior qunuvoq; is mild, gentle sainia-voq\ protects sernigd.

Afx. Commands or begs rquvd\ does so for his sake

Drv. expl. Is proud makitavoq (mak\): master, lord nMagaq;60 S.15. INTERSOCIAL VOLUNTARY POWERS.

consents akuerd, iluard; is servant to him kivfartiipiti; consoles tugpatdlersarpd (tuk f); invites qaerquvd.

(See also Section 14,3,4 and „Special Part”).

2) POSSESSIVE RELATIONS.

Stw. Thing pe\ gets pivoq; catches gains anguvd\ payment eke; snatches from bim arsdrrpd; distributes, sends a present pajug-pd\ takes it tiguvd\ steals tigdligpoq; exchanges taorpd; is careful with his things erdligpoq; gives, sells tunica; barter niuverpoq; gets his share of the game ningerpoq\ omits in distributing minipd\ has dropped it katagpd; lives in abundance arsvioq.

Afx. Furnished with lik; has qarpoq\ has caught poq (added to the animals' name); acquires, buys sivoq, siniarpoq; goes to fetch tarpoq; property ut\ deprives of (—) erpd; furnishes with (:) erpd, lerpd.

Drv. Fxpl. Possesses it pigd\ precious erdlingnartoq; I have nothing to pay with (future payment) akigssaqdngilanga: he gave him some blubber begging him to buy house material for it orssumik tunivd igdlugssarsiniutigerquaudlugo; he tries (niar) to sell (deprive himself of uvaq) codfish ilvaerniarpoq.

II. PECULIARITIES AMI EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: agpanger-pok M.; avangitunga A.; avdlumavoq L.; ignisdrpd L.; kaouar ... M. : •kikipd 1.,; kipu ... LMWn.; mikikvin Wn.; sikik Wn. ; tujuk Ws.)

L. 1) Is willing to anything ablomavok *; sends him quickly ignisurpa *; chief angajokak, attanek; severe attangusivok *; punish pitsuklugo; haughtiness pijorinek — 2) Rich akluipok *; poor aklavok*, petovok; saving apkalersarpok; wasting apkalauldrtok; distributes aituivok: furnishes with, by Afx. likpa; omits in distributing kikipa*; sells niorvgosivok.

C. —

M. 1) Obeying pingartsidjoark; shame onu'idjun — 2) Buying akpangertoark*; plundering kanuartoark*; possess angiyingni-toark (?); poor tchualuitoark; grasping akivaron (?), tigularnitoark: trades conscientiously niuvariktoark _niuverigpoq, niuvfdrigpoq].

Wn. 1) Servant kapegah; protector kal-eak; assist nuluwh-okto (?); leading taksewica\ hate omechooktoo; friend nuigilu (?); enemy talokeneruk *; I love nakoogara; ashamed egosheto — 2) Buying akkea; sell ahkechuk, kipuehuk *; getting pelege; take tiggoo, mikkikivin *; give itook, aichilunga; give me icheme*; gift, present chikkeeka *; lend ahtuktoa; lost tamuktoa.S. 16. AFFECTIONS.

<256

Ws. 1) Chief tuiuk* — 2) Gift, present cheekeekha*; give! atschutschuiga; min e hwikpikuk; buy! kipsuju*; sell I kibutsachtschi*.

A. 2) I have not avangitiuiga*.

Section 16. AFFECTIONS. I. SELECTION OK THE GREENLAND WORDS, PECULIAR AND COMMON.

(The common stemwords of the Dialects see Vol. I.)

1) AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

Stw. Perceives sianivoq; observes misigd; temper isuma; strength nako\ slack qasuvoq; security terdluk; starts out

of fear uloriarpoq; opens the eyes uipoq; suddenly rising pigpoq^] gets astart tupagpoq; wonders tupigd.

Afx. Excitement tsagpoq.

Drv. Expl. Is sensible uloriasugpoq; concerned Hungersuavoq\ nature, habit ilerqoq: is indifferent terdligpoq, piktpoq; starts up, violent pikigpoq, uisavoq.

2) ATTRACTION, PLEASURE, BOLD.

Stw. Finds it nice inequgd, kussagd; wishes kigsarpoq; feels continual attraction to ungagd; confidence totfe; hopes neriugpoq; is pleasant nudnerpoq; merry quiagpoq; laughs igdlarpoq.

Afx. Wishes umavoq, rusugpoq, gugpoq, ngerpoq; fairly vfdrik — etc. see Section 14.

Drv. Expl. Is very nice inequnaqaoq; my beloved house-fellows igdloqatigka ungagissdka; bold, audacious sapltsoq, naviag-tditsoq.

3) DISGUSTING, GRIEF, FEAR.

Stw. Is disgusted maujugpoq; concerned nikavoq, ernumavoq; feels remorse ileragd; pain dneq\ grieves aliagd; feels soreness and pain tatagpoq; fears ersivoq, nangiarpoq; finds it dangerous naviugd; trembles idigpoq.

Afx. Is incumbered with dliorp'oq; got too much of it katug-poq — etc. see Section 14.

Drv. Expl. Suffers hardship ndgdliugpoq; feels pain dnerpoq; is dreadful anilurnarpoq; frightened to death tatamigpoq; ugly piriipoq.

4) SYMPATHETIC AFFECTIONS.

(See also Section 14.4& 15,2).S. 16. AFFECTIONS. <256

Stw. Dies from longing kipipoq; feels himself inferior qun-uvoq; loves asavA, kamaga, ndkord; thanks qujavoq; praises nersorpd; venerates atarqivd; is bashful igtorpoq; avoids him talord; fears him merserd; flees from human society qivipoq; feels offended mamiagd; is angry kamagpoq', hates Amiga; shows contempt «ar-ruvoq; morose oruluvoq; envious singavoq.

Afx. Favourit ndq.

Drv. Expl. Enemy akeraq; ptinish pitdlarpd; flatters manig-orpd; hates, despises qingarssorpd, qingarqupd (qingaq nostril); he whom I love and who loves me asassara asassigalo (-ssaq loved, --5.se lover, r(g)a my); suspects him pasitsdupa; reproaches, judges erqartupd; accuses him in a „nith song" of his faults iverpd, tainiorpoq.

5) MORAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFECTIONS.

Stw. Is righteous, honest iluarpoq\ reason, morality sila; indecently merry tipdpoq\ lascivious pitdpoq; ashamed for using another's things inimigd; blames avorqdrd; witchcraft kugsungneq; invoking qernaineq\ praying serraneq; abstinence agdlerneq; amulet drnuaq.

Afx. Fair, generous vfdrik, qigpoq, dluarpoq\ bad dl'ugpoq, nerdlugpoq; rascally piluk.

Drv. Expl. Immoral sUditsoq; vice ilerqopiluk\ a rascal (<)w-piluk \ deceiver perquserdlugtoq; is licentious nalinginarpoq, arneri-coq; murderer inorersoq, inuartoq; of good morals ilerqorigpoq; just, righteous iluartuvoq; right-minded isumagigpoq; sensible,-modest silagssorigpoq. (See also Sect. 16,4).

II. PECULIARITIES AND EXAMPLES FROM THE OTHER DIALECTS.

(Words apparently representing peculiar stemwords: asigtoq, asertoq Wns.; qaggorpoq LM.; quinarpoq L.; kivtairpoq L.; mmm-gul ... Ws.; opigugpoq L.; serkani ... M.; uik ... Ws.; sipiler-toq M.; su'inaq M.; qangdrpoq L.; atachuavoq Ws.; ilejdrpd LM Ws.; qutsiaq LWs.; quvdlugtoq M.; kakavoq LC.; kangesugpoq L.; ... M.; opingaivoq L.; savig ... Ws.; serrivoq L.;

uiverd LM.; sivdluvoq L.; ... MA.)

L. 1) Feeling nellugosungnek, kangesungnek*; temper isuma-nek; earnest kangatailivok; surprised suingarpa, opingaivok*; amazing tatamnarpoq — 2) Fair, faultless (it is) nakokpok, (he is) nekkokpok\ cheerful keptairpok*; beautiful, nice dnanauvoq*, Afx. tsiak', glad aliasugpok*, serrivok*; agile, jovial keptairpok*; praises opigukpok*\ audacious maksuavok*, katjak*; shouts with joy A.rkamajdrpok*; **content nipporpok — 3) Concerned, anxious siarg-S. 16. AFFECTIONS.**

<256

livok*, kapiamkpok; terrified kakkildrpoq*; ugly tekkoranepok —

4) Love nceglingnek; lovely pitsiarpoq; friend illanak\ thanking liim opigilugo*; respectful opigusukpok*; compassion erklertornek*; proud napkigusukpok, pijorivok; irksome sinnemgavok, kangurpok*; is ashamed sillasiarpok; enemy omisukte; offending kiksartilugo; feels offended sibluvoq*; suspects kangesukpok — 5) Greedy mi-foA*; ikligukpok; licentious illokeudlarpok, amarniarpok; injustice wrong idluinck; dishonest nellangongilaq, annerpanaipok*; just idluarpok; righteous annerpanakivok*; envious annerudsivok*; wicked kassetok; repenting kakkialerutigilugo*; witchcraft ilisinek; detestable kiiinarpok.

C. 2) Beautiful adleuaituratta; merry kakajok*, kakamajar-pok* — 3) Afraid kagpennah* — 4) thankfully qujanamik —

5) Murderer inuaktu.

m. 1) Surprise allaniktoark — 2) grinning tserkaniluktoark*; good, excellent nakoyoark — 3) Sad talortork*, porkreitoark (?), nellangornek (?); terrified kruinarktoyoark*; trembling krobuktoark — 4) irritate orolotsidjoark\ angry, offended hinakptork, tchukart-itoark(?); an assuming person tsirkrekrealuk*; boasting sipilertork; harmless tchumaymktuark*; shame onuidjiin*; rough krubluitchar-toark* — 5) Vicious tchuinaoyuark*; wicked tchuUiark*; licentious katchorertuark, kuyarertuark, umiardluk (?); leading a bad life kuyorklune omayoark; benevolent virtue nakoifoark\

virtuous nakoorklune.

Wn. !2) Good asiklitok*; glad pelletoorok; handsome ngerookpretty ahrega; laugh igalok\ fun kooia — 3) Bad asse-tukassiruk*; dislike oorneshooktoo; fear hahneta (?) — 4) Angry kunooktoo, kununaroak; bashful taluk sat uk* — 5) Amulet tupitkwo*, koopooktuk*; ill tempered kaptzharook; I am good nakoo-roo-oh; good nakuruk; good it is nakoorit.

Ws. 2) Good asichtok*, asertok; liking chanjwok(?); laughing nyngyljachtua* — 3) Bad aseetuk, asiurok — 4) Irritate tschauch-sichtuk(?) — 5) Righteous atachuavuk*; bad kuinachtuk*, niknuiuk*; rascally kasnujuchtuk*.

A. 2) Wish aluganu (?); what do you wish cludugala (?) — 3) Mourning tscliumachtachtu.64

Special Part.

(Section 17—30.)

Section 17. PERSON. 1-21. Greenland.

1) Man (homo) inuk — 2) Han (male) angut — 3) Woman

arnaq — 4) Old man (of the house or family) itoq, old Woman ningioq, arnarquagssdq — 5) Young people inusugtut — 6) Old people utorqait — 7) Hoy nukagpiaraq, nukagpiatsiaq — 8) Young, or unmarried man nukagpiaq — 9) Virgin niviarsiaq — 10) Girl niviarsiarq — 11) Child able to walk meraq, merdlertoq — 12) Infant ndlungiaq, anerdldq — 13) Eskimo inuk, kaldleq — 14) Hliite (man) qavdlundq — 15) Fabulous inlander tuneq, erq-ileq — 16) Name ateq, wsf. arqa — 17) I. me uvanga — 18) Thou, thee ivdlit — 19) We, us uvagut — 20) Ve, you ilivse — 21) He una, tduna (objective); uma, tdussuma (subjective); they ukoa, tdukua; them uka, tduko; this nidna, tamdna; he yonder ivna; he up there pavna\ he in the north avna.

East Greenland. 1) tdq — 2) tiggaq — 3) nrddikaaq —

12) tigimaaq — 13) inik — 15) timerseq.

Labrador.

1) innuk — 2) angut — 3) arnak — 4) it ok, ningiok — 5) innuksuktut — 7) nukapiak — 9) uigusuk — 10) niviarsiak — 11) nutarak — 12) merrajok, sorrusek — 14) kablunak — 15) alia Labrador Indian — 16) attek — 17) uvanga — 18) igvit — 19) uvagut — 20) illipse — 21) una, oma, tamna.

Central Begions.

1) innung — 11) pierang — 12) surossirn, nooteraq —

13) innung — 14) qodlunam — 15) ikkilin — 16) attek, attirn — 17) oowangd — 18) ilveet — 19) ovagut — 20) illipsee.8.17. PERSON.

65

Mackenzie River.

1) innuk — 2) anghon — 3) arnarkr — 7) nukutpeak — 8) nuratchdluk — 9) niviertsark — 10) niuvearktsiark, arnare-nark — 11) pitchukpalerner — 13) tsiglerk, innok — 14) kra-blunark, tchubloarotit — 15) irkrelirk, taordjok, ortsotodyoeitut — 16) ateng — 17) uvanga — 18) iluit, libit — 19) uvarut — 20) illipsi — 21) una, oma, tamdna, imna.

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) enuk, pi. innnet — 2) angun — 3) angna, oonga — 4) angaityokwdkto, akoagsa — 6) Old utoka — 7) nuk-utpiaru — 9) niviuksin, kangneen (young w.) — 10) niviuksara

— 11) muklukto — 12) mukluktuayd — 13) inyn — 14) kabluna, tunngyin, naloaremut — 15) itkudling — 16) atka — 17) wunga

18) illepit — 19) ivurgut.

Southern. 1) tan, shuk, juk, pi. tagut, siuut, jugut (people)

2) nukalniak, nugalpiak — 3) aganak, arnak — 4) uinuk, anuli-uvak, utschimak (old man), aganuchliuvak (old woman) — 7) tan-goialivak (?), tanncehak — 11) angutiksa (male), anguksa (female)

— 15) attowch — 16) atcha — 17) chwanga — 18) itlepit —

19) chuankuta — 20) Ipydschi — 21) He um; they okud.

Asiatic.

1) innuk, juk, innuet (pi.), jukulachtu (people) — 7) tannojak, nulkelpetch — 10) nubdchtschak — 12) mukishkak — 17) ivy — 18) avulpuk, ilpunnahe (thou art), eipek (?) — 19) udnkuta —

20) aulpitschi, edlposchi — 21) tana, takich.

Section 18. BODY, (I-iii.) Greenland.

(I. HEAD) 1) Head niaqog — 2) Hair nujaq, pi. nutsat —

3) Crown of head kavsseq — 4) Face klnaq — 5) Forehead qaoq

— 6) Eye isse, sight takuneq, blind tagpUsoq — 7) Pupil taku-ngnat — 8) Eyelash qimeriaq, pi. -issat — 9)

Egebrow qagdlo — 10) Ear siut, hearing tusarnek, deaf tusilartoq — 11) Nose qingai (pi. wfs. of qingaq nostril, his nostrils), smelling naineq, kuningneq

— 12) Cheek uluaq, erssaq — 13) Beard ungmit (pi.) — 14) Mouth qaneq — 15) Lip qardloq — 16) Tooth kigut — 17) Tongue oqaq, likes the taste mamard — 18; Jawbone agdlerok — 19) Saliva nuak, qiseq — 20) Palate

qildq.

(II. NECK) 21) Neck qungaseq — 22) Throat tordluk - 23) Adams apple qorqaq — 24) Swallow iggiaq.

xi. 2.

566

S. 18. BOD Y.

(III. TRUNK) 25) Body time, Mat (upper) — 26) Shoulder

tuve — 27) Shoulderblade kiasik — 28) Collarbone qutuk — 29) Breast sakiak — 30) Nipple iviangeq — 31) Hip sivfiaq — 32) Belly ndq, aqajaroq — 33) Navel qalaseq — 34) Back tunuk, qatigak.

(IV. ARMS) 35) Arm taleq — 36) Armpit uneq — 37) Arm above the elbow agssarqoq; arm below the e. agssaut — 38) Elbow

ikusik — 39) Hand agssait (pi.); Finger agssaq — 40) Palm of hand itumak — 41) Small finger eqerqoq — 42) Forefinger tikeq

— 43) Thumb quvdloq — 44) Nail kukik.

(V. LEGS) 45) Leg nio — 46) thigh ugpat; thigh bone qug-toraq — 47) Knee serqoq — 48) Calf of leg nakasungndq — 49) Ankle singerneq — 50) Anklebone napassortaq — 51) Foot isigkat (pi. of isigak) — 52) Sole of foot aloq — 53) Heel king-mik — 54) Toe inuvaq, isigak — 55) Large toe putugoq — 56) Shinbone kandq, qingdq.

(VI. INTERIOR PARTS) 57) Blood auk - 58) Vein or artery taqaq — 59) Brain qarasaq — 60) Bladder nakasuk — 61) Caul kigsaut — 62) Gall sungaq — 63) Heart umat — 64) Kidney tarto — 65) Lung puak — 66) Stomach aqajaroq — 67) Rib tuli-mak, tulimdq — 68) Pulse tigdleq — 69) Spine, vertebra qimer-dlue (wsf.), kujapigaq — 70) In testis inaluai (pi. wsf.); erdlavU

— 71) Rectum erdlloq — 72) Marrow pateq — 73) Bone sauneq

— 74) Cartilage natarqoq — 75) Flesh uvinik, neqe.

(VII. SEXUAL ORGANS) 76) Penis usuk — 77) Testicle igssuk

— 78) Vulva utsuk — 79) Uterus igdliaq — 80) Is pregnant ndrtuvoq — 81) Navelstring migdliaq.

(VIII. EATING) 82) Food neqigssaq — 83) Eats nerivoq — 84) Brinks imerpoq — 85) Is hungry kdgpoq — 86) Meat neqe

— 87) Juice of meat qajoj — 88) Dried fish mivse — 89) Licks it iparpd alugtorpd.

(IX. SENSATION, SICKNESS) 90) Sensation sianineq — 91) Feels cold (benumbed) qiavoq frozen to death qiuvoq — 92) Feels warm kissagpoq, unagpoq, kiagugpoq (sweat) — 93) Feels pain dnerpoq — 94) sickness ndpaut — 95) Cough quersorneq — 96) Catarrh nuak — 97) Boil ajuaq, qinarseq, maneruaq — 98) Itch kilak — 99) Mound ike — 100) Bleeds aundrpoq — 101) Lives inuvoq, umavoq — 102) Is dead toquvoq.

(X. VARIOUS WORDS) 103) Speaks oqarpoq — 104) Walks

pisugpoq — 105) Runs arpagpoq — 106) Skin ameq — 107) Bum nuloq — 108) Anus iteq — 109) Excrement anaq — 110) Fizzles nilerpoq — 111) Urin qdq, iteroq (old-).

East Greenland. 1) qaratserfik — 2) qalequtit — 10) sior-ssugtaut — 16) nerriseq — 17) alugtut — 21) ndpaleq — 24) kajaiteq — 28) ikarild — 29) natarkue — 32) imdrta.S.18. BODY.

67

39) avatit — 51) tumat — 63) amagd — 65) anernere, erdlave — 67) saningassoq, sajungassoq — 69) qilerqive, ikijutit

— 70) amuvdjai — 71) singiagssaut — 72) kivkak.

76) takana — 77) manisdq, aldmak — 80) sdqarpoq- — 87) imaq — 94) sujdrneq — 102) qardlimaerpoq — 106) piki-ligsak — 107) igsiavU — 108) kidva — 109) angiorneq.

Labrador.

3) kabjek — 4) kUnak, tautungnek — 6) Sees tautukpok, tcekkovok — 10) Hears tussarpok — 11) Smelling naivok — 17) mamarneq — 27) kiasik, tallek — 29) sagvik, ioicingik — 30) mulle — 31) makkitek, sibveak — 34) kollek, tunno — 39) ag-gait — 41) erkekok — 46) nimmek — 54) innogangutsit — 56) kingarak — 58) taqqak — 59) karritak — 67) tullimak — 68) tiglertak — 70) erchavit — 72) pattek — 82) nerkikset, pdgitet — 88) pipsit — 91) keujavok, tinnakpok, kdjorpok, kuivok

— 93) aniaavok — 94) kanimasek — 95) kadlartorpok, koertor-pok — 97) soggok, puvitok — 109) anndk — 111) itterok.

Central Regions.

1) niakong, makkuk — 6) ije — 9) qedlu — 11) qingaq, sookloot (nostril) — 12) udluaq — 13) uming — 14) kanirn, kadno — 15) qaqiviaq, qadlo — 18) agdlrok — 21) kungessirn

— 23) taqojaq — 25) koteyeuk — 26) tue — 28) qutouq 33) qalessirn — 34) qatigam, qudluk.

36) unik — 37) aqserqoq, aggaut — 38) ikusik — 39) iyu-teka; finger aggaq — 40) itimak — 42) tikirn — 43) qndlo — 44) kuki — 46) koketokak (thighbone) — 48) naqisunaq — 49) singirniq — 51) issigang — 52) alloq — 56) qingaraq — 63) oman — 64) takto — 70) innialook — 76) ussnk — 78) utjuk

— 83) nerrivoq — 85) kaktuk, kak (hunger) — 88) pitse, pipse — 95) kooiksuktook — 106) amirn — 107) nudlung — 108) iterbiluag.

Mackenzie River.

1) komak (?), neakrork — 2) nuyark; mitsat — 4) kinark

— 5) krarkroa — 6) iyik, takuyaork — 7) iyarok — 8) tsirk-pik — 9) krablut — 10) tew, tutchdyork — 11) krengyark ; nostril agmanek (opening?), naiwork — 12) ultiark — 13) umrit

— 14) umilcerok — 15) krarklo — 16) kigut — 17) okrark — 18) arglerok, keatsik — 19) nuvarok — 20) keylark.

21) krungitsirk — 22) tortuat — 24) iyork, igiark. 25) time, katirark — 26) tuik, erdjik — 27) keatsek — "28) krortok — 29) uyak — 30) ujara-inerk (?) — 31) makUark — 32) tingork, akrearork — 33) kralatsierk — 34) tuno.68

S. 18. BOD Y.

35) talerk — 37) akkautkok, pernameutuak — 38) ikotsik

— 39) adgirak (pi. -rait); finger inurark — 41) krikert — 43) kublu — 44) kukek.

45) kranerk, tchuldn — 46) kruktoark — 47) tchitkrork — 49) achernerok — 51) itigark — 52) alorkr — 53) kimmik — 54) inurark — 55) pivortork.

57) aivk — 58) tarak (veine) — 59) krareytark — 60) nakatsuk — 62) imarorkr — 63) omdn — 64) tartuk — 65) puak, puvait — 66) akoark, akudjark, egurk — 67) tulimark — 68) tiglertuark — 70) erklo, irklot — 73) tsaunerok — 74) kra-ropaloga — 75) uv'mtt (of animals nerkre). 80) nadjitartoark.

82) nerrejoat — 83) nerreyoark — 84) imerktoark — 85) kaki (hunger) — 86) nerkre — 88) piptsi, tamoakeit.

91) nigcelanerok, uvalark, krekrey — 92) onark — .94) ane-arktoark — 95) kroerton — 98) kratayoark — 99) killek — 101) dmayoark — 102) tukroyork.

103) oraktork — 104) pijuktoark — 105) akpalaartoark — 106) amerk — 107) nunluk, tchivoark — 108) iterk — 109) anarkr — 111) krork.

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) neakok — 2) nutye, nutshet — 3) nuyugia — 4) kinak — 5) kau — 6) issik, idin, enga; blind tappeko; 1 saw taidukkiga — 7) tukuvia — 8) kimmeridyen — 9) kablun — 10) siu, pi. siutin ; I heard tusdrunga; deaf tosluktuk — 11) king a; smelling koneakwa — 12) yioksa — 13) kukuglueten, umngyen — 14) kanga — 15) umidruin, umni, kdkqlung — 16) kigu, kigutai — 17) okkak — 19) nuwa, mitvung.

21) kungasinga, kakealu — 22) tuaklura — 23) tupkura — 24) uyak.

25) katigai — 26) tuinyd — 27) kiasia — 28) kutud —

— 29) milu, ibiungnid, sutka — 30) mudrga — 31) mukisa —

— 32) naddra — 33) kulasia — 34) tun-da.

35) tudlia, katcha — 36) unga — 37) dksutkwa — 38) ikusia — 39) adrigai (hand); inyugai (fingers) — 40) ituma — 41) mikilyera — 42) tikera — 43) kublu, ahzoon — 44) kukkin.

45) niungd — 46) kokpa, kuktud — 47) sitkwunga, mukluk 48) nakastingna — 49) singivngnerin — 50) kuma — 51) isigai 52) ulua, uluna — 53) kingmid — 55) putugua — 56) kinga.

57) au, kaoope — 58) tukkung — 59) kaqsa — 60) ndkasu 61) kdpisiyungd — 62) sungah — 63) umata — 64) taktu — 65) puwi — 66) akeaqo — 67) tudlimudrin — 69) kuyapikkun' 70) inaluunga — 73) sauna — 75) neka.S.18. BODY.

69

76) usu, usuci — 77) iggru — 78) utya.

82) make — 83) nexerua, nugerunger (to eat) — 84) echiiga, imukto — 85) kakto, nugashuktunga (I am h.) — 86) neka — 87) ukleru (cooked meat urun).

91) I feel cold alapdktungd, kiyinaktungd — 92) I get hot unaksirunga — 93) annutok — 95) kooikchu — 96) noowuh — 98) kilye — 101) inyorok, yokealu.

103) okhceкто, kanuk — 104) pisoakto — 105) akpauktud

— 106) amia — 107) nudlu — 109) onok, pookshaktuk — 111) kwirow.

Southern. 1) naskok, uskuk, kamikuk — 2) nujak, nuiat —

4) chinaw — 5) kduk — 6) ingalak, vitatuik; look! (imper.) tarihu — 8) kmygiat — 9) kablut — 10) tschutuik, naintuik —

11) kaak, nikch; nostrils patschikuTc; smelling nagnak, nansik —

12) usloak — 13) unik, unhit — 14) kanik — 15) krluk — 16) kuotitt — 17) idlu, alianuk — 21) ujamit, weeakut — 22) yoamun — 24) iglak — 26) tuik — 29) katienha — 32) aksiak 34) p'kuk.

35) dalika, ipik — 38) ihusik — 39) Fingers suivogat, ikunka, shuvanka; hand aiged, iagautuik — 44) stut, stiit — 45) irrahka (my 1.) — 47) tschischkuk — 51) iguk, juh, jerroga, itkunka — 54) nupnunka.

57) kajunkak — 63) ungoan, kunnoka, kanniak — 70) kee-lunga — 73) ninnod — 75) kmyk — 83) nokhuka; eat! (imper.) nuicha — 84) Drink! tschakai — 86) aulchkuk, komik — 88) nuikuit („Jukola") — 91) patsnartok,' ningelak, nuinlichtok (frost)

— 92) Jcichatuk, marartok, kaltok, . oknaktok — 94) anhkuk — 95) kusgo — 101) unugvak, ongokok — 102) tukumak, torrovok, tukoechtuk — 103) kalchtuik (to speak) — 104) aulachluk — 109) muiku — 111) tuikuk.

Asiatic.

1) naskok, kasko — 2) nujak, niuet — 4) injak, kenaaka —

5) kivak — 6) Iya, jnk — 8) kamhaet — 9) chablut — 10) ssiguta; deaf tusluktuk — 11) kingak; nostrils chynhak — 12) utlynhyk — 13) uinka — 14) kantuk — 15) kunyuk — 16) chutit, uotinka - 17) ulliu, ooleh — 21) ujdkok, uianhunka — 24) jaak — 26) tuich-ka — 29) tschainka, tschakimak, mumuha 32) aktseliaka, oksuk — 34) chaatka, kulachka.

35) tadtka, eteyet — 38) ikujak, ikuichka — 39) Hand myngitt, tadlimat, ajapun; finger aikanka — 41) etelko — 42) tigeek — 43) koomluk — 44) ssitunka, stoke — 45) errokliya, irago — 47) tschirkuka, schyriskok — 51) juchka, ytingaka — 70

S. 19. DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

54) kundla, irnovaget — 55) kudla — 56) kandgaka — 57) auka, owk — 63) ichtschakuk — 73) nynnuka — 75) kymyka.

84) Drink! (imper.) nyrrakunga — 102) tukko — 103) kun-achtok.

Section 19. DRESS AND ORNAMENTS. (1-24.)

Greenland.

(I. UPPER PART OF THE BODY) 1) Hood nasag; woman's h.

amaut — 2) Tonic or jacket qulitseq, atigeq, mamorqaq; frock of guts kapiseq, ikiaq; coat natseq, qaqorsorqut/ dnordq — 3) Takes off his jacket matarpoq — 4) Kittens drqat, pi. drqatit.

(II. NETHER PART OF THE BODY) 5) Trowsers qardlit; knee breeches serqernit — 6) Boots kamik, pi. kangmit; stocking alerse; shoe ikernuk — 7) Takes on boots kamigpoq — 8) Takes off boots

user poq, ka m igdlarpoq.

(III. KAJAK HEAR) 9) Jacket kapitak, tuvilik — 10) Half-jacket akuilisaq — 11) K. sleeve draq (drqdka my si.).

(IV. ORNAMENTS) 12) Armlet tajaq — 13) Collar ujamik — 14) Earring iverut, tugdlerut — 15) Hairband (man's) niaqorut — 16) Woman's hairtuft qilerte; w's hairband qilersiut, qaleq — 17) Tattoo marks tiivne — 18) Bead sapangaq.

(V. VARIOUS DESIGNATIONS) 19) Clothing in general atissat, oqurut, anordq, assut (finery) — 20) Naked tamataerutoq — 21) Belt, girdle qiterut, tavsik — 22) Button dtat — 23) Blanket qipik, ide, ulik — 24) Outer clothing qagdleraut, qagdleruaq.

East Greenland 1) isisidt, pikivak — 2) dnordq, kapiseq, atasit, kiapetek — 4) tiggitt, matat, pualdtit (bearskin's —) — 5) Knee br. qardligpdt — 6) atertagaq, ilipdq — 9) qdjarsit — 13) napaleqit — 14) orssissaq — 15) sujunequtai — 16) kaligsaq — 18) nuisagssaq.

Labrador.

1) nessak, amaut — 2) natsek, ikkiak (under clothing), attige, ailik, anorak — 4) pualo — 5) karlik, serkenek — 6) kamik, allerte, tipsalok, ikerngoak — 9) kappitak (? outer coat) — 10) Waterproof coat of fur or guts akuilitak.

14) suvlolik, siumiutaq — 15) kopperiariikut, sulluvaut — 16) kelleksiut, kongmcngaut, tuglit, ingungautit — 17) He tattoos him turnneliorpa — 18) sappangak — 20) annorairpok, ussinga-vok (see 8) — 22) senneroak — 23) kebbik, ullik. 71 S. 19. DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

Central Regions.

1) neiseak — 2) attige, kappeetegga, kulitang (outer coat) — 4) poadlo — 5) selepar, atoktok, kardling — 6) kamming, eking-oark, ekeekook („socks”); enooktoo.

12) seapanga (bracelet) — 15) makkeedyutik — 16) sulubaut, toogleega — 17) kakeena — 18) shongowyak — 22) seeakote.

Mackenzie River.

1) natsark, ungeartark (woman's) — 2) atige — 4) pualuk, aitkratik — 5) krarlik — 6) aterkrark, pi. aterkrait socks alert ik.

12) taUrark, tsiapanga — 13) orpatkrey, ujamitkrork —

14) noyulu, norglat — 17) tsavarkreyoark, tsavark — 18) itchui-torpak, tchungaoyark, awmark — 19) Takes on liis clothes atik-tsortoark, atigiyoark — 20) matartuark — 21) tapt sirk — 22) poliatsa, tutaoyark — 23) ulik — 24) tunnu-illi-tark („Manteau doublure du dos”).

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) nesara, nesu — 2) Tunic atige; outer tunic kalurua; inner tunic ilupd; frock of guts nyelluk, silunga — 4) aitkati; bearskin's m. ptialo — 5) kakdluk; women's sheraleng; tr. of a different kind moogwa — 6) kummung, dluksen, (atounga Soles); kibluatyia (shoes) — 8) usiasu, usilakto (barefoot) — 12) manyeru — 14) nog'du — 17) tdblurdtin — 18) schungaurak — 20) tingunga, muttakto (see 3) — 21) tapse — 22) Button too-atoivruk — 23) uligrua — 24) kalerua.

Southern. 1) naak, saliochpak — 2) Coat aklut; „kamleie” imagnatuik; „parke” atkuk; shirt tulpachak — 5) kdndik, seeldhpar (deerskin's) — 6) kamuiksiak, ilhuchik (shoes) — 14) aklatyk, aklatuit — 15) Head band karrong; forehead ornament kowivoot — 18) tuichlit, aklut, pinguet — 21) kitlehunk — 22) nichtkutuit.

Asiatic.

1) keli, nasdparak — 2) Coat attiku; outer clothing atdschak, atkudmdk, adlpdt (bird skin's), kadlik (of guts); under clothing idlulaka — 4) ajapdtrek, laleet — 5) kadliguk — 6) Boot kdmuk, kumrut; stocking achlychta — 12) tolyoa — 14) kwopowyet —

15) kavi nudrak, shungowro — 20) motomelkook (see 3) — 21) tapschi. 72 S. 20. DWELLINGS WITH CHATTELS AND TOOLS.

Section 20. dwellings with chattels and tools.

(1-52.)

Greenland.

(I. HOUSE) 1) House igdlo — 2) Hut igdluaraq — 3) Snow-house igdluvigaq — 4) Doorway torssoq — 5) Entrance, inner katak, outer pdq — 6) Fireplace igaleq, kigdlo — 7) Floor nataq, wsf. narqa — 8) Pillar sukaq — 9) Hoof qule, qildq; timber dveq — 10) Wall tgaq, qarmaq — 11) Window igaldq, inalo —

12) Window frame ikdq (side post) — 13) Bench igdleq, ipat — 14) Ventilator qingaq — 15) Village, houseplace igdlorpait, igdlo-qarfik — 16) Meetinghouse qagsse (traditional).

(II. TENT AND STORAGE) 17) T. tupeq — 18) T.pole qanak

— 19) Curtain umik — 20) Storehouse que, qimatulivik; scaffold umiap ndpassue, pusingave.

(III. SKIN DRESSING and sewing) 21) Skin dressing amiorneq 22) Skin scraping qapiarneq, kilingneq, qavsangneq — 23) Softening qitulisarneq — 24) Scraper kiliortut, qapiarfik — 25) Sewing merssorneq — 26) Woman's knife ulo — 27) Needle merqut; thread ujalo — 28) Plaiting perdlarneq.

(IV. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE) 29) Bowl ajdnguajdq; meat dish pogutciq — 30) Buquet qdtaq — 31) Bag pdq — 32) Box igdlerfik — 33) Cup ermuseq — 34) Oil kid pdruseq — 35) Pot iga, qulivsiut — 36) Tub

napartaq — 37) Drying frame inisaq, pi. initsat — 38) Lamp qutdleq — 39) Lamp stick tarqissut — 40) Wick iperaq — 41) Ladle alugsaut — 42) Handle, shaft tikau-gut, ipe — 43) Urintub qugfik.

(V. VARIOUS TOOLS etc.) 44) Axe ulimaut — 45) Borer, drill niortut — 46) Drill mouthpiece kingmiaq — 47) Icepick sigdlaq, toq — 48) Large knife pana — 49) Knife savik; knife edge kind — 50) Hammer kauta — 51) File agiut — 52) Torch nanerut, naneruaq.

East Greenland. 10) ikerferserneq — 12) peqiserfik — 26) sdkeq — 29) niulupik — 32) tungmeraq — 34) ingmigaaq — 35) ikiseq, utsit — 36) qeqcirtaq — 39) unarqit — 48) tarqar-mioq — 49) pilagtoq.

Labrador.

1) iglo — 3) iglovigak — 4) torsuk — 5) kattak — 7) nettek 8) sukkak — 10) karmak, ungate — 11) igalak — 12) ikkak —

13) iglek — 15) iglugasait — 17) tuppek — 18) kannak, nuertak

— 20) kemniatulivik — 21) ikergak — 22) kiliorlugo, mavsarlugo, tagliklugo — 24) kissiksiut, killiutak — 25) mersornek — 26) idlo

— 27) merkut — 28) mitterivok, pergaivok. 73 S. 20. DWELLINGS WITH CHATTELS AND TOOLS.

29) pogutak, iklervik — 30) kattak — 31) pok — 33) erm-gusiarsuk — 34) orksut, ungerdluk — 35) amertak, utkusik — 37) initak — 38) kollek — 39) takknt — 40) mannek — 42) pablo tigumiavik — 43) korvik — 44) tiklak, ulimaut — 45) iliorut, ikkotak, ergut, pitikserak — 49) savik; klnanga — 50) ujaratsiak, kautak (wooden) — 51) aggiak — 54) nenneroak, pakkajok.

Central Regions.

1) kagmung (with flat skin-roof) — 3) igdlo — 4) toutsuk

— 5) katting — 11) igalak — 17) tupik — 21) ikergak.

30) kattak, kikia — 31) itlerbik — 34) porussirn — 35) ootkooseek — 38) kudlirn (upper); adlirn (lower) — 39) tatko — 44) utlimau — 48) panna — 49) savik — 51) arreyak.

Mackenzie River.

1) iglu — 2) winerk — 3) igloriyoark — 4) kranitat — 5) pd — 6) iga — 7) naterky natsitit — 9) todjark, kraa — 10) tchukkak (8 ?) — 11) iralerk — 13) iglerk — ' 14) ayoark — 17) itsark, tupperk; summer hut tsayrork — 18) krarak — 21) tsaluktuark („tanner") — 22) kiligartoark — 25) mirkrorktork, mirtsortuark — 26) ulualuk — 27) metkron — 28) irkredjidjoat.

29) illiveark — 30) purutark — 31) krorlorark — 32) tsaviktoark, tchidootit — 35) utkutsik, aria — 36) purutark, kattarpark — 38) krolerk — 40) iperaktsark — 42) ipun, ipuark

— 43) krorvik — 44) tukungayork, ulimaut — 45) kinmiak, kaybluyark — 49) tsavik — 50) krautark — 51) arion, agiun 52) nenexron.

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) iglu — 2) iglura, igloyu, shirak (yourt) — 3) apuyd, any ok — 5) kut'tu, pang, pa — 6) iga, agarum, ikne-kawik — 7) ndtkying y puniksa — 8) itkearun (a post) — 9) kilising, kiluk — 10) kutye — 11) inalo, igald — 12) kinging, itkung (window stretchers) — 13) iglare, iglisin (bed place) — 15) inyugiukto — 16) karrigi, kassigit, kagummi.

17) tupek, balapkar, auruktu (small) — 20) shekiliuk (cache) 22) keeleeaktoktok — 24) ikun, rvaingneea — 25) keedliarktoouk, keeliuktunga, megaruktoa — 26) ulura — 27) mittkon, mittkin; thread oowaloo — 28) pilgirok.

29) nannuak — 30) pillungo, kotogah — 33) kuloot, imuiyu, kirona — 34) kottooak, otkokto — 35) utkutsin, kolipse — 36) kakita, kadliiooving — 37) initun, inisatya — 38) kddlo — 39) ipektun — 41) kiliyutu, alutok —

43) Tcohewik — 44) udleman, katlapak — 45) itaun, itugetsau; for fire: niootin, tooivach — 74 S. 20.

DWELLINGS WITH CHATTELS AND TOOLS.

46) kengmeak, omeeydk — 47) tun — 49) chowik, midellik; stone knife uyumiga, seegootat• edge of knife kin a — 50) kowt,

kusruto — 51) ageaktu.

Southern. 2) tschuluah, tscheklewit, tschikuk, ulna; lodge tavak — 6) kygsak, knerivik, agitoakartok — 9) kultni, nedek — 16) kcishim — 25) minka — 26) xdoak — 27) tschikuk, minkuk 33) valiut (cup) — 35) gant, ganavak — 44) kalkanak, anien — 45) iggun — 49) scivik, xdoak, kishidkak.

Asiatic.

2) mandruk, ennet — 5) kotpok Door — 27) tschikuk — 31) cliokloicok — 32) tschadlnauk — 35) kookane, moooha — 38) kenak — 41) adlkdtak — 44) kakcdema — 49) ivotlea, chowik 50) yuppa — 51) etamok.

Section 21. TRAVELLING, HUNTING AND FISHING. (1-46.)

Greenland.

(I. OPEN SKINBOAT) 1) Open Ski), umiaq - 2) Oar iput; paddle angut — 3) Sail tingerdlaut — 4) mast ndparut.

(II. KAYAK) 5) K. qajaq — 6) Sidclatlis sidrne, apihnaq — 7) Rib tigpi — 8) Prow niutdq — 9) Cross piece masak — 10) Cross strap tarqak — 11) Double bladed oar pautik — 12) Pulling the k. paorpoq; capsizing kinguvoq; drowning qajauvoq — 13) Two kayaks bound together (for transport) qilermigput.

(III. SLEDGE) 14) SI. qamut, qimuseq (with the dogs included)

— 15) Dog harness ano — 16) Whip iperautaq — 17) Cross piece napo.

(IV. LANDCHASE AND FISHING) 18) Hunting reindeer tugtdi-arpoq — 19) Bow pisigse, pisigseq — 20) Arrow qarssoq — 21) Sling igdlut, igdlutit (pi, form) — 22) Trap putdlat — 23) Snare nigaq — 24) Fishing line aulisaut — 25) Angling aulisarpoq — 26) Fishhook qarsorsaq — 27) Fish spear kakisscit (pi. of kakiak) — 28) Net qagsut.

(V. CAPTURE OF SEALS AND WHALES) 29) Harpoon or shaft of the large harpoon undq — 30) Throws the large h. and hits nauligpoq — 31) Harpoon for bojs nauligaq — 32) Flexible fore-shaft of the large harpoon igimaq — 33) Bone cover at the end of the shaft qdteq — 34) The loose harpoon point tukaq — 35) Bone peg on the shaft tikdgut — 36) Hunting bladder avataq — 37) Hunting line aleq — 38) Shorter line for hunting on the ice iperak — 39) Throwing stick norssaq — 40) Bird arrow (javelin) nueq, nugfit (pi. form) — 41) Lance anguvigaq — 42) BladderS.21. TRAVELLING, HUNTING AND FISHING. 75

arrow (Javelin) agdligaq — 43) Ilandspear for stabbing qaput — 44) Whale lance qalugiaq — 45) Puts the point on the harpoon

savigtoipoq — 46) Raises the harpoon for throwing nnarsivoq.

East Greenland. 1) autdlarit — 5) sarqit — 6) qoqnssai 16) norqartaut.

Labrador.

3) tingergautak — 6) sianek, apumak — 7) tikpe — 9) massik — 10) tapkak — 18) tuktosiorpok, pissuravok, puipslvok (in the water) — 19) pitikse — 20) karksok; the point nakkok

— 21) illoreut — 22) mikigiak, aglerok — 23) nerlok, nigak, napperniut, kongeseksiut — 25) aularpok, erkasarpok (from the shore) — 26) karusak, niksik, ujukkoak — 27) kakkiviait — 28) nullutjet.

29) unak — 30) naulerpa; harpoon naidlak — 32) iggimak

— 33) kdek — 34) tukak — 36) avatak — 37) allek — 38) ipperak — 39) noksak — 40) nuek, nugit — 41) anguvigak — 42) akligak — 43) kapput — 44) kallugiak — 45) savikpok.

Central Regions.

1) oomiak — 5) qajaq — 6) siadnirn — 7) tikping — 9) massing — 11) paotik.

29) unak — 30) naulang — 32) igimang („whale harpoon")

— 33) katirn — 34) tokang — 35) tikagung — 36) avatang 37) allek — 38) iperang — 39) nuksung — 40) nuirn — 41) anguviang — 43) kappun — 44) kallugiaq.

Mackenzie Rieer.

1) umiak — 2) angun, ipon, irkroertkun (stealing oar); paddling angork, kikiaork — 4) napparktsin — 5) krayark — 6) tserne, apumak — 7) titperk — 8) niotark — 9) matsik, ayark

— 10) tapkrein — 11) paotik — 12) paoark, paortoark — 14) krematey — 15) ano — 19) pitiksik — 20) krariork; („en os") katkrok, kukkikrork, tsiuluk; („en fer") torotaoyalik, tchanmiark; („prismatic") krienmiulik — 23) nigat, tsaputit - 24) ukumdun („corde de peche") — 28) krubiark.

29) naulirark („Harpon") — 30) nauliktork — 31) naidigcer-artok („Darder"? — 34) tchamiark („Dard de Harpon"); kukia, tibia, kranmiark („Dard"? — 37) allerk — 39) notsark — 40) kapona, kdpotchin („Javelin" — 42?) — 43) kdrotchin (?).

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) umid, oomiak — 2) angun — 3) tingidrauta

— 4) napaksa — 5) kaiak — 10) topkok — 12) parhuddin, S.21. TRAVELLING, HUNTING AND FISHING.
76

pqrhuauk; keenuru (capsize); kiahrook (drown) — 13) kilakmiun

14) kamotin, unci (flat), aijak (?) — 15) dnun — 19) pisiksi, pitiksik; bow string nukakta — 20) kokaru, kakarook • arrow head of stone kukin; do. of bone kookooywait, kaveerak; do. chipper kigli — 21) idlu, iglioktook — 23) neyok — 24) ipiuta, epetunga

— 26) niksin, iukqlung — 27) punnCi — 28) kubra, neegallik (?), akaloona (?).

29) oonak (for throwing), unu (for stabbing), unakpuk (for walrus); „Retrieving" H. nauligu, nauUi (point of the same); dart nalegah; (harpoon kaelro?) — 32) igimd, ugimak — 33).katu, katersak — 34) toukak, savak, savakpak (for walrus) — 35) tika

— 36) awertak — 37) allek — 39) norsak — 40) nuek — 42) akligak; „sealdari" kukigu; seal spear muksetak, tooka. — 43) kapun, kaputit -»- 44) kcdugusit; whale spear nowaluk.

Southern. 1) ongiuk, oniak („Baidare") — 2) angout, anva-gun — 5) kyak, kaiak, puchtan („Baidarke") — 10) tdpkak —

15) anu'iachtuit — 19) ugliuvuik, kitviak — 20) ikchuk, nichtagak, mangoliak — 28) kakasik, kugia.

29) olukariuk (Harpoon) — 43) Spear panna; lance amortak (imangvik Bladder?).

Asiatic.

1) angiak, ungyet — 2) anguarun, jdmukddet („zweihandiges") 3) tingalanukok — 4) napoahyak — 5) kdjcik — 14) ikamak, kommeke, orogoro — 29) Harpoon dyoukt; spear oocinok (whale), tookwa (seal) — 36) awuetkak — 37) Whale line parekt, tapk-wok — 43) pannin (lance) — 44) kallovyak (lance).

Section 22. NUMERALS, -(i—24.) Greenland.

1) One atauseq — 2) Two mardluk — 3) Three pingasut — 4) Four sisamat — 5) Five tatdlimat — 6) Six

cirfinigdlit 7) Seven arfineq mardluk — 8) Eight arfineq pingasut — 9) Nine qulaluat — 10) Ten qulit — 11) Eleven arqanigdlit — 12) Twelve arqaneq mardluk — 13) Thirteen arqaneq pingasut — 14) Fourteen a. sisamat — 15) Fifteen a. tatdlimat — 16) Sixteen arfersanigdlit — 17) Seventeen arfersaneq mardluk — 18) Eighteen arf. pingasut — 19) Nineteen arf. sisamat — 20) Twenty inuk ndvdlugo — 21) Twenty one inup dipagssdne atauseq — 22) Twenty two i. a. mardluk — 23) Thirty i. a. qulit — 24) Fourty i. dipagssd ndvdlugo. S. 22. NUMERALS.

77

Labrador.

1) atausek — magguk (agga) — 3) pingasut — 4) sittamat — 5) tallimat.

Central Regions.

1) atausirn — 2) mardluk, maqong, aqa — 3) pingassun
4) sessiman — 5) tedliman — 6) akbirnang, argwennak.

Mackenzie River.

1) ataotsirkr — 2) aypak, mallcerok — 3) illaak, pingatsut — 4) tsitamat — 5) tallimat — 6) arvinelarit — 7) arvinelarit aypak — 8) arv. illaak — 9) arv. tsitamat, krolin-illoat — 10) krolit — 11) itiangnerat — 12) itiangnerat aypak — 13) it. illaak — 14) it. tsitamat — 15) it. tallimat — 16) igluin itia-ngnelcerit — 17) igl.it. aypak — 18) igl.it. illaak — 19) igl.it. tsitamat — 20) kroleti, innung nayork — 21) iglut-tchertut 22) iglut aipatork — 23) innok krolinik tchikpalik (30) — 24) innung mailer ok (40).

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) atauzik — 2) mddro, marlerok — 3) pingasun — 4) sesamdn — 5) tudliman — 6) ikiekkeret — 7) marlero nelligit — 8) pingasut nelligit — 9) kudleinodailek — 10) kddlin, kudlik — 11) kudlik atasemik — 12) k. marleronik — 13) k. pingasunik — 14) k. sisamanik — 15) akimiak — 16) ak. atausik — 17) ak. marlerok — 18) ak. pingasue — 19) innuinaiodailak 20) innuinak — 21) innuinak atausik — 22) in. marlerok — 23) (30) in. kulinik — 24) (40) in. marleronik.

Southern. 1) alreluk, atausek — 2) aipa, malliat — 3) pingaju — 4) sitami, schtamdn — 5) taliman — 6) arfilun — 7) malrulin — 8) inmolin, iulullrin — 9) kuliungan, kulnuian — 10) kulin — 11) kulin alrelumik siptok — 12) kula malunik siptok — 13) k. pingajumik s. — 20) schvinak — 23) (30) schvinak kulamik kjiplego — 24) (40) schvinak marlok (100 schvinat talimn).

Asiatic.

1) attashlik — 2) malkuch — 3) pinhaju — 4) istema
5) tadlimat — 6) atatschimalihin — 7) malhukaweil — 8) pinks, ju ...? — 9) stamma ...? — 10) kulle — 11) atchana — 20) juinak — 23) lissiptaha (30). 78

S.23. DIVISION OF TIME.

Section 23. DIVISION OF TIME. (1-25.) Greenland.

1) Dawn qaulersoo, uvdloq — 2) Morning uvdldq — 3) Noon uvdloq qeterarpoq — 4) Afternoon uvalissoq — 5) Nearly evening uvdlikut; dusk tdrsilersoo — 6) Evening unuk — 7) Night unuaq
8) Day uvdloq — 9) To day uvdolume — 10) To morrow aqago — 11) Day after to morrow aqaguago — 12)

Yesterday igpagssaq — 13) Two days ago igpagsdne — 14) The other day ivssaq — 15) Spring uperndq — 16) Summer cmssaq — 17) Autumn ukiaq — 18) Winter ukioq — 19) Anciently itsaq — 20) Last year sujorna — 21) Two years ago sujorndq — 22) Next year aipdgut — 23) In some days ivsaligame — 24) In many years itsaligame (future) — 25) Several years ago arldldgut.

East Greenland. 2) tike — 15) mangilerneq — 16) mangingeq.

Labrador.

1) uvlgatdrneq, kaulerpok — 2) uvlak, uvlakut — 3) ketter-arpok — 5) aullajalernek — 6) unnuk — 7) unnuak — 8) uvlok — 9) uvlome — 10) kaupat — 11) Day after to morrow ungaleago; two days after to morrow ungalekiago — 12) ipeksak 13) ikpeksane — 15) operngak — 16) aujak — 17) okkieksak — 18) okkiok — 19) itsaksoarme — 20) achane — 22) next year achdgo.

Central Regions.

9) uvlome — 10) qaupan, aqago — 11) akkago, oongaluane 12) ipoqsang — 13) ipoqsane — 15) opernaqsak, opernang 16) auja — 17) ukieqsaq, ukkiak — 18) okeoke — 19) once tesmani; very anciently itadlo — 20) aqane — 21) two or more years ago aqane qaniane — 22) aqago.

Mackenzie River.

1) kilaka — 2) krakoara — 3) kiterkparkpan — 4) uata — 5) (1 ?) ublark („qepuscul") — 6) unnuk — 7) taark, onuark — 8) ublark, uvlut — 9) ublur-krakimna — 10) krawpdn, akragu 12) ikparktsark — 15) upincerark — 16) angujak; long day auyak — 17) okkeaktoark — 18) ugiork — 19) eypane — 25) alra'it, krangalirami.

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) uglu (gyngnyt, hynkak) — 2) oblame, ahkohgo, oonamin, oonmakum — 3) kolwachtook — 5) nipiru (dusk) — S. 24. ANIMALS.

79

6) onnoktok (nakekilaskak?) — 7) ta, oongnah, tartok — 8) anna-kame? — 9) kungmumi, oblokpak — 10) ublaxo — 11) ikpUksa — 12) unungmun, ungaliane, ikpokrark (oonaldgen day before) — 13) ikpuksce — 15) oppinerak — 16) oopunrak — 17) okeak — 18) ukio, okeok — 19) anciently adrdni — 20) ukio — 21) ukio sibwudni — 22) ipahgo.

Southern. 6) atahaka, akaatbk — 7) unuk — 8) aganvik, ignuik — 9) wunnako, oonayoo — 12) ukhtok, koagh, akchuak — 15) ognakak, ugnyckkat — 20) cdchcigny, tschudeegne; month igaliuk, tangalc; the whole year uksiuk tamak.

Asiatic.

3) anarinekukara — 6) okuoachtuk — 10) oogottek.

Section 24. ANIMALS. (1-68.) Greenland.

(I. SEALS AND WHALES) 1) Phoca vitulina qasigiaq - 2)-Ph. foetida natseq, tiggaq (old male) — 3) Ph. barbata ugssuk — 4) Ph. groenlandica dtdq — 5) Walrus dveq — 6) Ph. cristata natser-ssuaq — 7) It alien a mysticetus arfeq — 8) Delphinus leucas qilal-uvaq (qaqortaq) — 9) Ifnnodon monoceros tugalik, qilaluvag (qerner-taq) — 10) Swordfish (killer) drdluk — 11) Purpoise nisa — 12) Ilahena hoops qiporqaq — 13) Various designations: Seal generally puisse; s. resting upon the ice utoq; narwal and walrus Tusk tiigdq; Whalebone

sorqaq; Itlubber orssoq; Skin of whales mdtaq; breathing hole in the ice agdlo.

(II. OTHER MAMMALS) 14) Polar Bear nam, nanoq — 15) Fox teriangniaq; blue t. qernertaq; white t. qaqorta

— 16) Dog qingmeq — 17) Reindeer tugto; fawn norraq; male pangneq; female kulavak — 18) Musk ox umingmaq — 19) Hare ukaleq — 20) Various kinds known from tradition: agdlaq (cinnamon bear?), amaroq (wolf), qdpik (wolverine), .avingaq (lemming?), sigssik (squirrel), kilivfak (fossil maminut).

(III. BIRDS) 21) Ducks and Geese: *Anas spectabilis* qingalik; *A. bernicla* nerdleq; Eider amaulik, miteq, dvoq; *A. glaucion* ulua-gulik; *Harelda glacialis* agdleq — 22) Auk agpa — 23) *Colymbus glacialis* tugdlik; *C. septentrionalis* qarssdq — 24) *Larus glaucus* nanja; *L. randidus* naujavdrssuk; *L. tridactylus* tdterdq; Skua isungaq — 25) Cormorant oqaitsoq; Tern imerqutailaq; *Procellaria glacialis* qaqugdruk; Swan qugssuk; *Uria grylle* serfaq — 26) Eagle nag-tor alik — 27) Falcon kigssaviarssuk — 28) Owl ugpiq — 29) Snowbunting qupanavarssuk, amaidigaq — 30) Laven tiduvaq — 31) Ptarmigan aqigsseq — 32) Bird generally tingmiaq.80

S. 24. ANIMALS:

(IV. FISH AND LOWER ANIMALS) 33) Fish generally aulisagaq

— 34) Shark eqalugssuaq — 35) *Cyclopterus napisa* — 36) *Anar-richas lupus* kigutilik, *A. minor* qeraq — 37) Had us u'gU'iinus eqal-uvaq, *ii. callaias* saraugdlik, *Ci. barbatus* uvaq — 38) *Cottus kan-ajok* — 39) *Pleuronectes hippoglossus* natarnaq; *IM. cynoglossus* qaleralik — 40) *Salmo salar* kapisilik, *S. carpio* eqaluk, *S. arcticus* angmagssaq — 41) *Perca norvegica* sulugpavaq; *iiasterosteus aculeatus* kakilisaq; *Clupea harengus* kapisilik — 42) Crustaceans: ag-ssagias (crab), naularnaq, kinguk — 43) Fly nivivak, anariaq; Musk it o ipernaq; Bee igutsak; Louse kumak — 44) Butterfly pdka-luaq; Caterpillar qugdlugiaq — 45) Spider ausiak, nigssavarssuk

— 46) Muscle uviloq; Snail siuteroq — 47) Worm kumak, sang-ujdq; Maggot quperdluk — 48) Starfish nerpigsoq.

(V. VARIOUS WORDS RELATING TO ANIMALS) 49) Antlers dgiai (pi. wsf.); Horn nagssuk — 50) Beak, bill sigguk — 51) Tail of fish paperoq; T. of seals pamiagdruk; T. of terrestrial an. pamioq; T. of whales sarpik; T. of birds papik — 52) Feather suluk; Wing suluk, isaroq — 53) Breast fin angvt; Hack fiu sulug-ssugut — 54) Bird's leg mevpoq — 55) Sinew ujaloq — 56) Tallow tunoq — 57) Gills masak — 58) Bird's breast atdlaq, qatik — 59) Hair merpoq — 60) Scale of fish tavtaq — 61) Hair getting loose utivoq; moulting mamdrpoq — 62) Eiderdown uvdlut, qivio (still adhering) — 63) Skin ameq, Sk. of walrus kauk

— 64) Oil igineq — 65) Egg manik, shell of egg sauneq, yolk tinguktak, white itsik — 66) Bird's nest uvdlo — 67) Spawn suak

— 68) *Swiiniug* (terrestrial an.) nalugpoq, running pangaligpoq, flying tingivoq.

East Greenland. 1) nunaq — 2) saggaq — 3) puissersissaq

— 4) nalaginaq — 8) qarpalugtoq — 10) qajarniaq — 13) kivkd (tusk), sivdleq (wh. bone), aparqdk (blubber) — 15) oqitser-naq — 16) kukiak — 21) pigsiqdtarteq (*A. bern.*); malersertak, ugpaqortoq (Eider); agterajik (*H. gl.*) — 23) qardlimiortoq (*CI. gl.*) — 24) quseq, tingmiardruk (*L. gl.*) — 25) quparmioq (*Uria*)

— 27) ndpalekitseq — 28) Malik — 30) tingmiakasik, qerner-tikasik — 31) erqerniagaaq, mileriagaaq — 34) narajarteq — 38) nagssugtoq — 40) qaniagaaq (*S. sp.*); kersagaaq (*S. arct.*) — 43) erniortoq, tingmiatsiaq (Fly); kivivajeq (Muskito) — 46) kilijitaq (*M.*): uvdvfaq (*Sn.*) — 51) uniakatd (terr. an.) — 53) talivai (*Br. f.*) — 55) nukerivak — 59) qaleqitai.

Labrador.

1) kassigiaq — 2) netsak, tiggak — 3) ukjuk — 4) kairoluk

— 5) aivek — 6) netsivak — 7) arvek — 8) killalugak — 9) 10) urdluk — 11) nisa — 13) otok (s. r. u. i.), tbgak, sokkak, orksuk, maktak, agio; a peculiar sp. of seal abba — 14) nennokS. 24. ANIMALS.

81

— 15) terienniak — 16) kingmek — 17) tukto, nochak, angu-sallok (male) — 18) umingmak — 19) ukkalek — 20) kapvik („Dachs"), aklak („Landbar"), amarak, avingak, kigiak („Bieber"). kivgaluk („Moschus Ratte"), pamioktok („Fisch otter"), siksik („Eich-hornchen"), terriak („Wiesel"), nkjunak („Spitzmaus"), illakosek („Stachelschwein") — 21) A. acuta ivugak („Krik-Ente") — 22) Alca torda dkpd — 25) pitsiulak — 29) amauligak — 31) akki-gek — 34) ekalluvak, ekalluvavak, ekalluksoak — 37) God fish ogak — 38) kanajok — 39) natdrnak — 40) ekallnk („Lachs forelle") — 42) naularnak („Krebs"), kingok („Seefloh") — 43) niviuvak (Fly), kiktoria (M.), igupsak (B.) — 44) sarralikitdk; aubvek (Caterpillar) — 45) Spider niksoarpak, asiveit — 46) uvilok (M.) - 47) komrnak, nimmertok, pamgortok — 49) aggan-jet, naksuk — 50) siggok — 51) pamiok, pappik — 52) sulluk, isarok, sulluit — 55) illerset, ivalo, nuke — 56) tunnok, pakkut, takturut — 60) kavisek — 62) kunnikut — 63) Seal skin kissik; Bear skin nanorok — 65) white of egg kciuk — 68) Swimm puipsorpok.

Central Regions.

1) kosheger — 2) nettik — 3) oyuke, ukjuk — 4) kairoluk

— 5) aivik — 6) nettivang — 7) aqbik — 8) kainaloa — 14) nannok — 15) tariyaneak, pisugte — 16) kingme, mikkee — 17) tooktoo — 19) ukalek — 20) ikik, siksik (Marmot); kawik (Gulo luscus) — 21) Duck meatuk; King duck mitteek; Eider amowliguok; A. bernicla nurgluk — 23) toodleearioo, koksaw — 24) L. glaucus nowodioke; Silver gull nowya; White g. nowyer; Bootswain issunak

— 33) ekkcdoot, kaldut, Hook — 37) oowat — 40) kaitilik, ekerloo 43) niviuwctk, keektioeyak (M.), koomak (Louse) — 44) takkee-

likheeta (B.) — 46) Clam oowilloic — 48) Starfish adeeyuguyueyet(?).

Mackenzie River.

1) kratsigeark (Phoque marbre") — 2) natserk („Ph. barbata")

— 3) ugiuk („Veau marin, Ph. vitulina") — 4) kreirolik — 5) ayverkr — 7) arverk — 8) krilaluvark — 9) krilaluvark, kilig-vak, kralealuk — 13) otok, turark, tchurkrark; abba („Ph. a nez pointu") — 14) ndnnuk — 15) terienniak, pichukte — 16) krey-merk — 17) tuktu, pangnerk, kulavak — 19) ukalerk, ikingna

20) aklark („ours noire"); tsaugark („mouton, bighorn"); ama-rorkr; kravik (Gulo luscus); kigiak (Castor); kiligvak („Elephant fossile"); parniortork („Loutre"); tsiktsik („marmotte"); avingark („Rat"); ugiungnark („Maskareigne"); kivalok („Rat musque") —

21) Eiderduck tuterealik; A. crecca ivurark; Harelda hdligerk ; Anser albifrons tigmerk, tattirigark — 24) Goelland naullak („a aisles noires") mitkroteylaluk — 25) Swan krorkdjuk — 26) tingmearpak, kanerk, ergmiutet, nektoralik — 27) kigiravik —

xi. 2. 682 S. 24. ANIMALS:

28) tipik — 30) tuluvark — 31) Lagopus kangerk, akredjigerk, tuterealik (?), tinmiark — 33) itkraluk, illaok — 40) Salmon itkralukpik, tiktdlerk; Trout kaloarpok — 41) Clupea h. krolli-lirark; Corregonus signifer tchidupauwark; C. lucidus andklerk; Ray natarnark — i2) naularnark, lcingok — 43) miluvSatsiark, niviuvak (Fly); kriktoereark (M.); igutsiark (B.); krummark (L.) — 45) Spider pilceraytchorktork — 4(3) Shell uioillow, kukurktiput — i7) Worm kroarta — 48) Starfish atigaoyat — 49) nagiuk — 50) Muzzle amilcerork — 51) T. of fish aperkrork, tigiyokrork; t. of terr. an. (wsf.) pamiuva — 52) itsarork — 53) cingotik, taler-krork — 55) ivalo, ideon — 57) matsi — GO) kapisirk — 62) eretark („duvet") — 64) ignerk, ivignerk — 65) manik; awpe-lanera (y.), kratserncera (w.) — 66) utlut, eretark — 68) akpa-ngertoark („se (lit aussi des animaux"); naluktuark; tinmiyoark.

Extreme American A Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) kasigia, kasigooak — 2) natsik, netyi, netyaru (young), tixgung — 3) ugru — 4) kaixoling, eshowuk („banded")

— 5) aiwik, aiwuk — 7) abivuk, awheebeek, aruak — 8) kilalya, seetuuk, tdkuk — 9) tugdling, tsedooak — 10) axlo — 11) ughibeezeeah — 13) tank, tuga (tusk); shokok, tsockoyt (Whh.); okzook; mukt.uk; adlu — 14) ndnu — 15) teregunia; keenroktura (black), kossigak (white) — 16) kimmer, kingmuk — 17) tukto, noxa, pungnek — 18) umingmang — 19) okkalik — 20) akqlak (cin. b.); Wolf amdxo; Wolverine kabwing; Lemming dvingu; Marmot siksing; Musk rat paoona, keeboogalluk; Otter ameo, amag-mjutak, pumiuktuk; Ermine (mouse) teria; Mink tereakupuk; Fossil Elephant kdigwd; Sable kabweating — 21) Anas spectabilis king-id ik; White fronted goose nuglurua; White goose kungo; Longtailed duck ahddling; Pacific Eider annulling; Pintail duck iicwdgu; Brant g. negaleli, lukluik (?); Geese generally nerrelik; „a duck" etcuk — 22) dtpa — 23) tddling, kaksau — 24) Gull nauja; Ivory gull naujabwfmg; Skua isungu — 25) Uria sukubwu; Swan kugsu; „Geese rising" (?) tattereeguk; Tern toretkoyak, mitkotiluk [imerqutailaq]; Snipe taligwait [talivfak] — 26) tingmiakupuk — 27) kissigavik (F.), kisragowik (Hawk) — 28) ukpik, ignazeevyak

— 29) amauliga, nesaudligd — 30) tulung — 31) kauwik, akud-agin — 32) tingrneak, kahiva — 33) ekkaluk (Yukalu) — 37) ekkaluak (Gadus sp., Wakni); kaloogara (Codfish) — 38) kuraio, kulaio (Cottus sp., Sculpin) — 39) Turbot natangnok, ikkohnalook

— 40) ekkalluruak; ookwadlupuk (Trout) — 41) Burbot (Lota maculosa) titale; Whitefish andkqlung; „01dvwife" netarmak; Lycodes kuxrauna; Osmerus sp. (Smelt) ithoaning — 42) Crab kinaura — 43) nibrarod; kiktoria; igutyai; kum.uk — 44) tokalukasak — 45) Spider pidairua — 46) Cockle siutigo; Seasnail schalookayok; Shell oowilu — 47) Maggot kupidro — 48) Starfish ahregaluk — S. 24. ANIMALS.

83

49) nogaruk — 50) sigo, eecljook - 51) T. of „animals" una, pummijooga; T. of birds pupke — 52) isaxo, tuluga — 53) dngutau; sitka, okungho (dorsal f.) — 55) Sinew nalooa; Deerfat kownok \tunoq\ — 57) Gill murshe — 59) mipkwo — (30) kapisi — 65) m&nni; saunanga (sh.); kdnungra (y.); iktia (wh.) — 66) uglu, chappoote — 68) Flying tingirua.

Southern. 1) ersuk — 5) asvik, ersvcek — 7) achuik, achwyk

— 8) schtoak, schtung — 13) tschuliuk (walrus tusk); tschgunuik (fossil ivory); ogokch (fat); makliak („large seal"), isschuvi (fur seal), islingoak (seal, „Nerpa") — 15) Black f. tunulguit; white f. uli-guik — 16) piuktu, annakuchta — 17) tuntuk (chanaet ?); arne-saluk (female); norak — 19) kajukchli, kiyukthluk, ogaech — 20) Wolf kanaget, kuigliunuik; Beaver schimik, paloktak, kinihdi; Porcupine iglakoosuk; „Zobel" kachivak; Brown bear tarrokak; Land otter kapohahak, akajak; Mountain sheep pitneit; Musk rat ligvak; „Hermelin" nasidkak; Mouse avilnat — 21) Geese naklrit, nyklyt, nukchlak, nuikliuk; Eiderduck kajarit, (male) pjagatat; Duck tainmuit, milkritat — 22) Auk schakudet — 25) Swan kukjuk — 26) nuituigaviak, komogik, kotschakalak — 28) isjacli-tidi, igiachtugali — 30) kolkaguk — 32) tuinmiak — 33) ekalut

— 37) Codfish large amutat — 40) kakkiet, ekatlo; S. proteus amakak; S. alpinus anchliugat; S. sp. tagiakoak, kakkiaa — 41) stdukbaut (?); „Stint" (Smelt?) kpukaat; „Quappe" managnat — 43) tschuvat, kwielewt (Fly); igtugiak; nikugiak (M.); oekuttit (B.)

— 44) sorrolingatat — 45) Spider atmaik — 46) ammokt („Muschel") — 47) Maggot pagaliut.

Asiatic.

1) kasiljak (Ph. fasciata) — 2) Common Seal natsuk, mamlek, almuchuke — 5) ahvok, chitchu — 7) arivuk; Bowhead W. okkuhwuk, bozruk — 9) poojak — 10) negane, shungsho (orca)

— 13) W. bone sliokok, ooklunga; „Ivory" (walrus) toovang — 14) nanuk — 15) F. white tregu, kotlea, tahowok

— 16) kigmok, atkine — 17) tunktu — 19) ookalik — 20) Marmot seekseek; Wolf kunlaga, ookooa, keilunak, ama; Wolverine kapse; Cin. bear akliak — 21) Eiderduck kwadla, toorzuk; Duck kauvak, metkak, aglitschigak, liukali — 22) Auk kobrodik — 23) Loon uwyuwa; Golden Plover toolik — 24) Gull nay a, narojak, chkddluk — 25) Puffin chukwilpuk, kobroa, penia — 26) Eagle apuchliuk — 28) Owl tokalo, hanepa — 30) Raven kwilwit, muttuklo, metachluk

31) akyrget, talet — 32) Bird kaJiwaganin — 33) Fish ikah-liak — 37) Gad us sp. uukak — 38) kinaga, oorok — 39) Pleu-ronectes achnilkak; Turbo eolsuguan, alsereganeq — 40) Salmon kivadlupe, tooina; Trout ahcho; Salmo sp. ekddluk, tunguju 41) Herring bMoor a — 42) Crab kangkole, kangkok; Shrimp kungara, king yak, okshukseruk; Cancer nyrnat — 43) Fly, Muskito

H*84

S.25. PLANTS.

jakatliuhisha ; Louse komuk — 45) Spider apaiipii — 40) Clam poonoon — 47) Worm kymykym — 48) Starfish taskiville, aska-voclie — 49) Horn tshirunak — 52) Feather tshulliu — 65) maun ')

— 66) unliud.

Section 25. PLANTS. (1 — 16.) Greenland.

1) Trees and bushes: Birch orpik, orpigaq; Saliv orpik, pat-dleq, sssersut; Alder nunangiaq; Roan napdrtoq; Juniper us kakit-dlarnakut — 2) Berries: Blueberry kigutaernaq; Empetrum pavr-maq; Yareininm vitis id a'a kingmernaq — 3) Flowers and various herbs: Angelica qudneq; Leontodon assorut; Polygonum quper-dlussat; Cochlea ria, Sorrel qunguleq (Sorrel sernaq); Andromeda igssutit; Ledum qajaussat; Sedum rodila tugdlerunat; < liama>nerenm mviarsiat, pdngnat (partly plural forms) — 4) trass ivik; Erio-phorum ukaliussaq — 5) Moss ivssuaq, kukiliaussaq, mdneq, mer-qutaussaq, orssussaq; Mushroom pupik, pujualak (Lvcoperdon) 6) Seaweed qerqussat, qanagdruk, uisuk — 7) Mood qissuk; Drift wood different kinds: pingeq, ikeq (hard), orssuerneq (not heavy) 8) Bark qasaloq (red), ameraq — 9) Root nukuruaq, mangoq, dgiaq, amdq, sordlaq — 10) knot akeroq — 11) Twia; avalerqoq

— 12) Bud. Top, karre, kdvekt, quaraq (Tyrse) — 13) Flower assorut; Leaf midik, pilo, piloqut — 14) Resin kutsuq — 15) Sod ivssaq — 16) Plants generally naussut.

East Greenland. 2) Blueb. tungujortut; Emp. paungaq — 3) Pol. ivssormiutat; Sorrel nutagkat — 7) sandvavagssaq; Dr. d. k. peqitsernaq, parqernek — 9) erqUitd, nangeq — 10) dtataq.

Labrador.

1) Birch kairoluk; Willow shrubs orpik, okaujamallakut ; Larch pingek; Spruce, Trees generally napdrut, keblarikut — 2) Blueb. nakkut; Emp. paungak; Vacc. sp. kigutangernak, king-minak — 3) Leont. missaktuk; Sorrel kongolek — 4) Gr. ivik, iviksuket — 5) Mosses nunamik, mannek; Lichens nerkugasek, tingaujak — 6) anguboak, illaujak, kerkojak — 7) kejuk; ikkek („Fichte"); pingiuajak, kannungek („Fohre") — 8) amerak; kairok (Birch b.) — 9) mimernak, amak — 11) akkerok — 12) Bud kuglangajok; Flower nuvagulak — 14) korliak, kutsok.

Central Kegions.

1) Birch okepeeyak; Willow flower for tinder hupootik [suputit ?]

— 2) Blueb. kigutangernak; Emp. paungang — 3) sorrel kongolek — 4) iving — 5) keenoowyak (black m.), ikshootik, teero-S. 25. PLANTS.

85

oyat, koayowtik, okoyat — 6) kitkoa — 7) qijuk — 13) atum-aujak (Leaf).

Mackenzie Rieer.

1) Tree nappartork; Bush orpik; Birch kreyroluk; Salix kralceroleanerk, krariooyark; Poplar ningork; Spruce kaigowiuwit

— 2) Blueb. ortkroitkootik; Emp. paornaretkrotik; Arbutus kim-ninetkrotik; Gadellus atsiarlut; Strawberry atsidjam tarra — 3) Angelica korarligit; Polygonum kutsimak — 4) Gr. ivik, ivit (pi.)

— 5) pudjudluk — 6) erkloyalmt — 7) Dr. w. tchiamot, krapan-guktat — 12) Bud ommark — 13) Flower nuvujak — 14) kort-chork.

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) Tree, spruce napartok; Forest napartut; Fir pingek, kerupeak, oonokset; Bush okpeek; Alder nunangeagit; Willow churet, akutok; Birch ushuk, ooregilik — 2) Black b. tangatpit; Berries aseret, sowliot — 3) Sorrel kongalook — 4) ivtgit. peniksrait [jrinigssat ? straw for boots] — 5) moneak; oomechet, nechaht (reindeer m.); mushroom cihyook — 7) Wood keru, ekkik (hard), oomachsila, ookut, tang nit • small W. nakityuakeru; large timber napuktu; Trunk nunga; Firewood kunnakin; Knot akkweha

— 8) ammerak, kottelloo — 9) kiliyenera, momerrenet — 12) Flower nauruun — 13) Leaf kingmere, millukateet.

Southern. 1) Tree napa; Spruce nuichvagagtuak; Fir kjerrut; Birch ilgnuk; Alder tschukvayuat; Poplar avguiat • Willow tscha-gatuit, orkpit; Forest napat, ingogachtok, nigoyachtok — 2) Berries nangat, tschanguit; Vaccinium vitis idtea tumaglit, kitlit — 4) nautt — 5) Moss kumaguituit — 7) Wood kabujak, kunnaket, opohak — 8) kasnut, kietcett — 9) Roots ammarot — 13) Leaf tschue.

Asiatic.

1) Tree unecht-schak — 2) Berries akivilchak; paunrak (Emp.)

— 3) ewuk (?) — 4) Grass tougak, wook, rhak — 5) Reindeer M. ungajak; Agaricus sigut — 6) ergdta — 7) nuclisak, unechtschuk

— 8) amihak, ridkaschik (Birch b.) — 9) Root akuk — 13) Leaf kchiowek.

Section 26. LAND AND SEA, LIFELESS MATTER. (1-36.)

Greenland.

(I. LAND) 1) L. (ferra firma) nuna — 2) Beach sigssaq; Edge of I. or ice sine — 3) Inland (nunap) timd — 4) Landward

pava, kange — 5) Flat l. narssaq — 6) Harsh, moor maratdlnk86 S. 26. LAND AND SEA, LIFELESS MATTER.

7) Vallev qoroq, qagdlo, iterdlak; Chasm quvneq — 8) Mountain qdqaq; Precipice ivnaq; sandy Cliff igpik — 9) Island qeqertaq 10) Point, Cape nuk, kangeq.

(II. SEA) 11) S. imaq; by Sea imakut; Open Sea imavig-ssuaq; Salt water tarajoq — 12) Current sarfaq — 13) Ebb tine; tinipd (lowest); Flood ule; ulingavoq (highest) — 14) Shallow ikdpoq — 15) Deep itivoq — 16) Rottoin nateq, wsf. narqa 17) Swell malik, ingiulik; Surf qdrpd — 18) Day, Fjord kanger-dluk, tasiussaq, qagsse, qingoq (F. head) — 19) Sound ikerasaq.

(III. FRESH WATER) 20) Water imeq — 21) Lake taseq 22) Hirer kuk; R. month pa — 23) Itapids sarfarssuaq, supineq; Waterfall qordlortoq.

(IV. ICE AND SNOW) 24) Ice formed on the surface of water siko; Thin, new I. sikuaq; Rough I. manilaq; Slippery l. quasak; Morsel of I. nilak — 25) Ice formed on a solid ground, Glacier sermeq, sermerssuaq — 26) Iceberg Hiding; Rlue Gl. I. kagssuk 27) Drifting I. large sikorssuit; small pieces navgutit — 28) Snow fallen aput.

(V. MINERALS etc.) 29) Stone ujaraq; St. heap tuapak — 30) Clay marraq, qeqoq (Calcareous) — 31) Coal auma — 32) Rock crystal aligoq — 33) Stone for arrow heads angmaq — 34) Pot-stone uvkusigssaq — 35) Sand siorqat (pi. of sioraq) — 36) Quarz (Feldspar ?) orssuiaq; Iron savik; Copper kangnusak; Graphite torssormiutaq; Red earth ivisdq.

East Greenland. 5) manigseq — 9) ingmikertoq — 29) nunaq — 36) Graphite sordlormiutaq.

i

Labrador.

1) nuno — 2) sigjak, sindk — 3) Continent iluilek — 4) paunga, kangimut, timut — 5) kote, manerak, naternak — 6) immursuk — 7) kongnuk, korok, itterdleq, naksak — 8) kakkak, imnak, ikpik; kakkarolak (hillock) — 9) kikkertak — 10) tikkerak, nuvuk, uivak — 11) immak, immarbik, immarbiksoak, immakut — 12) ingergdrnek, sarvartouvok — 13) tine, tiningavok, idle, ulingavok — 14) ikkarbik — 15) ittijovok — 16) erka — 17) ingiolikpok, kaqarsitaunek — 18) kangerdluk, tessiujak, kingu — 19) ikerasak — 23) ukusiujak („Strudel"), parpalatsuivok — 24) sikko; new Ice sermek (?); old. heavy tuvak; si. koasak — 26) pekallujak — 27) kachvak, ivujok — 28) aput; Snow heap annio — 32) alligok — 35) siorak.

Central Regions.

2) kigdlinga [its border] — 3) iluilirn — 6) maxatang — 7) nertsek — 8) qaqak, kingyi, innang, ikping — 10) uivang — s. 26. LAND AND SEA, LIFELESS MAT TEE., 87

13) tinnipoq, ulipoq — 19) ikarasang — 20) koo — 23) kord-luiri — 24) siko — 25) aujuitung [aujuitsoq never melting] 26) pikadlujang — 30) Clay slate owwieiviuk (?) — 36) Copper kanooyak.

Mackenzie River.

1) nana — 2) tsiktsark — 5) natorayark — 6) oriork kragoartarktoark imarktsuk — 7) korkenerk — 8) errarkr ; „Colline" kreymerpak — 9) kritigak, krikerktak — 10) nuvuk — 11) itkra, itkrarun, tareor, imarbiktoark — 12) tsarvark — 13) imeriungmiyararktoark (?Flood), imerktiupalayark (?Ebb; „Deluge" ulitoark — 14) ikarok, ikratok — 15) itiyork — 16) tungavik

— 17) ulik, malik („Onde"); ingiulik, takoark („ressac") — 18) kangerdluk — 19) ikeratsark — 20) kurk — 21) tatsirk (small L.), okeroktork (large L.) — 23) Waterfall krorkloner — 24) tsiko; tsermerk („Glace epaisse"); sikoleark (thin); tawark (strong); killuk (old, hard); matsark (moisty); maneylork (uneven Ice) — 25) numyito _nungu 'dsoq, never wasted] — 26) ibur (?) — 27) ingitarktoark [ingerdlassoq moving] — 28) dpun, dnnigo — 29) uyarak — 30) marak — 31) pdo („charbon"); auma („ardent")

— 32, 33) tsatungayark (stone for arrowheads — slate?) krar-lork (Quarz) aumark („silex") — 34) tchikorktchork (steatite) — 35) tsiurak — 36) Pyrites kigiyoark; Red earth ivitark.

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) Land noona — 2) Beach sina, kahoktuktooit

— 3) nunatok — 5) natteringak — 7) Valley natteringauruk

8) Mountain erre, eh, oomen; Cliff ikpik, impni — 10) Cape nuwuk, ulikto (?); isui („Peninsula") — 11) Sea oonane; Salt water tdxiao — 12) seakbwa; Whirlpole isukaurud — 13) Flood-tide uliktua; Ebb kiniktua — 14) ikato — 15) itira — 16) The Ground nund — 17) Surf iniuling; Wave muling — 18) Bay imukazrook, timgukqlun — 19) tedakton — 20) imek, kuk — 21) nerwak, nazravok, tashuk, tasiukpung (large l.) — 22) panga (R. mouth) — 24) siko, kjiko; Hummocks monilya — 28) apun

— 29) ojarak — 30) Clay orak imnuok (?) — 31) Coal aloa ; Ashes okave — 32) dligo; Feldspar alegro(?) — 33) Flint kook-shook (fl. dresser kigle, fl. scraper ungmaJr, Agate ongumuk; „Jade" koksookto; „Nephrit"

echignok — 34) tunakii (soapstone) — 36) Iron savik; Copper konooyok; Graphite ooroksakon, tokoromotok; Pyrite iknek; Mineral red wechok.

Southern. 1) nuna, mini — 2) tschna — 7) Valley maak(?), kvilkiemek; Lowland tschuiivnuik; Chasm tschachliuk — 8) Mountain ingik, pnak; Rock uipnat; „Hiigelland" kartokat — 9) kiko-tak, kytahok — 11) imak, imachpik — 12) tschagvak — 18) Bay nanoagnak — 20) Water tanhcek — 21) Lake nanuak — 22) S..27.

FIRMAMENT, AIR AND PHYSICAL ACTIONS. 88

River kuik, kbichak — 24) kjikkok — 28) annio — 29) jamek (small St.); kraltrok (large St.) — 30) Lime kihu — 36) Sand kanuia; Salt tarrajok ; Iron savik.

Asiatic.

1) Earth, Ground nupa (?) -- 8) Mountain, Hill nirek, inhrit; Cliff impnet — 9) Island Mr — 11) Sea imak — 17) Waves kenhuchta — 18) Bay snuhok — 20) Water emak — 21) Lake napeek — 22) River kulhyt — 24) Ice ssiko, seku — 29) uirak 30) Lime uchak — 33) Grindstone techiuna — 35) Sand kunuk, kaniak; Salt tiahiu [tarajoq] — 36) Iron tschavykak, pilwintin; Copper kaniuiak.

Section 27. FIRMAMENT, AIR AND PHYSICAL ACTIONS.

(1-50.)

Greenland.

(I. SKY AND POINTS OF THE COMPASS) 1) Sky qilak - 2) North ava — 3) East pava, kange, time, turn — 4) South qava, kujat, kiga — 5) West kit, kana.

(II. HEAVENLY INDIES) 6) Sun seqineq — 7) Moon qaumat; Full in. q. imigsivoq; New hi. q. nunguvoq; First qii igdloqalerpoq; Last qii. igdluerupoq — 8) Star uvdloriaq — 9) Shooting star and — 10) Names of stares: Ursa major asalussat; Plejades qilug-tussat; Orion siagtut; Atair dsit.

(111. AID) 11) Open air, weather sila — 12) Calm qatsorpoq 13) Mind anore — 14) Light breeze arldrdoq — 15) Gale of Mind nagtimavoq; with spray or snowdrift persorpoq — 16) North Wind avangnaq — 17) NE. Wind tdmage — 18) East W. agsdrneq — 19) SE. Wind nigeq — 20) S. or SW. Wind kigdngnaq 21) West W. kanangnaq — 22) Clear sky nivtarpoq, atdlarpoq

— 23) Dark sky nuisavoq; Cloud nuia — 24) Fog, smoke pujoq; Frostmoke; vapour ujumik — 25) Snow falling qanik — 26) Kain sialuk, siagdlerpoq — 27) Drizzling rain mine, minivog — 28) Hail natarqornaq — 29) Thick Weathen nivtailaq — 30) Expecting bad W. drdlerineq — 31) Had W. silardlugpoq — 32) Air Hubble qalaq, puaussaq.

(IV. TEMPERATURE) 33) Heat kiak; Hot unartoq, kissartoq

— 34) Sets lire to ikipd; Hums ikumavoq; Fire ingneq — 35) Thawing mangugpoq augpoq — 36) Cold issik, issiypoq, puerqorpoq; Freezing qerivoq.

(V. LIGHT, COLOURS) 37) Daylight qauk; darkness tdq 38) White qaqorpoq — 39) Hlaek qernerpoq — 40) Blue tungior-poq — 41) Green tungiorpoq, korsuk — 42) Yellow sungarpalug-S..27. FIRMAMENT, AIR AND PHYSICAL ACTIONS. 89

poq — 43) Red augpalugpoq, kajorpoq — 44) Brown kajorpoq — 15) Gray qasserpoq.

(VI. SOUND, SHELL, TASTE) 46) Voice, Sound nipe - 47) Roar igtuk, iytugpoq — 48) Krack serqorpoq — 49) Noise perpa-lugpoq — 50) Sinell tipik (especially bad sm.); Odorous tipigigpoq; Tast good mamcirpoq; bad T. mamdipoq.

East Greenland. 2) orquva — 6) qaumdvak — 7) aningat 10) U. m. pisitdlat; Or. ugdlagtut; PI. kukidt — 15) parnuar-poq — 17) nerrajuq — 28) mdkartarnaq.

Labrador.

1) killak — 2) avane (NE. nige) — 3) unncine, taunane '(-) S. dne, angat; SE. kavangarne, nioksarne — 5) SW. uarn-gnarluangajak; W. kangimut — 6) sekkin — 7) takke — 8) uvloriak — 10) Or. udlaktut, siektut; PI. sakkieitsiet — 12) ikkublearpok, kcesungavok — 15) akkunak, ullalujaksoak („Wirbel-wind"), perktok, perkidlarnek — 16) attuarnek — 18) nnnangdk, nioksarnilerpok — 20) South W. uarngrnerloak — 21) N. West W. attuarningarne — 22) agdlarivok — 23) kuvuja; Thick weather kannimorpok — 24) issek, isserluk, tdktok, pujok; Foggy tdkserpok, pujarakpok; low Clouds pdrut — 25) kannerpok — 27) kisserivok 28) nettarkonak — 34) ikkipa, ikkomavok, ikkoma (Fire) upok

— 35) pakkurpok — 36) itsekarpok, nfglivok, kersorpok, kercherpa

— 38) kaqqorpok kajdrpok — 39) kernerpok — 40) tungujoktok

— 42) korsukpok — 43) aupallakpok — 44) ceupalldngavok — 45) sinctrngnauvok, kernaingnavok — 46) nippe, kaggorput, kok-sudlarput — 47) siorsugpok, nipqaldpok, iktidliarpok — 48) serkorpok, sipkerpok, kukkerpok.

Central Regions.

1) keiluk — 2) North tapaung, kanungnak — 5) S. W. pin-gang nak ; W. oagnak — 6) siqineq — 7) takkik, tukeuk — 8) adluriak — 10) U. m. tuktudjung: Or. udlaktung; PI. sakiatjang

— 15) oquechemik, natteeroovik — 16) wagdnak; NNE. wind aqor-ute; NW. gale avangnanirn — 17) kenningnang, kennara, ikirtsuk; NE. „Fohn" aqsadnirn — 19) SE. w. nigirn, okutsurk — 20) S. and SW. w. piningnang — 21) WNW. w. uangnung\ W. w. ua-gnaujang — 22) niptarkto — 23) Thick w. tockseakto — 25) qenirpoq, qadnirn — 26) sidlelung, siedlirpa — 28) netakordnain

— 33) Hot udnerpoq; Warm okko — 34) Fire ikkoma — 36) ikke — 38) qudjoq, koivdlookpoke — 39) kidnirn, mukt\ — 40) tungujugtung, koivdlookpoke — 41) tnngujaingajung — 42) sun-gang ijok, eiteowpoke — 43) aupartoq — 44) aupajangipoq — 45) keierra.S..27. FIRMAMENT, AIR AND PHYSICAL ACTIONS. 90

Mackenzie River.

1) kreyllark — 2) N. kranungncirmiNE. nit/erk — 3) tsane-raneranermmvniyerkm — 4) kavanikunnd (SE.); piangnarmi, tsivorkramun (S.) — 5) N. W. onganglark-, W. uavarnerk — 0) tchirkreynerk — 7) tatkrark — 8) Orion tubatsdn — 11) tsilla

— 12) tsillariksiga — 13) anore — 15) Strong W. akkunark\ Gale angalerkrayork, akkunadlartoark — 16) N. Wind kanoan-gnark — 17) NE. or E. Wind niyerk — 20) S. or SW. Wind piangnark — 21) onganglark — 22) krilarorpaluk (clearing) — 23) navtiya, kijevut (cloudy) — 24) Fog nipta'ira; Smoke itsirk: Hot air ujumereark — 25) kranerk — 26) tsillaluk, nipaluk 28) natatkronark — 29) niptaira — 32) publark — 33) mark, kidjartork — 34) imeortoark, ikiyoark („allumer"); ikualarktoark, ignerk — 35) ingilcerartuark, arekreoyoark („degel"); onarktsidja, naniarktoark („se rechauffer") — 38) kratvlortork, kragartork — 39) kernertork — 40) tugungyortork — 41) krorktsotork — 42) aivtchuartork — 43) awtchak — 44) krenertchilliga — 46) Sound tchiviorcksiun — 47) tjoraartoark (murmur) — 48) tchingnula-oark („detonation").

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northkrn. 1) keluk, kobluit — 2) North unani, nega, neyak: north ward anuny; N. W. w<\$?t walungnami — 3) E. kdbani, kemn-gnuk, pahmungnah — 4) S. pdni, oongaluk, oomudluk; SE. kava-nekund — 5) W. uwane, katek, nikik\ S. W. awannikuna — 6) serrinek, sukunyuk, bidsuk, mersuk — 7) tutkun, tatkek — 8) obloktork, ugluria — 9) Meteor eganek — 10) U. m. tukturuin; PI. patukturin; Altair agrn: Vega agrulubwuk\ Orions belt tdatsaii 11) sild — 13) annore — 15) Gale omalakpuk, annowakak; drifting snow pegsu — 17) NE. Wind ikungd — 19) SE. Wind nigyu — 21) S. Wind kiluungna; SW. Wind ungaUi — 22) alaktuu, niptoktook — 23) anowieksaxo, nubuyd, kalluk („Cloud") — 24) tuktu, taptikto; pooeyowkto („Vapor") — 25) kanniksok, silagh-likut — 26) silalu, sSaluktok — 29) Haze nuveroit; hazy nipt Hid:

— 32) pubhin — 33) It is hot unakpasilud; Hot unaktud, unak-tok; Boiling kollektu — 34) Burn otuktoo, eliksemeruk [iligsimavoq has been scorched] — 36) Cold alapd; it is cold kiyinakpasilyd: 1 am c. allapaktungd, keyinaktunga; Frozen kikitka, kivawk — 37) Dark tapaksilua — 38) Wh. kataktua, kattartok; Bright kep-lukto — 39) mangaktud, kernitok — 40) umudraktud, kdumarua, tawkrektok — 41) umudraktud, ongesirak — 42) sungaktok — 43) kabeksua, kaveksok — 44) Br. kaiveksuruk — 45) agluktud [agdlagtoq].

Southern. 1) killak — 2) ovasakuk — 3) ungalak, unlialuk

— 5) silamik, tchlanek — 6) tschinhuhuk, madjak, akchta, puMi-92 S. 28. KINSHIP.

91

anok — 7) tangik, jalok, ihalak — 8) ackiat mittak (pi. ?mittit)

— 12) alertok, kunvik — 13) anuka, nklak — 15) pitschkeiduk

— 16) ovasak — 18) E. Wind ungalak — 20) S. Wind ovagak

— 21 W. Wind silamik — 22) kiiljak, ugachtok (clear) — 23) taligak, amehluk (cloud) — 24) Fog tetuk, umenek; Smoke pujok; vapour aheila — 25) kanuchtschuk, kaningak — 26) tsclriaiiauk, kidak, kitingak — 28) kachutat, kachitat — 33) Boiling okkndk

— 34) Fire knk, knak — 36) Frost rynchyla, ningelak — 37) Light taukikhtuk — 38) katsrak, katchtuk, kataijagiak — 39) tannechtuk — 40) tschunieskuk, kijuktakstan — 41) kjungaktok — 42) etkringaschrak — 43) kaviaviak, kavisrak, kivagok.

Asiatic.

1) keilak — 2) nihhdk — 3) East matschaivactu — 4) South kukaha — 5) West atschivakatachtu — 6) shikinya, matschak 7) tenkuh, ircdUuk — 8) eradlkdtak, iralikatoeh — 13) anoka. anuka, aniuka — 15) Gale kaliuhochta — 23) Cloudy killaluk -

24) Fog kagotook, tetuk; vapour apiukut; Smoke poojok — 25) Showing kongek — 26) Rain nipchook, imahnachta — 28) Hail tchekutaunachta — 33) Warm matschachtu; Hot uochnachtapich-tok — 34) Fire eknek, ooktook — 36) Cold rutdnga — 37) Light chta{?}; dark uniulmk; shadow tanhak — 38) kechtschuchtuk, katilre — 39) taknilergie, tandchtu — 40) Blue iruka, kajuchtak, kerdljumenuk — 41) Green akachkuk — 43) Red kavagtuk — 45) Gray kadljaumeruk.

Section 28. KINSHIP. (1-28.) Greenland.

1) Parent angajorqdd — 2) Father wsf. angutd; atdta (Children's speech) — 3) Mother wsf. arnd; andna (Cli. sp.) — 4) Grand father dtak — 5) Grand Mother dnak — 6) Father's Brother dka — 7) Mother's Brother angak — 8) Father's Sister atsa — 9) Mother's Sister aja — 10) Cousin (wsf.) igdlua 11) Elder Sister aleqaq — 12) Younger Sister najaq — 13) Elder Brother angajo, ane — 14) Younger Brother nukaq — 15) Child qitornaq — 16) Son erneq — 17) Daughter panik — 18) Grand Child ernutaq — 19) Son's wife ukuaq — 20) Husband uve 21) Wife nuliaq — 22) Parent in law sake; Brother or Son in law ningauk; brother or sister in law sakiatsiaq — 23) Brother or Sister qatangut — 24) Step Brother or Sister qatangutisiaq

25) Sisters child nuaraluq, ujuruk; brothers child qangiaq (his), dngak (her) — 26) kindred erqardleq — 27) Orphan iliarssuk 28) Wedding nuliarpog, uvinigpog, katiput.

East Greenland. 5) amariva — 8) ajaq — 10) a,via — 21) ingiaqatiga.92

S. 28. KINSHIP. 92

Labrador.

2) atdta — 3) andna — 4) atdtateiak — 5) andnatsiak —

6) akka — 7) anga — 8) adsa — 9) aja — 11) Elder brother or sister angajua — 12) Sister naja (his) — 13)

Brother a true (her) — 14) Younger brother (his) or y. sister (her) nukak — 22) Brother's Wife ai; Sister's Husband ningauk; Son's wife ukkoak; Daughters H. ningauk; Parent in law sakke — 23) Br. or S. kattangut — 24) nukkamak — 25) Brother's Child kangiak (his), anga (her); Sister's Gh. ujoura (his), nuanga (her).

Central Regions.

2) atatuguh — 3) annanuguh — 4) eetuah — 5) sukeejuk

— 0) ukuguh — 7) anguguh — 8) utchuguh, aijuguh — 10) eethlua — 11) angaijuga — 12) nukwaga — 13) uneejuh — 14) kaitunguta — 15) kitungaq — 16) irdniq — 17) paneeguh

19) ukuaguh — 20) uinga — 22) rinahuga (his), akuaga (her); shukeeuga (Sister's Husband); ningaukshaua (daughters H.).

Mackenzie River.

2) arpungah, angota, arpang, atdtak — 3) andna, and na rk i) atdta — 5) anana, nigyeorpon — 6) angrayua, anrayualuk —

7) aneyok, angaluk — 8) aisark — Ili nay a, angoyuma — 12) aka — 13) angayua — 14) nukka — 15) nutark, iyaye — 18) Sons Child ningayoark (?) — 23) kramertoark — 25) inorutuluk, miyoraluk — 26) mijoraluk(?) — 27) Mark, iliarktsuk.

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 2) angota (my), apang — 3) ongniana (my), akka, akang — 4) aduta, ana, atatigu, tootiloa (?) — 5) attiloo — 6 and 7) Uncle dkkaga, kangayangmea — 8) angnarud.; ..Aunt" nincha — 9) dtaga — 10) Cousin usinga, uschchuga, unakutea — 11) kablortit — 12) nookah — 1 1 and 12) niyaga (my), niya, uuka (?), nooga (?) — 13) dninga (my), nugatschea, nukarek (?) — 14) nuka, nooka — 13 and 14) ilyugu, ungarunga, arpeeughut (?)

15) dpa (Adopted tiguonga?) — 16) oovingeelaka — 17) punigu (my), paning — 20) ovinga — 21) nulianga — 22) M. in L. ongunguk; F. in L. ongayokongek — 24) St. Br. kutungutd (?) — 27) iliaru.

Southern. 2) attaha, ate — 3) anaha, ane — 6 and 7) augi

— 11 and 12) ojo, arnaceneka — 13 and 14) ojuahah, ojoara

16) avarutd, avagutaka, igniak — 17) panik, paniga — 18) tatchuk — 20) uvime; nullelik (Married) — 21) nuliga; ovelik (Married); Widow nilihak — 25) Niece usroa — 26) illabett, tunka.S. 29. SOCIOLOGY AND RELIGION. 93

Asiatic.

2) ataka, atoka — 3) anak — 11 and 12) najahak, niyik

— 13 and 14) aneehluchtik, yoope (?) — 16) rinaka — 17) pannika

— 20) oovinga, uvika — 21) cilikha; Widow uilhatschu.

Section 29. SOCIOLOGY AND RELIGION. (1-13.)

Greenland.

1) Family inoqutigit; Kindred persons erqardlerit; Housefellows igdloqatigU; Place fellows nunaqatigU; Companions associated persons — 2) Head of family or housefellows itoq ; master ndlagaq; Servant kivfaq — 3) Property pigissaq; joint possession peqatigigdlutik pigissait; Rich pigigsoq; Poor pitsoq — 4) Distributing to them pajugdlugit; Omitting in distributing minipd; share of capture ningeq — 5) Soul tame-, Body ta'me; Grave iliveq

— 6) Invisible Ruler (wsf.) wma; Guardian Spirit tornaq — 7) Witchcraft ilisneq, kugsungneq — 8) Conjurer angdkoq; conjuring, exorcising tdrineq — 9) Prayer serraneq; Invocation qernaineq; Amulet drnuag; Fasting and abstinence agdlerneq-, Sacrifices rn7-suineq, mingulerterineq — 10) Providing piniarneq; Training up. educating (providers) perorsaineq, sungiusaineq — 11) Assembly for festival meals qagssimiuartut; Dancing tivaneq-, Singing ivnger-poq, ivngerut, piseq; Playing at ball arssartut, arssaq; Wrestling match agsorfineq — 12) Assembly for settling controversies and blaming wickedness and crimes sokidassut; Singing against each other iversnt, iverpa — 13) Revenge (especially blood —) akiniarneq.

Labrador.

1) Kindred ilia, illaglt; H. f. iglomiokattig'it; Pl. f. nunakatti-glt — 2) fto/r; chief angajokdk — 3) Pr. pigijak — 4) Distributing aituineq — 5) tamef time; illuvek — 6) torngak — 7) elisenek — 8) angekok, torngevok — 9) Amulet arngoak — 11) S.ingerpok; Dr. killaut; B. aksak — 12) S. against e. o. kullumerpuk.

Central Regions.

5) tame', elewah (grave) — 8) „Act of medicine man" sukkiu — 11) Song imnyaktoke, ingerit; Dr. keiliaowtik; dance suluitok; ball aksak — 12) kullumerput.

Mackenzie Eiver.

1) F. kritornaret; H. f. iglumokat; „Proche parent" ilarkro-nerk — 2) „Chef" kratertik, tuneq, nalegak; S. kivgark — 3) R. tchualuktuark; P. tchualmtuark — 5) Soul inulik, tar nee, anerek⁹⁴

S. 30. SUPPLEMENT.

(„esprit") — 6) Demon tornrark, kriuwak; tchiutilik — 7) kutch-ortork, nalutchertortoark- — 8) angrekok; „Magie" krilayok — 9) Inv. krengincerartoark\ Amulet krilakron — 11) Ass. katimagut, nuamayut; Song piyiek, atortoark, imyernerktuark; Drum krilawn\ Dance tivcerar tchimayoark.

Extreme American Western (Alaska).

Northern. 1) F. i lag it — 2) Chief oomelik, umialik — 3) Poor mattaktok, apai (?); Rich amileraktut („many") — 6) „Demon" tuunga, toonrok; Ghost ekcheroa, toonooriok — 8) „Medicine man" anutkoot, anuksa, ptininguna (M. Woman) — 9) „Talisman" ongmah — 11) Football okarok; Drum kilyown, sowyok.

Southern. 1) F. illarpit; Pielatives illabrett (?) — 5) Dead body iluvitn — (5) „God" agajou (?); „Devil" idk (possibly the „Yelk" of the Thlinkit Indians) — 8) Shaman katlalik, tungalik

9) „Medicin" schugtium — II) Singing atuchtik, Dancing tchlielluk.

Asiatic.

!2) Chief upalikatscha (?), Servant lihak — 5) Soul aniohak

— 0) „God" ahhatt (?) — 11) Song lalugera; Dancing kankaro, putura, Drum soivtvooguk; Wrestling tooawaik.

Section 30. SUPPLEMENT.

I. CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS. In Vol. I it is tried to explain how, strictly spoken, the language may be said to consist only of nouns and verbs. As the only exceptions may be considered the interjections, some words classed as „particular nouns", and the „particles", the latter apparently rudimentary nouns or verbs, which have lost their flexion. How the other classes of words from our European languages are represented in Greenlandic, will be found occasionally indicated in the present vocabulary, thus especially: the articles as rendered by flexion, the adjectives by nouns and verbs; the latter most strictly in the shape of the „nominal participle", pronouns almost only by flexional endings. The adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions may in some cases be

translated by the said particles; but they are by far more generally comprised in the flexion of nouns and verbs and in the formation of these words out of their elements, the stemwords and affixes.

- As a supplement, the rendering of the following words in Greenlandic may still be added:

PRONOUNS.

The possessive Pr. , by flexion or transposition (see S. 1 and Vol. Ij. The relative Pr., by the affixes toq or ssoq (nominal part.), S. SO. s UP PL EM EN T.

95

for active, and taq, gaq, ssaq for passive verbs, and as for the rest merely by juxtaposition, f. e. The man who departed yesterday inuk igpagssaq autdlartoq. The man who was seen y. in. igp. takussaq, the latter generally wsf., f. e. takussarput (our seen) whom we saw. The reciprocal Pr. are rendered, as regards exclusively transitive verbs, by using them without suffix or object (see Vol. 1 p. 59). As for the rest they are translated by ingme, ingminik and nangmineq (see S. 2,1). interrogative Pr., who Una, what suna.

ADVERBS.

If not in the shape of affixes, they are generally rendered by the Modalis mik, f. e. in the first place sujugdlermik, the next time kingugdlermik. Than, in the comparative sense, by the Ablative mit, f. e. greater than a reindeer tugtunit angineruvoq. Like . by Apposition tut, f. e. speaks like a native inugtut oqalugpoq. How qanoq.

CONJUNCTIONS.

>ot only, by Afx. indungitsoq. Whether (asking), by Afx. sora-lugo (meaning), f. e. I asked him whether he would start aperara autdldsasoralugo (meaning that he w. s.). Since, by conjunctive in connexion with kingorna (afterwards), f. e. Since we started we have taken no rest autdlaravta kingorna uningilagut.

Both — and, by repeating the Particle lo, f. e. arnatdlo angutitdlo, both women and men. Or, by the appended Part. I unit. That, by flexion and affixes, f. e. He said that the kayacker had not yet arrived qajaq side tikingitsoq oqautigd (the k., him who st. n. h. arr. he spoke about); he pelted it with stones that it might break ujarqanik milorpd aserorquvdlugo (quvd causes or wishes it). If. by the subjunctive mood. Therefore taimd-imat (as it was so).

PREPOSITIONS.

The Casus locales or Appositions are used figuratively almost just as the corresponding prepositions in other languages. Besides them and the „words of place" (see Vol. I p. 52) also several affixes are used, f. e. lik with (having); ilaq, qdngitsoq (having none) without.

II. THE ANGAKOR LANGUAGE. In Vol. I occasionally some words are inserted from the idiom used by the conjurers in practising the invocation of their guardian spirits and other ceremonies. To the ancient lists of words from this language in Greenland, by P. Egede and Fabricius, the only sources we hitherto have possessed, we are now able to add a similar one, procured by Dr. F. Boas from Baffin's-land. A comparison of these lists with the ordinary language offers several interesting points, especially so far as the said magicians, besides exchanging the signification of existing words,⁹⁶

S. SO. SUP PL EME N T.

have maintained others, which now are gone into oblivion or only used in traditional tales or recognised in the dialects of foreign Eskimo tribes.

ANGAKOK-WORDS FROM GREENLAND

BY P. EGEDE AND FABRICIUS

(ancient orthography).

Man (homo) taursak. Woman kopalik.

Voting man nibiarsiaq (in the ordinary language signifying „young girl"). Girl nukakpiak (ord. 1. „young man"). Child koeitsiak.

Mother pok: my M. poga (ord. 1. „my sack"). Father negovia (ord. 1. „his origin"). Head kdujak.

Eye tekkuncet, dual, tekkuncetik (ord. 1. „eye-ball" I. Ear sudlortdk (snvdloq, ord. L, a „fistular hollow"). Spit ajarak.

Feet tungmatit (tungmarpd, ord. L „treads upon it"). Eats aipakpok (aipavoq, ord. 1., „is raw, not boiled"). Food aipat, aipatiksak. Headache kdga > •dlukpok.

Sea animals mingneriak, pi. -rissat („gifts of the sea"). Hog punguak.

Reindeer komaruak (kumak, ord. 1., „a parasite, a louse"). Plant, root tarsoarmio (ord. 1., „in habitant of the great darkness").

North tdk, tan-up tungd (ord. 1. „darkness, direction of darkness"). South kaumatib tungd. Air nyovik.

Mind suvdludrnk (ord. 1., „puffing away"). Earth tarsoak (ord. 1. „great darkness"). Mountains ingirksoit (ord. 1., „large lofty points"). Stone mangersoak (ord. 1., „great hardness"). Water akitsok (ord. 1., „a soft matter"). Fiord abloriak (ord. 1., „somewhat to stride across"). Ice nillakdrsoak. S n o Yi a n nigovirksoak.

House, tent innerldk, innerak (ord. 1. „new" (?) or „small dwelling"). Kayak aksak. Imiak ingerluk.

Pot outsersut (utsivoq, ord. 1., „is cooking"). Rope ningorak. S. SO. S U PPL EM EN T.

97

Drum iajdk; beats the dr. iajarpok. He is Angakok kannimavok. The A. summons the spirit sarkomersdrpok. The guardian spirit explains the words of Tornarsuk sndlor-tdlerpok.

The A. repairs a soul tarnilerpok.

Dead kardlomeitsok (ord. 1., „having lost the power of speech"). Infected by the dead pyorpok, pyodrpok.

ANGAKOK-WORDS FROM BAFFIN'S LAND

by Dr. F. Boas.

Head qangirtjuaq. Hand issaratinit. Knee audlitaik. Heart qauktitang. Lung aniirtirbing. Liver qairaq. Kidney taming. Intestines siarvaq. Bone auviraq. Skin oqometa. Food aipat. Seal skin iqetaq. Whale taitlamigdjuaq. White whale puijakdjuaq. Phoea groenlandica atak.

— foetida angniiaitiak.

— barbata maqdlaq. Walrus tiktlarlik. Reindeer qilileiUqdjuaq. Bear oqtsoredliq.

Fox pissuqang. Wolf singaqte. Dog pungnu. Bird qangirtang. Salmon miugeriaq. Sun qawnativun. Moon qaumavut. House nubiq.

Traces (dog's harness) qelalutik. Blanket udlijuviaq. Pot utirtsut.

XI. 2.

798

Index.

The numbers indicate the Sections (General 1—10, Special 17—30) and Subdivisions (respectively 1—9 and I—X) of the Vocabulary. They are not to be confounded with the numbers of each word separately, given in the

Special Part. In order to ascertain the designation of an object in different dialects, the Section and subdivision has to be found out in the Index, and the division for Greenland of the same Section, as a standard, will show, where the rest has to be sought for.

Accompaniment 10. 1. Affections 16. 1—5. Affections in general 16. 1. Affirmation 1. 3. Aim 14. 2. Air 27. III. Angakok-language 30. II.

Animals 24. I-V.

Animals, various words relating

to - 24. V. Appertaining 2. 1. Arms 18. IV. Arranging 4. 2. Arrive 10. 5. Articles 3. -5. Assistance 14. 4. Attraction 16. 2.

Bad 14. 3.

Begin 4. 4. Being 1. 1. Believing 12. 3. Birds 24. III.

Boat, open 21. I. Body 18. I-X. Body, interior parts 18. VI. Body, various words relating to

18. X. Bold 16. 2. Bottom 9. -5. Broad 9. 3.

Capture of Seals and Whales

21. V. Causation 8. 1—6. Cause 8. 1. Change 7. 1—6. Change, in general 7. 1. Cease, to 7. 3. Chase, Land- 21. IV. (Chattels 20). Colours 27. V.

Communication of Ideas 13. 1—2.

Communicating Ideas, Means of -

13. 1. Concealing 13. 1.99

Condition, State 1. 6. Counting 5. 4.

Death 1. 5. Degree 3. 1. Demonstrating 12. 3. Destroy 8. 6. Difficulty 14. 3. Direction 9. 1. Direction of Motion 10. 3. Disgusting 16. 3. Disperse 4. 3. Distance 9. 2. Dividing 2. 2. Division 3. 5. Division of Time 23. Doing 1. 2.

Dress and Ornaments 19. I—V.

Dress, nether 19. II.

Dress upper 19. I.

Dress, various words relating to

19. V.

Dwellings with chattels and tools

20. I-V.

Early 6. 7. Effect 8. 2. Emphatic 3. 2. End 4. 4. Enter 10. 5. Equal 2. 3. Error 12. 1. Evidence 12. 3. Existence 1. 1—6. Existing 1. 1. Expectation 12. 4. Exterior 9. 6.

Fear 16. 3. Few 5. 3.

Firmament, Air and Physical Actions 27. I—VI.

Fish and lower Animals 24. IV.

Fishing 21. IV.

Follow 10. 4.

Food (human) 16. VIII.

Form 9. 7.

Frequently 6, 5.

Fresh Water 26. III.

Furniture 20. IV.

Future 6. 4 and 7. 6.

Going 10 and 18. X. Good 14 and 16. Grief 16. 3.

Happening 6. 9. Head 18. I.

Heavenly bodies 27. II. Height 9. 5. House 20. I. (Hunting 21).

Ice 26. IV. (Ideas 13). Idle 14. 5. Imagination 12. 4. Individual Voluntary Powers 14. 1—6. Inquiry 12. 2.

Intellect 12. 1. Intelligence 13. 1. Interior 9. 6.

Intersocial Voluntary Powers 15.

1—2.

Intersocial Relations in general 15. 1.

Kayak 21. II. Kayak Gear 19. III.100

kinship 28.

Knowledge 12. II.

Land 26. I. Land and Sea, Lifeless Matter

26. I-V. Language 13. 2. Large 3. 2 and 9. 3. Late 6. 8. Legs 18. V. Life 1. 4 and 11. 2. Light 27. V and 11. 1. Long 4. 3. Long time 6. 5.

Madness 12. 1. Magnitude 3. 1. Mammiferous Animals 24. I—II. Many 5. 2.

Matter 11. 1—3 (and 26). Matter in general 11. 1. Means 14. 4. Memory 12. 4. Mineral Matter 26. 5. Moral Affections 16. 5. Motion 10. 1—5. Motion in general 10. 1. Motive 14. 2.

Narrow 9. 4. Nature 1. 6. Necessity 14. 1. Neck 18. II. Negation 1. 3. Never 6. 6. New 6. 7. Number 5. 1—4. Numerals 22.

Observation 12. 2. Old 6. 8.

Opportunity 6. 9. Oppose 8. 6. Opposite 2. 4. Opposition 14. 4. Order 4. 1—4. Organism 11.2. Ornaments 19. IV.

Part 2. 1 and 3. 5. Past 6. 3. Peculiar 4. 1. Persist 7. 3. Person 17.

(Physical Actions 27). Place 9. I. Plants 25.

Pleasure 16. 2.

Points of the compass 27. I.

Possessive Relations 15. 2.

Power 8. 3.

Powerless 8. 4.

Present 6. 3.

Proceed 10. 4.

Pronouns 1 7.

Propel 10. 2.

Quantity 3. 1—6. Question 13. 2. Quick 10 and 6.

Rare 6. 6. Reality 1. 4. Reason 12. 1. Reasoning 12. 3. Relation 2. 1—7. Relation in general 2. 1. (Religion 29).

Religious Affections 16. 5. Remain 7. 2. Restore 7. 4. Results 14. 6. Return 10, 5.101

(Sea 20). Sea 26. 2. Seals 24. 1. Self 2. 1.

Sensation 11. 3 and 18. IX.

Separate 2. 2.

Severity 8. 3.

Sewing 20. HI.

Sexual organs 18. VII.

Short 9. 4.

Short time 6. 6.

Similarity 2. 5.

Simple 5. 1.

Single 3. 6.

Skin dressing 20. I.

Sky 27. I.

Sledge 21. III.

Slow 6. 8.

Small 9. 4.

Smallness 3. 3.

Smell 27. VI.

Snow 27. 3.

Sociology and Religion 29. 1—2. Sound 27. VI. Space 9. 1—7. State 1. 6.

Stop 7. 4 and 10. 1.

Strange 2. 6.

Storage 20. II.

Strike 10. 2.

Subsequent 6. 4.

Supplement 30.

Sympathetic Affections 16. 4.

Taste 27. VI. Temperature 27. IV. Tent 20. II.

Thing 1. 2. Time 6. 1—9. Time in general 6. 1. (Time, division of - 23.

Tired 14. -5. Tools, various 20. V. Top 9. 5.

Travelling, Hunting and Fishin

21. I-V. Trunk (body) 18. III.

Upper 9. 1. Usual 4. 1.

Vanishing 1. 5.

Variation 7. 5.

Velocity 10, 1.

Visibleness 1. 4.

(Voluntary Powers 14 and 15)

Whales 24. 1. When 6. II. While 6. 2. Wholeness 3. 4. Will, free - 14. 1. Withdraw 10. 4. Work 8. -5. Working 14. 5.

Yes 1. 3. Young 6. 7.102

a specimen of the narrative style.

FIRST PART OF A WIDELY KNOWN TRADITIONAL TALE,

PENNED BY A NATIVE OF GREENLAND.

(1) Oqalugtuaq Qagssagssuk. niip (2) kangiane (3) qorqume The Tale: Kagsagsuk. East of Nuk at Korok (4) ukiveqartut (5) sikrtiaraut (6) imaerutdhigo

those who wintered usually were icebound, making it devoid of open

(7) igdlume igdloqatigU (8) ilait atantshnik

sea. In a house the housefellows some of them having one (9) ernigdlit, arna (10) ndparame toquvoq; dma kingorna angutd son, his mother as she fell sick died; also afterwards his father

(11) toqngivoq side ermnguat (12) mikisunguaq (13) igdlogatdta died still their little son a baby their housefellow

(14) nagdliginermit (15) ernersiartdrd (16) per orm rumavdlugo out of mercy made him his fosterson intending to bring him (17) ajungitsidnarnik (18) atissaqartitdlagulo nerissaqart'tpa up, only good clothes making him have and food making him have,

(19) asanermitdlo angutisidta (20) qiarqungitdlumardlugo and out of love his fosterfather letting him feel no cold at all

sordlo nangmineq qitornane kisa ukiut mardluk qdngiuput side just as his own child. At length two winters had passed, still

(21) agdlhningitsoq Visa angutisidta (22) asavdluarungnailerpd be not growing a bit larger, at last his fosterfather began ceasing

agdlineq (23) ajormat ildne qajartor-

really to love him, as he was not good for growing. Once kayak-dlune tikikame nuliainut ningagsuleriarame ing, as he came home, upon his wife as he began being harsh, oqarpoq (24): unakasik agdlineq (25) ajukasigpoq — una (26) agtamut he said: that nasty one to grow he is unable — he, on the dust igeqiuk! (27) nidiata ndkigalugo igikumngild.

hill throw him! His wife pitying him would not throw him out.103

uviata tigugamiuk anikamiuk

Her husband as he seized him as he brought him out, on the agtamut igipd. (28) igdloqataisa taimailiuUsagat

dust-hill he threw him. His housefellows would begin the same

ernersiartardngamik agdlineq

with him, whenever they made him their fosterson, whenever he ajordngat agtamut igitarat.

was unable to grow, on the dust-hill they would throw him. ktsa ilune igingmdssuk (29) arnaquagssdrssup

at length once as they had thrown him, a very old woman who igalerm (30) igdlugdlup (31) ndkigilerdlugo
erqupd

had her house in the doorway room, taking pity on him, brought nangminermnut. qdgssagssuk tdssariilerame
inuvdlualeqaoq

him inside to her own. Kagsagsuk as he began staying here, got inardngame (32) arnarsiarssuarame

an excellent living; when he laid down his fostermothers her breasts (33) iviangerssue qipiliutdlugit. (34) angutit
piniartut

them he had for his blanket. The men who where hunters, angugdngamik qdgssagssuk qaerqussardt
neriartorquvdlugo

when they caught seals, Kagsagsuk they would invite that he might eat.

qdgssagssuk iserangat katangmit nuinartoq

Kagsagsuk when he came in, from the inner entrance only emerging d — mako angutit katangmit
qaqlkumavdlugo avlddkut pinago lo! these men wishing to lift him from the entrance otherwise they
qingdinaisigut qaqitardt (35) nerivdlune arqala-

did not but by his nostrils they would lift him; when in eating he vatdlardngat kigutaiarardt. qdgssagssuk

was too greedy they pulled out (some of) his teeth. Kagsagsuk,

anigangame merdlertoqatine (36) nauligaqatigilerarai

when he came out, his fellow children he had for his playfellows

qissumininguit nauligaralugit

with bird-spear, having small pieces of wood for their spears merdlertoqataisa ornigkdngamik nauligai navdlo-

his fellow children when they came to him, they would break his rara.it. qdgssagssuk ildine (37) kameqaranilunit
aner-

spear to pieces. K. sometimes when, even without boots he stayed

ssuardngat ilaisa apumut ajagtardlugo atissai tamaisa outside, the others in the snow pushing him, his clothes all
with apumik kivfiararait ilaisa kindgut quigdt kisidne

snow they stuffed, some of them upon his face made water but

ipivdluinalerdngat sorderutardt

when he began to be totally stifled they would leave him. K. to104

qdgssagssuk agdlineq ajordlune qingarssue kisimik agdlilerput. ktsa-grow being unable his nostrils only began to
grow larger. But at

mile ildine pisugtuapaldrtalerpoq (38) quling naming nut. ildine length sometimes he lounged about a little above
them. Once a

quling naming nut pigame avdlamik (39) inugsinane little above them wThen he went meeting with no other
people he takulerpd inup (40) ornigkdne; dsit qimdlerpoq

saw a man coming towards him. As usually he took to flee,

(41) mitautigisangmane aso! saimassumik unerqulerpd;

because he should mock him. Lo! in a friendly way he asked him tikeriardlugo oqarpoq: (42) ndkinaqigavit ifcioru-

to stop; coming to him he said: as thou art very pitiable, wish-

mardlutit ornigpavkit. aqago iteruvit urdlnguaq

ing to help thee I went to thee. To morrow when thou wakest (42) pisugtuamiatdlarumdrputit; pavane takunerpatit

early, thou must take a walk; up yonder thou mayst see the high

qdaqarsmit akilerigssuit akorndnut periardlutit ima moutains opposite each other, when thou getst between them, thus (44) suarniatdlarumdrputit: pissaup inua qaile! thou must call out: Lord of strength may lie come forth!

EXPLANATION,

showing the Elements, Stemwords and Affixes, (see the lists Vol I) of the compound words, and the Flexion (see Vol. I, grammatical part).

1) nuk (a point, f. e. of Land; here the name of a settlement in Gr.), subjective (or genitive).

2) kange (a situation more landward or eastward) localis wsf. 3. Person (in its -)•

3) qoroq (a narrow cleft, here the name of an inlet) loc., irregular declination, instead af qorume.

4) ukivoq (he winters) -fik-qarpoq-toq, plural 3. P.

ukiorpoq (it is winter) a peculiar conjunctive form: so often as.

5) sikupoq (it is frozen up or imbedded with ice) siku-tarpoq-raoq, pi. 3. P.

6) imaq (open water) -erupd (deprives him or it of, i. e. the winter or cold had d. it of -) infinitive wsf. 3. P. (object: the inlet).

7) igd o-qat-gd (gigput, as nominal stem: gik, pi. gU).

8) ila (part of or belonging to) - wsf. 3. P. („some" means here: a married couple).

9) erneq (son) -lik, pi. igdlit (having).105

10) ndparpoq, conjunctive.

11) toquvoq -givoq (also).

12) mikivoq (is small) -ssoq -nguaq.

13) igdlo -qat wsf. 3. P. subjective (here supposing: „one of them").

14) nagdligd (pities him) -neq, ablative.

15) erneq-siaq-tdq-rd.

16) perorpoq (grows up cleverly fairly) -sarpd (makes him) -umavoq (will,) inf. wsf. 3. P.

17) ajorpoq (is bad) -ngilaq (not) -soq-inaq, pi. modalis.

18) ativd takes it on (i. e. his clothing) -s.saq. qarpoq-tipd (makes him) - inf. wsf. 3. P. lo and

19) angut (man, father) -siaq, wsf. 3. P. subjective.

20) qlavoq-quvd (allows or orders him) -ngilaq-dluinarpoq inf. wsf. 3. P.

21) agdlivoq (grows larger) -orpoq -mivoq -ngilaq -soq.

- 22) asavoq (loves) -dluarpoq (well) -ungnaerpoq (ceases to) -lerpoq, indicative wsf, 3. P.
- 23) ajorpoq (is unable to), conjunctive.
- 24) una (that one) -kasik (displeasing, contemptible).
- 25) ajorpoq -kasigpoq, the verbal form of kasik.
- 26) igipd -qaoq (in a high degree or, as here, merely an addition without altering the sense of the chief verb), 2. P. optative wsf. 3. P.
- 27) ndkigd (pities him), inf. wsf. 1.P.
- 28) taimailiorpd (does so with him) -savoq (will), verbal participle 3. P. pi. wsf. 3. P. sing., (they who . . . him.)
- 29) igaleq (a small cooking room), localis.
- 30) igdlo -lik subjective.
- 31) ndkigd -lerpoq, inf. wsf. 3. P.
- 32) arnaq (woman, wsf. mother) -siaq (obtained, acquired) -ssuaq, here almost as superfluous addition, wsf.
- 33) iviangeq -ssuaq wsf. pi. exceptional form.
- 34) pivoq-niarpoq-toq (the common word for seal hunters) pi.
- 35) kigut (tooth) -aiarpd (deprives him of) - araoq (uses to) indicative pi. 3. P. wsf. sing. 3. P. they . . . him.
- 36) nauligarpoq (plays with bird spear) nauligaq-qat-gd-lerpoq-araoq , ind. sing. 3. P. wsf. pi. 3. P. he ... them.
- 37) kamik (boot) -qarpoq, negative inf. (without having) •limit (even).
- 38) qale (the room above or what is above) -nguaq (small)106
wsf. terminalis (to their „little above", viz. a little above their dwellings).
- 39) inuk — sivoq (met with), negative inf.
- 40) ornigpd (comes towards him); verbal participle (e - form): him who came towards him, who saw.
- 41) mitagpd (mocks him) -ut-gd-saroq, conjunctive wsf. (as he . . . him).
- 42) ndkd-narpoq (is to be -) -qaoq conjunctive.
- 43) pisugpoq — tuarpoq — niarpoq — dlarpoq (these affixes but very little influence to sense) — umtirpoq, indicative 2. P.
- 44) suaorpoq — niarpoq — dlarpoq — umdrpoq.

Elements of the Greenland Tales and Traditions.

*

Next to the language the folk-lore probably will become the most important source of knowledge that may throw light on the obscure history of the Eskimo race. Some instruction therefore as to making use of them for this purpose, perhaps may be appropriate here. It is chiefly through the tales or legends that any sort of knowledge, either of religious or what may be considered historical nature, is handed down through generations by the Eskimo. For this reason it is not to be wondered at, that certain elements, more or less repeatedly occurring in the tales and partly applied by the story-tellers as interpolations, are frequently met with, and that a discrimination of the traditions on the whole as to the importance of their contents may be found troublesome. The following selection is only made for facilitating the comparison of the Greenland traditions with those which still might be

obtained from other Eskimo countries and the neighbouring nations. Consequently it is restricted to what appears to be most popular among the storytellers and characteristic to their sphere of ideas, comprizing partly some elements, that are repeated in various tales, partly others which are peculiar to some of the most favourite or most widely known tales. The numbers subjoined refer to the headings in the English edition of Eskimo Tales and Traditions (1875).

*

Strong and mighty men, first rate seal-hunters. No equals in kayaking far out to sea in all weathers. Thickness of their kayak paddles. Dexterity and strength bearing against the influence of old age.

Their great fame, strangers coming from afar to offer them a match. Some of them well disposed and modest, others wicked persons and manslaughterers. The kayakers of the surrounding stations meeting to deliberate on the punishment of the latter (22, 36, 59, 60, 66, 67, 70, 85, 98). „**A number of men**“ living together, especially meaning five brothers, represent envy, haughtiness and brutality, the middlemost being the worst of them. They are uncharitable against helpless individuals, and, if they have a sister, prone to be inimical against her suitors or their brother in law (1, 24, 62, 63, 81, 85, 95).

A miserable old woman taking care of a poor orphan boy whom nobody would help any more (1, 47).

The foster parents did not love the children; they were scolded and left to seek their food on the beach at low water (29).

A little boy with his stepmother among a number of men . . . they suspected and killed her as a witch (62).

A woman with her fosterdaughter was deserted and left helpless by the people of the place (81).

The poor orphan boy Kagsagsuk **in order to acquire strength** kicked and struck the stones and the very rocks on his way, rolling himself on the ground, to make the stones fly about him. He flung a large piece of timber on his shoulders and secretly carried it up behind the house where he buried it deep in the ground (1).

The fosterfather encouraged the two orphan boys **never to forget the enemies of their parents** . . . exercising themselves in order to strengthen their limbs . . . dexterity and perseverance . . . killing foxes and ptarmigans by throwing large stones at them . . . fixing a javelin deep in the ground and pulling it out again with two fingers . . . (the bladders of their javelins they made out of entire blown up sealskins (10).

The widows having lost their supporters suffered much from want . . . their neighbours, though prosperous people, did not think of assisting them; they therefore admonished their sons to be wise and kind to other children lest they should be deprived the scanty help, they still might hope to obtain . . . but at the same time trying to acquire dexterity and strength (59).

A father said that, since they had many enemies, **his son ought not to grow up a good for nothing**, but attain strength and vigour, lifting and flinging stones, pulling up bushes by the root . . . When full grown he could catch a „beaked whale“ with his ordinary kayak-tools. A girdle of whalebone he burst open by pressing back his breath (60, 67, 68).

His fosterfather, the strong man, brought him up and trained him according to the rules of strength; early in the morning he lifted him off his couch by the hairs only (62).

The boy grew up under the constant admonitions of his grandfather, to revenge his father, and never was he seen smiling (64).

Ungilagtake was **a very giant** who lived in the south; nobody was ever known to escape him, but even the most valiant put to death by him (10).

Igimarasugsuk, a cannibal, who killed and ate his wives afterhaving fattened them, but was stabbed with a lance by the last of them (3).

Sometimes the best friends on apparently trifling occasions **grow enemies** (6, 59).

Two cousins were very fond of one another, they assisted each other early and late and amused themselves in exercising and exhibiting their mutual strength (4).

Two friends loved each other very dearly. One of them used to say: „When I have not seen my friend for a whole day, I am ready to die with longing (6).

A famous angakok **married a girl who had a number of brothers**; after this he grew neglectful, living on what they captured. . . but in the midst of winter, when the provisions were brought to an end, the brothers in law had given up hunting and all were on the point of starvation, then at length he went hunting seals, saved the lives of all the inmates of the house, and was now highly thought of by them (16).

Of the two friends who loved each other so dearly the one occasionally did not visit the other at the usual time, for which reason the other made him go mad by aid of witchcraft (6).

A woman making people enemies by **calumniating** them to each other (18).

The women had only put by a piece of the back (meat) instead of briskets for his mothers brother . . . offended by this **want of consideration** he resolved . . . (13).

As his fosterfather continually had excited him on account of his parents having been **killed by their enemies** . . . he put big stones in his sling and destroyed three boat's crews and all (25).

Having killed the murderers of his son, they retired to their hiding place under their boat which they had covered with grass and shrubs (34).

All of a sudden he saw his companion whom he believed his dearest friend, with raised arm aiming his harpoon at him (59).

The sons took vengeance on the disturbers of their mother's grave (61).

As he had a **quarrel with his wife, her brothers all went up** and seized him, and at last struck him with a knife (85).

He sheltered himself behind his protector, the arrows flying about him right and left (4, 14).

The visitors had to try **wrestling with the giant**, who killed the first of them and called out for a rope to hoist the dead man up to the roof of the house . . . a sound of knives was then heard (cannibals?) (16).

A strong man used to invite strangers to a wrestling and fighting match on a plain above the houses covered with many projecting stones, which he had chosen on purpose, in order to finish off his adversaries by dashing them against the stones (10, 26). As he was obliged to follow in a boat the pursuers of his brother who fled in kayak, he feigned to be pulling exceedingly hard, and in so doing, purposely broke every oar he got in hand, in order to delay the pursuit (48).

The hospitable man at whose house the two travellers had put up, said to them, that **if they wanted to have wives, they might take his daughters**; in this way they got married the same day (10, 67).

A man stayed out on a journey so long a time, that his own people had given him up, when he returned; meanwhile an old bachelor had undertaken to provide for his family, he now feared that the man should feel jealous, but on the contrary he earned thanks as well as a reward for this service (71).

The father gave his son several instructions as a new beginning hunter, admonishing him not to go to the north, because of a **monstrous reptile**. But nevertheless he went to meet with it, vanquished and killed it (5).

The brothers started on an expedition to find and visit **their sister who lived among cannibals** . . . in proceeding along the coast in search of an inhabited place they kept a look out for ravens, where they might be seen soaring . . . in this way they discovered a number of houses . . . after having secured their sledges and

waited the fall of night, they went cautiously up to one large house, mounted the roof and looked down the venthole . . . recognised their sister as being quite white on one side of the head . . . they made a sign by spitting down . . . their brother in law then instantly emerged from the entrance, carrying his bow ready beat in his hand . . . as they had told him about their relation to his wife, he instantly invited them to go in, and ordered a meal to be prepared for them . . . they learned that all the people of the place were cannibals and had made a cannibal out of their sister too . . . however their brother in law was very careful for them, and in order to save them from being pursued when leaving his house the next morning, he cut asunder the lashings of all the sledges belonging to his neighbours (9).

Two brothers in roaming about came to **people who suffered under the sway of a „strong man”**. They vanquished and killed him, whereupon his inferiors greatly rejoiced and would make the strangers henceforth their masters . . . They also defied and killed a giant in another place, who used to stab any stranger, that came to him, in fighting matches with lances (10).

When strangers enter into a house it is customary, in the first place to offer them **a meal**, and secondly invite them to **a wrestling match** (23, 25, 26, 36).

Several men lived together at the mouth of a fjord. All those who went kayaking up the fjord disappeared one after another (48).

A boy **fled to the inland and grew „kivigtok”**, because he was not able to forget his mother's harsh words, though they were addressed to his father only (53).

The man who killed his mother in revenge upon her having made him blind became a kivigtok and made his appearance ages thereafter, telling that he lived with his sister far off in the interior, that she could not move any more, both of them being immensely old, and that their housemates were terrible beings with heads like seals (2).

A madman was seen walking on the surface of the water — A girl came as **kivigtok** from the east across the country to the west coast and married the one of two lonely brothers. — A man out of **despair** for having caused his cousin's death went off, intending to kill all what he met with. — **Child monsters** who are able to devour their parents and all their housemates. — A man was **revived** by magic lays sung over his grave, but afterwards retired to **the underworld people**. — An angakok conjuring an **„angiak”** (child's ghost). — A kivigtok woman with an angiak being summoned by hearing her favourite song returned to her relatives, but afterwards became mother to bear-cubs. — The **„anginiartok”** was enabled from his childhood by magic to revive in case of perishing in kayak (6, 26, 27, 39, 40, 51, 53, 70, 77, 78, 79).

Fools or naturals considered as clairvoyants (4, 28).

A young man in order to take vengeance on a wicked person who had mocked him as a poor boy, learned the **art of acquiring the shape of a walrus** whenever he wanted (7).

The mother of the young kayaker taught him how to avoid his enemies: „If ever they venture to prosecute thee, take some water out of the sea with thy left hand and moisten thy lips with it“ (32).

A bird came flying out of a cave; one of them quickly got an arrow from an orphan boy, who had just been practising bow-shooting, and hit the bird with it; and when they came to look more closely at it, **the bird turned out to be one of the men** (their enemies, a wizard). They cut him to pieces and at once took out his entrails. Part of them were sunk in the depths of the ocean, and the rest brought to a place, on which the sun never shone (48).

In order to find a companion to help him he travelled about examining the inside fur of the men's boots till he found one without lice (54).

The grandmother gave the child as **amulet** a whetstone from the inuarutligaks (dwarfs) saying: „Child, be as

hard (invulnerable) as this stone" (61).

The approaching enemies were observed in the reflection from the water (by means of **clairvoyance**) (10).

A man, whose **wife had been barren**, at last got a son by applying himself for help to an old magician (13).

A man, who had a barren wife, threw a sea-worm upon her, according to the advice of an old wise man. She then gave birth to a son endowed with supernatural power as a kayaker (87).

Revenge by means of a „**tupilak**“ (24).

The skull of a seal used for making a boat invisible to people on the shore (4).

The exercises, that had to be gone through by **the future angakok**. The father teaching his son the last of them, which was that of opening a grave and putting his hands into the flesh of the deceased body. When thereafter a spark of light from the setting sun was falling down, he ought to flee at once (45).

The angakok taken by the bear and the walrus; his descending to the „**arnakuagsak**“ for the purpose of persuading her to send the sea-animals to the surface of the ocean (56).

A man having an amulet hidden in the edging of his jacket, able to be sent out and kill whomsoever of his enemies (68).

The old men offended by the inhospitableness they had been met with, **bewitched the house** in order to produce discord among its inmates (22).

Mingling reindeer hairs in the drinking water, in order to make people be transformed into reindeer (17).

Filling the boots of a person with reptiles, spiders and vermin for some purpose connected with sorcery or **witchcraft** (43).

In preparing the skin she practised witchcraft on it and spoke thus: „when he (her son, with whom she had got angry) cuts thee into thongs, when he cuts thee asunder, thou shalt snap and smite his face (blind him) (2).

The widow, in order to be revenged, cut a piece of the loin, and after having pronounced a spell upon it carried it to them by way of a present, intending to work their destruction (32).

His friend informed him (concerning witchcraft), that he ought to dry a morsel of a dead mans flesh and put it beneath the point of the hunter's harpoon, who then from a clever hunter might turn into a very poor one. The bladder he was likewise to dry, and if ever he happened to get an enemy, he was to blow it up, and, while the other was asleep, press the air out upon him (57).

The angakok **caught the witch** (i. e. her soul or ghost invisible to others) by thrusting the harpoon at her and begging the others to hold the harpoon string fast (69).

A man with his family travelled very far southward. They wintered with some people, who turned out to have been **bears in the shape of men** . . . their custom, that visitors should lick out the oil of the lamps on entering (19).

The „**amarok**“ (wolf) as the „**Lord of strength**“ made the poor orphan boy become strong and vigorous by exercises, twisting his tail round his body and throwing him down (1).

The brothers, in order to fetch back their sister from **her husband, the whale**, built a boat of immense swiftness, so as to be a match to a flying bird, even able to outdo a gull (5).

A girl taken by an eagle, who carried her as his bride to the top of a steep cliff (8).

A man mated himself with a seafowl. He saw many **women bathing in a lake** and secured the clothes of one among them, whereupon the others **changed into birds** and flew away (12).

A girl married an „atliarusek“ (underworld people). His boat was able to dive and continue its course beneath the waves of the sea (20).

The lost daughter found by her brothers as **married with a monstrous reptile** (21).

The inlanders in dancing transformed themselves into animals (28).

The sun and moon originally sister and brother (35).

Training wild animals for pulling a sledge (37).

Kayakers in captivity with **the underworld-people** (46, 65).

A woman **mated with a dog**. Origin of the Inlanders and the White men (148).

Origin of seals and whales from the daughter of a mighty angakok, who threw her in the sea, in order to save himself (see Vol. I, p. 17).

An angakok-flight in order to restore the health to a child by fetching back its spirit, which was taken by **the inlanders** (44).

Giviok **crossed the sea in his kayak for Akilinek**; he passed the „sea-lice“, which devoured his throwing-stick, and a narrow passage between two icebergs, opening and closing. Came to cannibals (15).

An angakok and his brothers in law **drifting upon ice** to Akilinek and afterwards back again. Taking the shape of a bear and assisted by amulets (16, 23).

A man coming from Akilinek In **a sledge pulled by reindeers** (37).

Angakok-flight to Akilinek; an iceberg turned over and crushed a „kagse“ (public building) with its assembly (45).

Travellers to Akilinek give their boat a double coating (82).

A boy fled to Akilinek in a kayak. The giant-people and the monstrous gulls (84).

Expedition to the inlanders for the purpose of procuring metal knives. — A man descended both from the coast people and the inlanders, his great deeds. — Onslaught on the coast people. — See also Vol. I, p. 16—21.

*

Notes.

*

1. EDITORIAL REMARKS.

Since the former Volume was written, the author's sources have been augmented by the following publications:

G. Holm: Den østgrønlandske Expedition 1883—85 (Second Part, comprising Ethnology).

F. Boas: The Central Eskimo. Washington 1889.

H. Abbes: Die Eskimos des Cumberlandgolfs.

Roger Wells, Ensign, and John W. Kelly: English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English Vocabularies, preceded by Ethnographical Memoranda. Washington 1890.

Fr. Erdmann: Eskimoisches Worterbuch. Zweiter Theil. Budissin 1866,

besides occasional Notes and Articles in other works or Journals. Moreover I have been favoured, as usual, with information by letters, especially from Holm, Boas and Jacobsen. Their valuable communications are embodied as far as possible in my Vocabulary, but owing to the narrow limits after which it is planned, they could not be made use of in this way as amply as they deserved.

The same necessity of economising in regard to space has also required the linguistic explanations to be made more compendious than the author had intended. In turning up in the Vocabulary and for this purpose applying to the Index, it is supposed that the lists of affixes and stemwords in Vol. I are at hand. As for the rest the necessary directions are given in p. 34 and 98. It might only be repeated here, that in order to simplify the text the flexional forms of the Eskimo word and its English translation are not always congruent. As to verbs f. i. the forms: he does, to do and doing, may be found in the Vocabulary rendered by the same standard form: he does (ending: *poq*, *voq*, *aoq*, or including an object: *pâ*, *vâ*, *â*), although the infinitive may as well be represented in Eskimo (*lune*, *lugo*, and the affix *neq*). In the same way the English adjective (f. i. large) may be found rendered by a verbal form (it is large) while the adequate translation into Eskimo would require the application of the nominal participle (ending: *toq*, *ssoq*: „which is large“). As for the rest it hardly need be remembered, that in most of the Eskimo vocabularies existing the flexional forms are but indistinctly indicated, in many cases hardly recognisable.

In the above quoted communication, Kelly announces vocabularies to be in process of preparation by L. M. Turner, which will contain over 7000 words of the Koksoagmyut; 3000 words of the Unalit of Norton Sound; 250 words of the Malimyt; besides the Unalaska Alyut Dictionary of 1900 words. Furthermore J. G. Pilling in his Bibliography of the Eskimo Language states, that J. Murdoch, now librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, has compiled a vocabulary, forming 132 pp. fol. of manuscript, containing 1100 words collected by the Point Barrow Expedition. The words represent at least 590 radicals, are followed by a list of 90 affixes and arranged after the pattern of Kleinschmidt's Grønlandske Ordbog. — I very much regret, not to have been able to await the publication of these, undoubtedly important contributions from the Extreme West.

2. ETHNOGRAPHY.

J. W. Kelly has given an interesting description of the Eskimo tribes inhabiting the extreme Northwest corner of America, the shores of Bering-strait and its vicinity as well as the Interior. The following extract of it may give an idea of their mutual rivalry and the movings and migrations caused by their intertribal hostilities up to the present day.

As to the Asiatic Eskimos, he premises, that the Deerman people are gradually crowding them out and almost absorbing them by assimilation. They have lived in underground houses, but now they live in huts covered with walrus hide.

The Kavea country on the American side of the Strait is now almost depopulated, owing to the scarcity of game. The remnants of the Kavea tribe are mostly scattered over the whole of Arctic Alaska. Wherever found, they are impudent, energetic and persevering. What few remain at home rival the Kinigans of Cape Prince of Wales in lawlessness. Nearly every year there is a report of from one to three being killed.

The Tigaremutes at Point Hope soon became the centre of power. About 100 years ago, as far as can be determined, their village on P. Hope had a population of 2000, and 6 council houses(!?). At that time the growing Nooatok tribe (Inland Eskimo) began pressing them. About the year 1800 a great fight took place between them. The Tigaras were overthrown and compelled to withdraw from a part of the country. Since that time the population of the tribe has steadily declined. They have often attacked parties of whalers who have been on shore after water and driftwood. A chief named Owtonowrok, aspiring to become absolute master of his

people, passed from tyranny to assassination. For the most trivial causes he would sally forth on a shot-gun expedition. He was shot dead Febr. 14, 1889, by two brothers whom he had exiled, but who returned for the purpose of killing him. During his life he killed 5 men and one woman.

The present century has witnessed the rise and fall of the Kinegans of Cape Pr. of Wales. A band, led on by their Unutkoots (Angakut) overran the country south and east of the Selawik River, sailed across Kotzebue Sound to Hotham and Cape Krusenstern, where they founded colonies, plundering and scattering other tribes. Soon after 1867 they captured and plundered a St. Francisco vessel. Encouraged by this success they seized and boarded a Hawaiian brig, commanded by George Gilly. They seized and killed one man. But Gilly and the mate took up position at the poop and opened fire on the natives who swarmed on deck. 15 were killed, the number of the drowned is not known. This incident broke the power of the Kinegans.

Bands of Outlaws, called Kevalinyes, have their home between the Tigaras and the Nooatoks, from whom the larger number of them have their origin. Within the last 3 years they have extended their ground to the shore of the Arctic, appropriating the northern portion of the Tigara hunting ground. But it must be remembered that in no place are hostilities continuous between the tribes, there are always seasons of civility, during which they visit each other for the purpose of trade.

The Nooatoks, originally called Napakatamutes (timber people) began their existence in the timbered country at the head waters of the Nooatok River. They have moved to the east and west occupying as much of the territory as suits their purpose. Around Point Barrow they have obtained footing, and they promise to overrun the whole country.

There are 3 types observable among the Arctic Eskimo of Alaska. First the tall cadaverous natives on Kotzebue Sound, who live on fish, ptarmigans and marmots, and always have a hungry look; there is a tendency among them to migrate northward. Then there is the tall, strongly knit type of the Nooatoks, a gigantic race, of a splendid physique; they live among the mountains of the interior and their supply of food is the reindeer, mountain sheep, ptarmigans and fish. The third type is the short, stumpy one, probably that of the old Eskimo before the admixture with southern tribes; they are now found on the Arctic coast. Whale, seal, and deer meat are their food staples.

3. TRADITIONS.

As an introduction the Ethnographical Memoranda just mentioned contain two traditional tales, of which the first one shows a striking resemblance to some Indian tales. In the beginning, it says, people had heads like ravens, and all the world was wrapped in gloom, with no change of day and night. At that time there lived a powerful chieftain on the top of the highest peak. Suspended on the roof of his hut were two balls, which were considered very precious and carefully guarded. One day the guards being asleep, some children knocked down the balls with a stick. They rolled out through the door of the hut and down the mountain side. People rushed after them and a struggle ensued for their possession, which ended in breaking them. Light sprang from one and darkness from the other. This was the beginning of day and night. — In the other tale we certainly recognise the Greenland myth of sun and moon, but not so completely rendered as in one from Point Barrow.

The rather puzzling similarity mentioned in Vol. 1 p. 20, of a Samojedic and an Eskimo tradition certainly as yet seems too isolated to be of any weight in questions about a common origin, but still it reminds of laying more stress on the study of the relation between the arctic folk-lore of the old and that of the new world. The Greenland version of the said tale (Poul Egede: *Efterretninger*, p. 145) says: A reindeer hunter observing a crowd of women bathing in a lake, stole the clothes of one among them and got her for his wife, while the others by means of their clothing were transformed into geese. His wife got a son, but later on both of them escaped likewise in the shape of birds. He then set out on a journey in search of them and met with an old man, who was hewing a piece of timber. He wiped up between his legs with the chips, and threw them in the river where they turned to salmon.

The old man said: From what side doest thou come? if from behind, thou mayst live, but if from before, thou must die. He answered: From behind, I am looking for my wife and son. The old man then made a salmon out of a large chip and bade him sit down upon it, but with the eyes closed. The fish then conveyed him to his wife and son.

The Central Eskimo, according to Dr. Boas relate the story thus: A man who wished to marry, went out in search of a wife. He found a lake, in which many geese were swimming which could be transformed into women by putting on their boots, which were left on shore. The man here got a wife by stealing boots. The rest its much like the Greenland tale. Only the salmonmaker allows him to approach from before and not from behind; he polishes the chips in order to make them slippery, and such like.

Finally we have the Samojede story (M. A. Castrén: *Ethnologiska Forelasningar*, Helsingfors 1857, p. 182). A man set out on a journey and met with an old woman, who was felling birch-trees. He said: Thou hewest round it, that is not the way of felling a tree, from two sides thou must hew. He helped her and followed her to her tent. She bade him hide himself. Then seven girls arrived, had a talk with the crone and withdrew. She said to him: In the darkest forest yonder is a lake, there the seven girls will go swimming, take the clothes belonging to one of them. So he did, and the girls certainly also are spoken of as having their home in the air or in heaven, but not in the shape of birds, and the rest is quite different from the Eskimo tradition.

The folk-lore of Eastgreenland is mentioned in Vol. 1 p. 18. In the *Journal of the Danish Geographical Society* Capt. Holm has set forth several grounds for not separating the Eskimo from the Indians as a true American race. For this purpose he explains some traditions and traditional customs existing among the East Greenlanders and indicating a relationship between this most isolated Eskimo tribe and even the southern North American Indians. The chief points of his arguments are as follows: 1) The Eskimo tale of Asiak, a heavenly ruler, to whom the Angakut apply for getting rain, apparently a reminiscence from an earlier southern home. 2) The souls of the deceased as ball players. 3) The custom of burying in water. 4) Certain hunting and fishing implements.

In his work: „The Central Eskimo“ Dr. Boas has given 17 traditional tales besides some more fragmentary ones and a similar number of songs, a true rarity among the Eskimo spiritual productions we possess. In a comparison with the traditions of the other Eskimo tribes about half of the tales are determined as identical with tales from Greenland, while elements of the same kind are recognised in others.

As belonging to the Greenland stock but little has to be added to the collection of 1875, namely: the origin of the Arnakuagsak, of the hooded seal and of the loom (by C. Lytzen in „*Fra alle Lande*“ 1874), and as an element in one of the tales: the origin of salmons mentioned above.

4. LINGUISTICAL.

Stemwords from the Central Eskimo-Dialect. In the list of stemwords Vol. I, those marked with **C** will be found rather scanty, the reason is in fact, that, what existed in the shape of printed vocabularies was comparatively poor. But just now I was gratified at receiving from Dr. Boas a list of the **C**-stemwords which he considers appropriate to be added to the vocabulary, and I am glad thus to be enabled to insert it here:

agdlerpoq — agssoq — ailaq — áka I — alarpâ — aligoq — alivoq — alugpâ — angmâq — angmavoq — anguarpoq — anguvâ — aorpoq — apúmaq — ârdluk — asaloq — assagpâ — ausiaq — ava I — igípa — igdlaoq — igdloq — igssuk — ikê — ikeq — imuk — inivâ — ipe — iperaq — isoq — iteq — itsaq — ituípoq — itumaq — ivisâq — ivssuvoq — ivavoq — qalugiaq — qârpâ — qâteq — qingoq — qitornaq — quagssuk — qungiaq — katak — kingeq — kinguk — maqigpoq — mamik — mano — masak — masik — mingoq — mitilik — mugtuk — naqigpoq — napo — nigsik — nôrpoq — nutâq — pagpâ — pâgpâ — pamioq — pangneq — pero — pingo — pitsiulik — pukeq — sáko — samik — serdlaq — suk — suluitoq — taquaq — tamaq — tâterâq — tauto — tigdlaq — tigpik — torsssoq — tuapaq — tujorpâ — tunivâ — tuputa — uerneq — ugpiq — uiarpâ — uípoq.

Arrangement of the Sections. Comparing the Special Part of the Vocabulary with Powell's schedules, some re-arrangement will be found to have taken place. Being too poorly represented in the dialects, some sections are embodied in others. For the same reason „Measure“ and „Standard of value“ are wholly omitted, and from other points of view there was no room for „Geographical names“ and „New words“.

As to the special groups, among others it was of particular interest to learn, what systems and words relating to „Division of the year“ and „Quarters of the globe“, were applied by the East-Greenlanders, who have lived almost quite isolated from European influence and about whose state of culture we have recently obtained the most authentic and detailed information. The year they divide according to the changes of the moon, and the months are designated by their number, counting from the first change after the first appearance of the star *asît* (Atair = *a* aquilae) in the morning twilight. Formerly they began numbering from the first change after the shortest day, and this still being maintained in some places, it sometimes gives rise to misunderstanding. The natives are very skilled in calculating in advance the arrival of the shortest day by observing the position of the sun and the said star. There was a dispute between one of them and the foreigners, in which the native proved to be right. As for the rest, it is well known that the Eskimo tribes, moreover divide the year into seasons, named after the different occupations and especially the different kinds of game to be had, and consequently varying according to the localities.

To indicate the quarters of the globe the Westgreenlanders use at once two systems. Besides the ordinary one they derive another from the view of the open sea, distinguishing what is to the left, *qava*, and to the right, *ava*. On the westcoast these terms came to signify at the same time, respectively south and north, and *qavángarnisaq* a man from the south, *avángarnisaq* from the north. Another very common word for: south (on the Westcoast) *kujat*, likewise is referred to: left, and in a similar way some words signifying, on one side: upward and landward, and on the other: downward and seaward, have passed to represent the ideas of east and west too, although perhaps not so commonly as those used for south and north, and still more owing to European influence. This same duplicity, so natural to people who have their dwellings on the very beach, may also in other Eskimo countries have caused some of the confusion now met with in the foreign travellers' accounts. The whole store of words here in question, to which also might be added the terms for winds in regard to direction, will be found in Sections 9. 1 and 27. I, III, and in Vol. I p. 52 and the list of stemwords. Certainly among them there must be some which have direct reference to the ideas of the points of compass, but in order to know the true original signification of the above named principal radicals, I asked information of Capt. Holm, whose interpreter also happened to be present now, and I was told that in the eastern dialect *qavángarnisaq* was used for denoting a person who lives in the north, and *avángarnisaq* one who lives in the south, the latter comprising the inhabitants of the Westcoast, and that the East-Greenlanders have no other words for north- and southlanders. These designations, just the opposite to those of the western dialect, evidently confirm, that originally they only related to the direction of the sea, and that probably the application to north and south is owing merely to European influence.

It is mentioned above (p. 17—18) how the surprising difference of many East-Greenland words from the normal dialect originates from the custom of not mentioning the names of persons recently deceased, and for this reason altering, at least provisionally even some of the most common words of the familiar language. It was suggested that this fact perhaps explains some abnormalities in the vocabularies of the Extreme West, in which it happens, in several cases, that the true Greenland word has been discovered as being used contemporaneously with the different counterpart of it, apparently in the same tribal district. — After these lines had been printed, the writer received the vocabulary of Wells and Kelly, in which is said concerning the same dialects: „The language is difficult to understand on account of there being so many synonymous terms. As many as six different names have been found for the same thing in a single tribe. What may be the traditional name of an object in one locality may be the common appellation in another.“

5. ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS TO VOL. I.

Page 14, line 19 read: thickness and — 41, 19: an f — 45, 15: babbling — 51, 25 kivfdt — 53, 2: sujua — 59, 21: few — 62, 15: tusaramiuk — 64, 1: stems — 67, 32: kigutikdq — 70, 26: (I, II) goes — 71, 35: something) — 72. 16: angi-ssusia — 72, 23: got (tdrpoq) — 82, 26: saddleback — 85, 33: aqipoq — 88, 8: weeps — 92, 25: saddleback — 97, 39: Wa — 103, 23: mountains — 103, 16: igumigpd — 104. 18: ipoq 106, 9: ochre — 107, 5: handle \kimagtut] — 108, 13: qa-

nigpoq — 109, 19: ravenous — 109, 26: deep — 109, 27: LCM.

— 110, 35: weeps — 110, 36: qiavoq — 116, 4: qigtarpoq

I 14, 24: merry — 119, 22: muscle — 121, 16: L M (kraimitiga) see: q — 122, 14 kivdlorpd — 122, 31: kisipai — 123, 7: kiguvoq — 123, 23: success — 125, 28: outer — 137. 3: laughing

— 137, 18: myngitt — 138, 10: is — 140, 3: as — 142, 36: !Y1 to — 144, 20: scratches — 152, 16: tagpipaq is blind — 154, 34: tikipoq — 157, 32: M. Fuligula — 159, 27: piece of blubber used as bait.

Insert: Page 68: —mersorpoq for a long time; — mineq a piece, a bit of; — mio inhabitant of. — 82: abba L, see ava (dpa?).

6. ADDITIONS TO VOL. II.

Section 1. G. No name (stw. nauk). Ge. Man tdq, see Vol. I p. 152.

Sect. 2. G. ilai, also: „the (his) others" (belonging to him), i. e. if more than one.

Sect. 3. G. Does thus with them all tamaqerpai, divides it into two pieces avigpd, crush to pieces aserorpd, cuts asunder pilagpa, breaks napivd, cleaves sipivd. Afx. qut, ko, leq, dlarpoq, ngajak, tigaoq (see Vol.1). L. Afx. (?) more, too much luarpoq, Iv a dlarpoq; small urssuk; somewhat, a little giarpoq rngoarpoq, nearly (also apparently without any signification) laukpoq.

Sect. 4. G. Begins it autdlarnerpd.

Sect. 5. G. Swarm (of marine animals) amisut. L. Afx. (?) only tovoq, tovoq; many, almost many gasait, gasakssait.

Sect. 6. G. Beginning and End, see Sect. 4. L. Afx. (?) quite new gdsiaq.

Sect. 7. G. ceases soraerpoq. Afx. gunгнаerpoq. L. Afx. (?) continues valliavoq.

Sect. 9. Place pivfik; front side sak; bind part aqo; is open angmavoq; cover mato; screen talo (see also Sect. 3).122

Sect. 10. G. Glides sisuvoq; tumbles down ordluvoq, iipipoq-, approaches patdligpd.

Sect. 11. G. Frail qajangnartoq; elastic ajoringujuitsoq, eqivoq; water imeq.

Sect. 12. G. Teaches, informs ajoqersorpd. Afx. probably gungnarpoq.

Sect. 13. G. He says, or they say, appended particle goq.

Sect. 14. G. Distress perdluk; is busy idapipoq.

Sect. 15. G Fights with him pdvd; watches the house paivoq takes care of it pdrd] store, property pequt; is lost tdmarpq; is without shelter tujormivoq.

Sect. 10. G. is angry ningagpoq; is despondent ugguarpoq; is desirous pileritsagpoq; is .joyful tipditsugpoq; wishes to be as happy as he usord', a malefactor pinerdlugtoq; finds it ridiculous tivsigd. Afx. awkwardly, nasty

kasik.

As to words designating the ideas of Good and Evil, in discriminating their physical and their moral signification, some confusion was caused in G. by the contact with Europeans and the Christian instruction. The stemword ajorpoq, signifying „bad" in the sense of inability and sickness, was adopted for „sin". Perhaps the most appropriate radical word for application within the sphere of thought here in question is: sila, which signifies reason, but comprises willing and doing as well as knowing what is rational; silatuvoq is wise and noble-minded, the reverse of sildipoq. In the other dialects apparently, some peculiar stemwords are rendering a similar service. In L, M. and \V. „nako" seems to be used for morally good, but it remains uncertain to which of the similar words in G. it is related, nako physical and spiritual strength, or ndkora loves him.

Sect. 18. G. swallows it ivd; frozen meat quaq; feels it as an inconvenience igpigd; is healthy per qigpoq; is suffocated ipivoq.

Sect. 21. G. Weapon in general, and a small harpoon particularly used for seal catching on the ice: sdko; the rather strange appellation in Wn. of the line attached to a harpoon for stabbing sabromia, reminds faintly of sdkomio, ^something attached to sdko."

Sect. 26. Wn. The sea oonane of course is the „unane" in L., „yonder or seaward among the islands"; but imaq certainly also must be known, as it is found in Ws. and A.

Sect. 27. G. Sheltered place orqoq; voice, melody erinaq. ABBREVIATIONS

(see p. 34).

Subj. = subjective (genitive), loc. = localis, mod. = modalis, sing. — singular, pi. = plural, trans.transitive, balfr. = half-transitive, ind. = indicative, inf. — infinitive, nom. part. — nominal participle; 1., 2., 3. P. — first, second, third person.

ERRATA.

Preface: for Thsaurus r ead: Thesaurus Page 2, line 11 — subsistance — subsistence — 4,' — 12 — occasionally — occasionally — 6, — 23 — native — natives — 19, — 4 — new comers — newcomers — 22. — 34 — sufficiently — sufficiently — 2G! — 10 — the — they — 27, — 20 — im — in — — — 22 — tho — the — — — 23 — oceupies — occupies — — — 27 t — ire — ice — . 30, — 1 — iee — ice — 31, — 18 — majorety — majority — — — 21 — expecially — especially — — — 24 — occusionally — occasionally — 40, — 1 — kigutikdq — kigutikdq — 41, — 24 - — kegak — kugak — — — 31 — neq — naq — 46, — 12 — tsiumuk (sujo ?) — tsiumuktoark — — — 17 — tsiumuk — nut a — 50, — 30 — angissusia — angissusia 1 — 52, — 25 — torpa — •i / A torpa — 54, — 2 — kinerpok — kinerpoq — — — 7 — ane — and — 55, — 15 — eontradicts — contradicts — 57, — 34 — ridiculous — ridiculous — 59, — 6 — tirred — tired — — — 7 — atep — step — — — 34 — qivfaq — kivfaq — 60, — 8 — sells — (sells) — — — 18 — . . qavdlugo — . . quvdlugo — 61, — 28 — katugpoq — katugpoq124

Page 62, line 18: for iuvoking read: invoking — 63, — 8 — idluinck — idluinek — — — 20 — . . yn'iktoark — . . yu'iktoark — 65, — 30 — egebrow — eyebrow — 72, — 13 — scaffold — 21) scaffold — — — 15 — 21) — 22) — — — 16 — 22) skin — skin — 73, — 18 — krarak — kranak — 80, — 21 — merpoq — merqoq — 88, — 24 — arldrdoq — arldrpoq f — 91, — 1 — ackiat — ackiat, — 92, — 36 — augi — augi — 07, — 25 — atak — ataq — — — 35 — miugeriaq — miugeriaq — 102, — 17 — . . dlagulo — . . dlugulo — 104, — 18 — moutains — mountains. — — — 33 — raoq — araoq — — — 36 — igdo — igdlo — 110, — 21 . — sean — seen — 117. — 37 — oonveyed — conveyed. COPENHAGEN.

bianco luno, printer to the king, (f.dreyer).

Digitaliserad av Projekt Runeberg och publicerad på

<http://runeberg.org/eskimotrib/>.

Konverterad till .pdf, .epub, .mobi och .txt av Arkivkopia och publicerad på

<https://arkivkopia.se/sak/runeberg-eskimotrib>.

Filen skapad 2018-12-17 15:57:44.044714